THE MARION WEEKLY STAR.

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THE GRAND ARMY.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF THE ACTUAL BUSINESS.

NONE BUT DELEGATES ADMITTED TO THE MEETING

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Selected for the Meeting of the National Encampment in 1889—Nominations Made for Commander-in-Chief—Annual Report of the Commander—Other Reports.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 13.—The Grand Army encampment of 1889 will be held in Milwaukee. This was decided upon by the National encampment late yesterday afternoon, the vote being unanimous. Indianapolis and Atlanta, Ga., made a fight for the honor, but finally withdrew. Before the encampment adjourned, Gen. N. M. Curtis, of New York; Gen. Goodman, of California; Gen. J. C. Linehan, of New Hampshire, Judge Vesey, of *Vermont; Congressman Warner*, of Missouri, and H. M. Duffield, of Detroit, were placed in nomination for the position of commander-in-chief. Senator Warner Miller placed Curtis in nomination in an eloquent speech. A vote was not taken.

It was 11 o'clock when Commander-in-Chief Rea called the encampment to order in the Metropolitan house. In accordance with precedent only delegates were admitted. The commander's report was a lengthy document. It shows that the present membership was 320,936, a gain since the encampment of a year ago of 31,233, although nearly five thousand comrades had died. The *largest percentage of gain was in Kentucky.*

The report went on to say: "Notwithstanding the unusual political excitement which prevails throughout the country, and the well known fact that our ranks are full *of active, earnest supporters of the men and* measures of the several political parties, not a single violation of Article XI, Chapter 5, of our rules and regulations, has been brought to my attention. Our order is composed of thoughtful, patriotic men, each anxious to discharge the full measure of his duty as a citizen, according to his best judgment as to what his duty is. Fidelity to convictions begets respect for the like personal quality in others. The loyalty of comrades to the noble objects and sacred mission of our fraternity need not be and is not affected or its usefulness impaired by honest differences of opinion upon questions of governmental policy.

"The use of the design of our badge for a cheap political campaign device has justly occasioned much indignation among the comrades in all sections. While unable by legal process to prevent this attempt to degrade a *non-partisan medal of honor, we can* and should by resolution, protest most earnestly and emphatically against it. No comrade who respects his fraternal vow, and no citizen other than a comrade, who *respects* himself would wear this base imitation, but it seems that the action of this encampment is necessary to quicken that sense of propriety inherent in all true Americans which appears for the time to have been comatose in a few ill advised and inconsiderate persons."

The pension question was dealt with at length and regret expressed that the bill reported by the twenty first National encampment had failed to pass congress. Said the commander-in-chief: "By this failure, wholly inexplicable and indefensible, thousands of our helpless comrades, helpless because of their devotion to their country in its extremity, are subsisting upon the charity of their comrades, or are paupers in the mighty, wealthy republic their unselfish valor saved. I cannot fully comment upon this subject. My emotions will not permit it. It cannot be that the people of America will continue longer to withhold from these heroic men that scanty support needed to preserve them from the paupers' fate and enable them to end their lives, so replete with past glory, so full of present pain, so *bereft of future hope, in self-respected manliness.*"

Voluminous reports were submitted by the adjutant general, judge advocate, and quartermaster general. The report of the com*mittee on pensions*, submitted by George S. Merrill, gave rise to a prolonged and animated debate. It recites their action in regard to National pension legislation, and spoke in exceedingly bitter terms of the failure of the disability bill. The report was opposed by delegates from Kansas, Texas and other states, who urged the endorsement of a service pension bill. This was opposed in several vigorous speeches by delegates from Pennsylvania, New York and Illinois, and finally the report of the committee reendorsing the "indigent" was adopted.

There was an exciting scene during the afternoon session of the encampment. While the pension question was under discussion a number of papers were handed up to the chairman to be read. Among them was a dispatch from President Cleveland acknowledging the receipt of an invitation to attend the encampment, and explaining that it had been mislaid by his secretary and forgotten in the press of business. For this and his inability to be present he expressed his regrets. The reading of the dispatch, according to some of the delegates, was followed by hisses, *groans and cheers, and for fifteen* minutes the encampment was in an uproar. Half a dozen motions were made from as many parts of the room to lay the dispatch on the table and to refer it to the committee *on pensions.*

Several delegates demanded vociferously the name of the officer or comrade who had taken it upon himself to extend the invitation and Gen. Keifer, in an excited manner, asked *Commander Rhea if he was responsible* for the action. The commander responded promptly in the negative, adding that he had no authority to invite the president. Some of the delegates took advantage of the circumstance to make a general onslaught upon the president's pension policy and his vetoes. Finally all the motions were declared out of order, and the regular business was proceeded with.

Last night it was developed that the invitation had been extended by the local committee to which body the reply was addressed and that it had gotten into the hands of the adjutant general of the National encampment by an error in the exchange of papers. Republican comrades are expressing their regret of the occurrence, but insist that nothing transpired to which the president could have taken exception had he been present.

Reunion of Two Brother Comrades.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 13.—September 16, 1862, nearly twenty six years ago, Daniel Spear, of Cardington, O., and his brother Stephen J. Spear, separated in Louisville, Daniel going to the hospital three days before the battle of Perryville, and the other went with his comrades into the battle. They were then together in Company E, Eighth Kansas volunteer infantry regiment, and Daniel was afterward, by reenlistment, in other regiments. The brothers never met after their parting in Louisville till Tuesday, when the one came in from Kansas and the other from his home in Morrow county. Romantic and touching as was this scene there were hundreds of just such meetings on the street every day.

THE FLOOD IN GEORGIA.

A Number of Lives Lost and a Million Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed.

AUGUSTA, GA., Sept. 13.—The streets are still partly covered by water. Merchants met here and passed the following: "We have had the greatest freshet in our history, but we are glad to report that with a very few exceptions our merchants are as well prepared for business as if we had not been *visited by our water gust. Our cotton mer*chants, sellers and buyers, are ready for all the business that can offer."

Not a cotton warehouse in the city is injured, and the demand never better for cotton. The railroads will at once repair their washouts and the steamers on the river are in splendid condition and the cotton compress is intact. Mayor May says Augusta needs no outside help. He will put a thousand men on the streets repairing the damage of the floods. Damages to property will reach nearly $1,000,000.

Cotton mills on the canal are all intact, but will not be able to run for several weeks on account of a break in the canal banks. The railroads are heavy sufferers. Rumors are rife of great loss of life, but many lack confirmation.

The list of deaths is: Supervisor H. L. Farmer, of the Port Royal & Augusta railway, swept under debris after he and a companion had been thrown from boat; Bal Williams; Steven Cook, negro, found drowned in Central railway yard with boat wedging him against car; Walter Bland, ne*gro boy ten years old, drowned while catch*ing drift wood; Rebecca Cooper, aged negress, drowned in her home; Willie Morris, white, aged eight years; James Cody, negro, aged sixteen; Dan Higgins, plumber, watchman and negro assistant at Port Royal bridge, were drowned when bridge was swept away. A white woman and child cried for assistance from their home in the suburbs where the water was quite deep. When assistance finally reached them two lifeless bodies explained the silence of the inmates.

Lowland Crops Injured.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 13.—Continuous *heavy rains for the last fortnight* have swollen the streams tremendously, and great damage has been done to crops in the lowlands. At this point the Congaree is thirty-four feet above the ordinary low water mark, and trains have stopped running over the new iron bridge of the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta railway. It is the heaviest freshet since 1865, and the country's loss is great. The water is now subsiding.

Murdered by Indians.

HELENA, Mon., Sept. 13.—The murder of John Rombaugh by two Nez Perces Indians has just been reported to this city. Rombaugh, with *Frank D. Jaquette*, left Corvallis on August 25 for Mineral Point, where they were to work in a mine. They had reached Dillard creek, in Missoula county, when they met the two Indians. Rombaugh *and Jaquette after camping for the night*, went to sleep, when Jaquette was aroused by a shot. He leaped to his feet and saw the Indians standing over Rombaugh's body. *After wandering through the mountains for several days Jaquette* reached the mining camp, where he organized a posse, who are now pursuing the Indians.

A Great Event Now.

FARGO, Dak., Sept. 13.—A big buffalo bull was killed three miles from Oakes, in Central Dakota, yesterday. It was alone, and was supposed to have wandered from the usual feeding grounds, though three or four buffalo have for several years been reported as in the foot hills between the James and Missouri rivers in the counties of Logan and Emerson, which are sparsely settled. It was killed by three men after a hard fight. It weighed about 1,700 pounds, and is one of the *largest killed in Dakota in many years.*

Two Finish Fights Arranged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—Mike Conley, the "Ithaca Giant," has signed with Joe McAuliffe to fight to a finish, October 26 next, for the trophy offered by the California Athletic club, valued at $2,000, Conley being allowed $250 for expenses. McAuliffe also signed with Peter Jackson, of Australia, to meet to fight to a finish, December 28, for a trophy offered by the same club, valued at $1,000, the loser to take nothing.

Two American Barges Seized.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 13.—The customs department has been advised that Inspector Kavanagh, of Quebec, has made a seizure of two American barges, the Beaupre and the Pacific, for landing bituminous coal and other dutiable articles at the outport of Valleyfield without a report or clearance from any place. The vessels were also found without certificates or registration licenses. The case is under consideration.

Without Unnecessary Ceremony.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., *Sept. 13.—Thomas* Cannon, a farmer, living near Friendsville, Blount county, stepped up to a neighbor, Alex Hammontree, who is a wealthy planter, and knocked him down with the butt of a rifle, fracturing his skull. Hammontree died in a few hours. Cannon escaped.

Run Down By a Schooner.

EASTPORT, Me., Sept. 13.—Mrs. Thomas Myers and daughter, aged twenty, were run down yesterday in the harbor by a schooner and both drowned.

THE FEVER IN FLORIDA.

FIFTY-NINE NEW CASES AND TEN DEATHS.

Over Eight Hundred Cases and One Hundred Deaths Reported Up to Date. Seven Coaches of Refugees Leave the City—Liberal Relief Contributions.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 13.—Gloomy, rainy weather still prevails in this fever-stricken city. The last official report showed fifty-nine new cases of yellow fever and ten deaths, as follows: Louis F. Fleming, Jr., W. E. Faythess, H. E. Keys, Charles D. Ember, C. A. Keenes, Margaret Marie, Rev. Thomas M. Smith, Carrie Wolf, Maggie *Wolf, Anna Griffin. Total cases to date,* 733; total deaths, 100. Advices from McClenny state that there are sixty-five cases there, and all the physicians are sick but one. Medical aid and nurses are badly needed.

The executive committee of the Jacksonville Sanitary association voted to extend financial aid to McClenny, as there promises to be funds that can be spared for the purpose and it is believed the Jacksonville relief committee will endorse this action.

Rev. Thomas M. Smith was a minister of great zeal and promise, and one of the most efficient members of the relief committee. Young Louis Fleming, was a nephew of the Democratic candidate for governor.

Yesterday an extra government train for Hendersonville, N. C., left the Way Cross depot. About two hundred and forty passengers were *aboard, and there would have* been nearly as many more had it been generally known that it would be a free train. The scene at the depot from very early in the morning until the departure of the train was a solemn one. Many anxious faces seemed to show, however, a trace of relief that they were going to a place of safety from the pestilence. There was no buying of tickets, but Mayor Osborne, chairman of the committee on transportation, assisted by President McQuaid, who had just returned from Camp Perry, supplied the place of ticket agent and general director of the affair. Seven coaches were comfortably filled, and it is to be hoped the refugees who are only too glad to get out of the stricken city will reach their destination in good health and safety. Dr. Guiteras, marine hospital surgeon, was expected to take charge of the train on its arrival at Camp Perry, and add some thirty people to the passenger list.

The refugees will not be allowed to leave Henderson until ten days from the time of leaving this city. Two companies of North *Carolina troops will enforce this order.*

E. B. King was the day chief operator at the telegraph office, but he got rattled and left his brave companion to face the danger alone. The operators here have worked nobly, and a *movement* is on foot to endeavor to have their salaries raised to pay for the arduous work they are doing. Seven are doing the work of thirteen. Not a saloon in Jacksonville is now doing a paying business. The nurse question is still the question of the day. Surgeon Posey went up to Camp Perry yesterday afternoon on the refugee train. Some of the doctors have relays of horses, but all wish they could have a relay of doctors.

If all the rain that has fallen during the week in Jacksonville had been a thousandth-strong solution of bi-chloride of mercury, the city would be pretty well disinfected.

The state executive board of Knights of *Labor* has decided to appeal to the order at large for aid for resident members of the order. *Nearly* all the mechanics and laborers here are now unemployed, and, it is said, fully one thousand members with their fam*ilies are in needy circumstances. An appeal* was forwarded to the general executive board. All relief is requested to be forwarded to Thomas J. Mott, of this city, state master workman and chairman of the joint committee *of relief.*

The increasing death rate and the terrible weather make all our people feel very much discouraged again.

Among the ill to-day with fever is Dr. Charles I. Burroughs, one of our most prominent citizens.

Yellow Fever in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Professor Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer, died at the Willard Parker hospital in this city *at 7:15,* yesterday evening, from yellow fever. He arrived here from Oaklawn, Fla., where he has an observatory, on Monday and was immediately prostrated with a disease which the *best physicians* unhesitatingly *pronounced* yellow fever. Other doctors doubted that the disease was really yellow fever, but their doubts were removed when the patient was seized with the black vomit and died from its effects. The *professor* had engaged passage for Europe intending to sail next Saturday. His family are still at Oaklawn, Fla., where no cases of yellow fever have been reported.

Clara Barton's Liberality.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Miss Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross, has contributed $1,000 from her private means in aid of the yellow fever sufferers. A part of it was *immediately applied to the sending* of the nurses from New Orleans to the stricken districts.

A Train of Yellow Fever Refugees.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 13.—A train, with *250* yellow fever refugees, passed through this city to-day, en route to Hendersonville, N. C., stopping here only ten minutes. It was supplied with water and food. Four cases of fever were reported on board.

Richmond, Virginia, Contributes.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 13.—Mayor Ellison to-day telegraphed to the authorities at Jacksonville, Fla., to draw upon him for $1,000 contributed by citizens for the yellow fever sufferers. A number of individual contributions have already been forwarded.

New York's Relief.

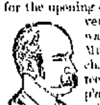
NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The amount of subscriptions received up to noon to-day for yellow fever sufferers was $1,382.

Plucky, But Had to Give It Up.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The dory Dark Secret, which started on its voyage from Boston to Queenstown some weeks ago, was abandoned at sea by Capt. Andrews, who arrived here in the Norwegian bark Nore.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

New York Democrats Nominate Hill. Ames Nominated in Massachusetts.



GOV. HILL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The hour fixed for the opening of the Democratic state convention was 12 o'clock, but it was 12:30 o'clock when Edward Murphy, Jr., mayor of Troy, chairman of the state committee, stepped forward on the *platform amid cheers and* called the convention to order. He announced that, by direction of the state committee, he nominated as temporary officers George Raines, of Monroe, *as chairman*; Charles R. Defreest as secretary, and Thomas F. Gilroy, William E. Delaney and Joseph E. Newburger, as reading secretaries. They were unanimously elected.

Mr. Murphy then named John Austin Lathrop, of Steuben, and John F. McQuade, of New York, to escort Mr. Raines to the chair. Bernard F. Martin, of the Tammany delegation, announced that Judge McQuade was unavoidably absent, and moved that Richard Croker be substituted. Mr. Murphy instead named Gen. Spinola, but he suggested that George H. Forster president of the New York board of aldermen, take his place, and the substitution was made. Mr. Raines, on taking the chair, was received with applause. The usual committees were appointed, and a recess taken until evening.

Upon reassembling, D. Cady Herrick, of Albany, was made permanent chairman, *who briefly addressed the convention.*

Following Mr. Herrick the committee on resolutions presented the platform.

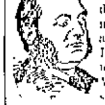
After the adoption of the platform Daniel N. Lockwood, who nominated Mr. Cleve*land, took the stage, and made a speech* which closed with the nomination of Governor Hill.

When Mr. Lockwood mentioned the name of David B. Hill both the audience and the delegates rose to their feet and cheered wildly, waving hats, handkerchiefs and flags. When Mr. Lockwood could again make himself heard he moved that the nomination of David B. Hill for governor be made by acclamation. He gave way, however, to permit District Attorney John R. Fellows and Gen. Roger A. Prior, of New York, to second the nomination. The nomination was then declared unanimous, and there was a sound of wild applause and a scene of frantic delight that lasted long.

Lieutenant Governor Jones was renominated also by acclamation. John Clinton Gray was named for judge of the court of appeals, and the convention adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

Governor Ames Unanimously Renominated at Boston.



GOV. AMES.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—The Republican convention was very largely attended, and was called to order shortly after 11 o'clock by Chairman Barden. The committee on permanent organization reported as follows: President, John D. Long, of Hingham; vice presidents, Hon. N. P. Banks, of Waltham, and seventy others, secretary, J. Otis Wardwell. *Mr. Long was escorted to the* platform, and after the applause had subsided made a speech.

The committee on resolutions, through its chairman, Charles H. Allen, reported the *platform*, which was *unanimously adopted.*

Pending the taking of a ballot, which had been ordered, a recess was taken until 3.

The convention reassembled at 3:10 p. m., when the first formal ballot was announced, as follows: Whole number, 1,150; necessary for choice, 576; J. K. C. Sleeper, of Cambridge, 1; William F. Draper, of Hopedale, 299; Oliver Ames, 853.

On motion of Hon. F. T. Greenhalge, the nomination of Ames was made unanimous.

A motion was made to proceed to choose electors-at-large to the Electoral college, and the names of George D. Robinson and William F. Draper were presented. They were nominated by acclamation.

Frank D. Allen, of Lynn, then presented the name of Hon. J. Q. A. Brackett as a candidate for lieutenant governor. The nomination was carried by acclamation.

Fred. Hall presented the name of Henry *B. Peirce as a candidate for secretary of* state, and it was carried by acclamation.

Charles R. Ladd was nominated for auditor by acclamation.

A. J. Waterman was nominated for attor*ney general by acclamation.*

The convention then proceeded to ballot by tellers for treasurer.

The result of the ballot for treasurer and receiver general was: Whole number of *votes, 967, necessary to choice, 484.* Sandford Waters Billings, 1; Edward Bridgeman, 1; F. C. Milliken, 102; J. A. Dresser, 125; William E. Blunt, 241; George A. Marden, 592. Marden was declared the nominee.

Colorado's Democratic Ticket.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 13.—On the reassembling of the Democratic state convention, Hon. T. M. Patterson was nominated for governor by acclamation.

J. A. Porter, of Laplata, was nominated for lieutenant governor, and Amos O. Henderson, of Lake, for state treasurer.

For secretary of state, William R. Erhardt, of Boulder; auditor, Leopold Meyers, *of Saguache; attorney general,* J. M. Abbott, of Washington; judges of the supreme court, M. B. Gerry, A. J. Rising and Thomas Macon, of Canon City. Presidential electors, J. M. S. Egan, C. J. Hughes, Jr., and L. Parm.

The Races at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Washington park races: First race, one mile: Van Tromp first, Abilia second, Zublan third. Time 1:45.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile, welter weights: Libbert first, Dick Delaney second. Time 1:19. Only two starters.

Third race, Kensington handicap, three-quarters of a mile; *Laura Stone first, Hindoo Craft* second, Havillah third. Time 1:16 3-4.

Fourth race, one and one sixteenth miles: Hornpipe first, Doubt second, Quotation third. Time 1:48 1-2.

Fifth race, one mile: Pink Cottage first, Dyer second, Fanchette third. Time 1:31 3-4.

Sixth race, half mile: Zoolite first, Sally Hagan second, Currentes third. Time 0:50.

Mrs. Stowe Remains the Same.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 13.—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe had a restless night, but her general condition remains unchanged.

LETTERS MADE PUBLIC.

THE PRESIDENT REPLIES TO A HOUSE RESOLUTION.

His Correspondence With Great Britain on the Wrongs of the Canadian Government and the Fisheries Question Sent to the Senate—Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The president has sent to the senate his reply to the house resolution requesting copies of communications, if any, sent by the president to Great Britain remonstrating against the wrongs of the Canadian government in discriminating against American vessels passing through the Welland canal and American vessels engaged in the fisheries. The *correspondence* referring to the canals consists of letters exchanged between the department of state and the United States consul at Ottawa and the British minister; copies of the orders of the Canadian officials and the answer of the acting secretary of the treasury to the Dingley resolution of July 23.

As to the correspondence relating to the denial of American fishermen of the right of transporting fish or other cargoes in bond, the president says: "It will be remembered that a temporary arrangement was made on July 1, 1885, whereby the privileges accorded to our fishermen under the fishing articles of the treaty of 1871, continued during the remainder of that year's fishing season. No instance of refusal on the part of the Canadians since July 1, 1885, to the present time, to allow the entry at Dominion seaports of American cargoes, other than fish for transportation in bond across the territory of Canada to the United States, has been made known to the state department."

The president also sends a copy of his *message of December 8, 1886, relating to the* fishing steamer "Novelty." This message contained a protest of the secretary of state to the British minister on the subject of the refusal of the Canadian authorities to allow the *"Novelty" to tranship its fish in bonds.*

The president refers to lists, already submitted to the senate, of ill treatment of vessels in Canadian waters. Of these sixty-eight vessels he says six were refused to tranship fish, but none of them were ever formally reported to the state department by the parties interested.

Referring to the final inquiry of the resolution, as to wrongs inflicted on vessels since March 30, 1887, the president says that a single case has been reported, the ship Bridgewater. The claim was duly investigated, and on June 22, 1888, the secretary of state addressed the British minister on the subject. Formal acknowledgment of the secretary's letter was made, but nothing further.

The Bridgewater, in 1887, went into Shelburne, N. S., for repairs. She was surveyed and condemned. The captain refusing to accept her condemnation, bought her in for her owners. She was seized for non-payment of duty as for goods entered. After correspondence she was released unconditionally on October 15. Twenty thousand dol*lars damages are claimed by the vessel's* owners, and an adjustment of the claim is asked by the secretary of state.

Senate and House Proceedings.

In the senate Mr. Spooner offered a resolution directing an inquiry into the circumstances attending the recent murder of Joseph Hoffman, a senate witness in Washington county, Texas. Debate continued until adjournment at 6:05 p. m.

In the house the debate on the senate amendment in regard to irrigating the arid land was resumed, and it was finally agreed to, the amount being reduced from $250,000 to $100,000. A bill was passed providing for appointments to the marine hospital service after competitive examinations. Unsuccessful attempts were made to get up the Oklahoma bill, no quorum being present. At 5 p. m. the house adjourned.

GOLDENSON'S LAST DAYS.

Trouble Looked for On the Gallows—Morbid Sightseers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—The sheriff is overrun by crowds who want to witness the Goldenson hanging on Friday next. Four hundred and fifty invitations have been issued. Among those who called for tickets was a well dressed woman from Aus*tralia, who said she did not want to miss the* execution, as it would be a rare psychological study. When told that women were not admitted to hangings, she asked if she could not get a pass should she dress in *man's clothes. Goldenson begins to weaken,* but is braced up on stimulants. He prepared a long indictment of the sheriff, which he was provided not to print. He wants to speak for half an hour on the gallows, but this will not be permitted. He threatens to die cursing Sheriff McMann, and he says these curses will have their effect, as the sheriff will speedily follow him to his grave. Goldenson's lawyers will attempt to-morrow to have the sheriff arrested for contempt for failure to bring Goldenson before a jury impaneled to test his sanity. If the sheriff is arrested he will delegate his duties to the coroner. There will be a disagreeable scene at the hanging, as Goldenson is ugly and bears a venomous hatred toward the sheriff.

Too Great a Love for Diamonds.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 13.—Miss Laura Lent, aged nineteen years, a belle in Brooklyn *society* and daughter of Arthur Lent, a wealthy retired broker, was arraigned to-day in Justice Walsh's court on a charge of stealing $500 worth of diamonds from the jewelry store of Philip W. Taylor. The stolen property was found in her possession. She offered no reason for having taken the jewelry and her friends are at a loss to account for the theft, as the young lady's parents are willing enough to supply her with all the gems she needs. The case was adjourned. Miss Lent, besides being beautiful, is possessed of some marked qualities as a singer, having frequently sung in public.

A Hurricane's Devastation.

HAVANA, Sept. 13.—Particulars of the late hurricane are coming in. A number of plantations were destroyed and hundreds of head of cattle drowned. From all points comes reports of loss of life. The total number of bodies recovered, as reported to the government to date, is 147.

NATIONAL GREENBACKERS.

Thirteen Delegates Meet at Cincinnati to Nominate a National Ticket.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—The Greenback party are in session here for the purpose of placing another National ticket in the field. The convention was called to order at 12 o'clock in parlor A of the Burnet house by George O. Jones, chairman of the National committee. There were just thirteen delegates present.

A comical incident was the effort of Col. Doughty, of Mt. Washington, who has put up a ticket of his own, to fuse with the Greenbackers. After an informal discussion *an adjournment was taken until 2:30.*

At that hour Chairman Jones called the convention to order and proceeded to read letters from some two hundred members of the party throughout the country. Mr. Jones then proceeded to score deserters from the party, particularly Mr. Gillette. Fusion was also denounced.

Upon motion of Lee Crandall, Mr. Thomas, of Kentucky, was selected chairman, Thomas G. Sharpe, of Indiana, secretary. On motion of Mr. Jones a committee of three was appointed to prepare an address.

The chair appointed Messrs. Jones, of New York; James, of Tennessee, and Moody, of Kentucky. R. L. Wolcott, of New York, was chosen treasurer, a delegate saying there might be some money in the treasury.

D. L. D. Sheldon, of New York city, who is a Greenbacker from away back, addressed the meeting.

Maine Election Returns.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 13.—Nearly four hundred official returns have been received to date at the secretary of state's office, and it is hoped a full official summary can be given to-morrow. So far as received the returns indicate that the official figures will not differ materially from those already published. Cushing's vote shows a general falling off from the third party vote of two years ago.

BRIEF MENTION.

News of the Day Condensed For the Hasty Perusal.

John Rombaugh, miner, slain by Indians in Missoula county, Montana.

Rev. L. H. D. Harold was terribly burned with gasoline at Coshocton, O.

John Warner fell from a scaffold at Ironton, O., and was fatally injured.

Maria Bourgeant, an aged colored woman, was killed by the cars at Pembroke, Ky.

A cable car jumped the track at St. Louis, and a woman named Collins was fatally injured.

John Deal, a brakeman on the C. & M. V. railroad, was killed by the cars at Melvin, O.

A woman named Florence Mitchell was shot by a policeman while resisting arrest at Harrodsburg, Ky.

Hon. Roger Q. Mills will speak in East St. Louis, Ill., on the 25th inst. Preparations are being made for a great Democratic demonstration.

W. P. Perry committed suicide at Owingsville, Ky., by shooting himself. A protracted spree for several days is supposed to be the cause of the deed.

Base Ball.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 5, Kansas City 2.

At Cleveland—Brooklyn 8, Cleveland 3.

At St. Louis—St. Louis 7, Louisville 2.

At Philadelphia—Athletic 8, Baltimore 2.

At Philadelphia—Athletic 0, Baltimore 5.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis 6, Boston 3.

At Detroit—Detroit 3, Philadelphia 5.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg 2, Washington 0.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Generally fair, cooler weather, northerly winds.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations for the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Markets for September 12.

NEW YORK.—Money 2 per cent. Exchange quiet; governments strong.

Currency sixes, 121 bid; four coupons, 129¼ bid; fours-and-a-half, 108¼ bid.

The stock market opened at about last night's figures, but on realizations and selling by the bear party declined ⅜ to 1 per cent. Towards noon the list became strong on heavy buying of the Grangers, and the best part of the decline was recovered with the Grangers ¼ to ¾ above opening quotations.

Bur. & Quincy....	113¾	Michigan Cent. ..	86⅞
Central Pacific...	34¼	Missouri Pacific..	83
C., C., C. & I.	61½	N. Y. Central.....	109¼
Del. & Hudson ...	119½	Northwestern	115¾
Del., Lack. & W.	141¼	Ohio & Miss......	23¼
Illinois Central .	118	Pacific Mail......	37⅞
Lake Shore.......	99	St. Paul.........	71⅞
Louisville & Nash	60½	Western Union..	74⅞

Cincinnati.

WHEAT—88@91c.

CORN—No. 3 mixed, 48c; No. 2 mixed, 49@50c.

WOOL—Unwashed; fine merino, 17@18c; one-fourth blood combing, 23@25c; medium delaine and combing, 23@24c; braid, 18@19c; medium combing, 23@25c; fleece washed, fine merino, X and XX, 26@28c; medium clothing, 29@30c; delaine fleece, 30@37c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $15 50, No. 2 $13 00; prairie, $10 50@11 00; wheat, oats and rye straw, $4 00@5 00.

CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, $4 00@4 50; fair, $2 50@3 75; common, $2 00@2 25; stockers and feeders, $2 25@3 25; yearlings and calves, $2 00@3 00.

HOGS—Select butchers, $1 45@1 55; fair to good packing, $5 90@6 45; fair to good light, $1 00@6 50; common, $5 00@5 65.

SHEEP—Common to fair, $2 25@3 25; good to choice, $3 00@4 25.

LAMBS—$4 00@5 75.

Pittsburg.

CATTLE—Prime, $5 75@6 00; fair to good, $4 50@5 25; common, $2 50@3 00.

HOGS—Philadelphias, $1 50@6 70; mixed, $6 40@6 50; Yorkers $6 10@6 25; common to fair, $5 75@6 00; pigs, $5 25@5 60.

SHEEP—Prime, $4 40@4 60; fair to good, $4 00@4 25 common, $2 50@3 00.

LAMBS—$4 00@5 50.

Chicago.

HOGS—Fair to good, $5 60@6 30; mixed packing, $5 95@6 55, heavy to choice, $6 15@6 75.

CATTLE—Choice to extra shipping, $4 50@5 00, mixed, $1 00@4 00; stockers and feeders, $2 00@3 50.

SHEEP—Common to choice, $2 25@4 00.

LAMBS—$4 50@5 25.

New York.

WHEAT—No. 1 state red, 93¼c; No. 2 red winter, October, 98½c.

CORN—Mixed, 50½c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 43c; No. 2 mixed October, 31c.

CATTLE—$4 00@5 15 per 100 pounds live weight.

Toledo.

WHEAT Quiet; cash, 98½c; September, 98½c.

CORN. Firm; cash, 46c.

OATS—Steady; cash, 26¼c.

CLOVER SEED—Cash; October, $4 65.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

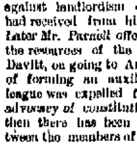
ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

Michael Davitt Tells How He Entered Into the Politics of His Country—Notes.



MICHAEL DAVITT.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Michael Davitt announces his intention of applying to the Parnell commission to be allowed to give evidence before it. He gives to the press an abstract of his entrance into the politics of his country in 1866, when he joined the I. R. B. While in Portland prison he concluded that the Irish were not adapted for agitation by secret conspiracy, and he formed a plan for an open combination. Finding that the alliance of those who wished to act constitutionally, and those who desired revolutions was impossible, he took an independent line.

Without consulting Mr. Parnell or the Fenians, he started in 1879 his agitation against landlordism on the funds which he had received from his American lectures. *Later Mr. Parnell offered him money from* the resources of the league. In 1880 Mr. Davitt, on going to America for the purpose of forming an auxiliary branch of the league was expelled from the I. R. B. for *advocacy of constitutional agitation.* Since then there has been constant hostility between the members of the league and the Fenians.

Early in 1880, four men visited Davitt's lodgings designing to murder him. At the same time a Fenian gang, headed by the Phoenix park murderer, Carey, broke up the rotunda meetings. If himself and other leaders of the open agitation had not been removed from the control of the league by the government imprisoning them, Mr. Davitt says that the Invincibles' conspiracy would have been unheard of. Mr. Davitt relates that on the morning after the Phoenix park murders had been committed, Mr. Parnell came to him and told him that he had resolved to retire from Irish politics, declaring that no man was safe when irresponsible conspirators organized deeds of that kind. Mr. Davitt persuaded him to reconsider his determination and retain *the leadership.*

The latter stated that he co-operated with Mr. Parnell's delegates who were trying to influence the Chicago convention of 1880 to adopt a pacific policy. He says he was aft*erwards condemned to be shot by the O'Donovan Rossa* faction because he condemned dynamite. Regarding the plan of campaign, Mr. Davitt rather disapproves of it as only proposing to lower the rent instead of disposing of it, and then tending to prolong landlordism.

Carnot and Floquet Travel.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—President Carnot and Prime Minister Floquet arrived at St. Lo Tuesday and had a reception. The mayor and president of the council general made addresses on the agricultural situation and urged a system of protection against England, which had prohibited the importation of French cattle. M. Carnot said the government was anxious to satisfy the needs of the farmers.

Turkey Will Ratify on Conditions.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 13.—In consequence of Italy's not invoking the tenth article of the Suez canal convention in support of her Massowah claims, the porte has determined to append to the convention an explanation of article 10, which will be submitted to the powers. If the explanation is not agreed to, Turkey will refuse to ratify the convention.

Emin Bey Expedition Formed.

WEISBADEN, Sept. 13.—The Emin Bey expedition committee has been formed. Dr. Peters, the director of the German-African company, has been chosen president.

Foreign Notes.

The *debts* of the late *King Ludwig* have been almost cleared up. There is a good prospect of rebuilding the royal fortune.

Coffee gambling, similar to that at Hamburg, is going on at Antwerp. Measures are *demanded to suppress their operations.*

All hope has been abandoned of a further rise of the Nile in Egypt, and famine is feared there.

A telephone line has been opened between *Berlin and Breslau. It is the longest line in* Germany.

The shortage in the harvest of France is estimated to be 40,000,000 hectolitres.

The Bohemian diet was opened yesterday. The German members *declined to sit.*

Death of a Theatrical Manager.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 13.—J. Newton Gotthold, the well known theatrical manager, actor and elocutionist, died at his residence, Sewickly, Pa., at 7:30 o'clock this morning of Bright's disease.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE MARION WEEKLY STAR.

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THE GRAND ARMY.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF THE ACTUAL BUSINESS.

NONE BUT DELEGATES ADMITTED TO THE MEETING

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Selected for the Meeting of the National Encampment in 1889—Nominations Made for Commander-in-Chief—Annual Report of the Commander—Other Reports.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 13.—The Grand Army encampment of 1889 will be held in Milwaukee. This was decided upon by the National encampment late yesterday afternoon, the vote being unanimous. Indianapolis and Atlanta, Ga., made a fight for the honor, but finally withdrew. Before the encampment adjourned, Gen. N. M. Curtis, of New York; Gen. Goodman, of California; Gen. J. C. Linehan, of New Hampshire, Judge Vesey, of Vermont; *Congressman Warner*, of Missouri, and H. M. Duffield, of Detroit, were placed in nomination for the position of commander-in-chief. Senator Warner Miller placed Curtis in nomination in an eloquent speech. A vote was not taken.

It was 11 o'clock when Commander-in-Chief Rea called the encampment to order in the Metropolitan house. In accordance with precedent only delegates were admitted. The commander's report was a lengthy document. It shows that the present membership was 320,936, a gain since the encampment of a year ago of 34,280, although nearly five thousand comrades had died. The largest percentage of *gain was in Kentucky*.

The report went on to say: "Notwithstanding the unusual political excitement which prevails throughout the country, and the well known fact that our ranks are full of *active, earnest supporters of* the men and measures of the several political parties, not a single violation of Article XI, Chapter 5, of our rules and regulations, has been brought to my attention. Our order is composed of thoughtful, patriotic men, each anxious to discharge the full measure of his duty as a citizen, according to his best judgment as to what his duty is. Fidelity to convictions begets respect for the like personal quality in others. The loyalty of comrades to the noble objects and sacred mission of our fraternity need not be and is not affected or its usefulness impaired by honest differences of opinion upon questions of governmental policy.

"The use of the design of our badge for a cheap political campaign device has justly occasioned much indignation among the comrades in all sections. While unable by legal process to prevent this attempt to degrade a *non-partisan medal of honor, we can* and should by resolution, protest most earnestly and emphatically against it. No comrade who respects his fraternal vow, and no citizen other than a comrade, who respects himself would wear this base imitation, but it seems that the action of this encampment is necessary to quicken that sense of propriety inherent in all true Americans which appears for the time to have been comatose in a few ill advised and inconsiderate persons."

The pension question was dealt with at length and regret expressed that the bill reported by the twenty first National encampment had failed to pass congress. Said the commander in chief: "By this failure, wholly inexplicable and indefensible, thousands of our helpless comrades, helpless because of their devotion to their country in its extremity, are subsisting upon the charity of their comrades, or are paupers in the mighty, wealthy republic their unselfish valor saved. I cannot fully comment upon this subject. My emotions will not permit it. It cannot be that the people of America will continue longer to withhold from these heroic men that scanty support needed to preserve them from the paupers' fate and enable them to end their lives, so replete with past glory, so full of present pain, so *bereft of future hope, in self-respected manliness*."

Voluminous reports were submitted by the adjutant general, judge advocate, and quartermaster general. The report of the com*mittee on pensions*, submitted by George S. Merrill, gave rise to a prolonged and animated debate. It excites their action in regard to National pension legislation, and spoke in exceedingly bitter terms of the failure of the disability bill. The report was opposed by delegates from Kansas, Texas and other states, who urged the endorsement of a service pension bill. This was opposed in several vigorous speeches by delegates from Pennsylvania, New York and Illinois, and finally the report of the committee re-endorsing the "indigent" was adopted.

There was an exciting scene during the afternoon session of the encampment. While the pension question was under discussion a number of papers were handed up to the chairman to be read. Among them was a dispatch from President Cleveland acknowledging the receipt of an invitation to attend the encampment, and explaining that it had been mislaid by his secretary and forgotten in the press of business. For this and his inability to be present he expressed his regrets. The reading of the dispatch, according to some of the delegates, was followed by hisses, *groans and cheers, and for fifteen* minutes the encampment was in an uproar. Half a dozen motions were made from as many parts of the room to lay the dispatch on the table and to refer it to the committee *on pensions*.

Several delegates demanded vociferously the name of the officer or comrade who had taken it upon himself to extend the invitation and Gen. Keifer, in an excited manner, *asked Commander Rhea if he was responsible* for the action. The commander responded promptly in the negative, adding that he had no authority to invite the president. Some of the delegates took advantage of the circumstance to make a general onslaught upon the president's pension policy and his vetoes. Finally all the motions were declared out of order, and the regular business was proceeded with.

Last night it was developed that the invitation had been extended by the local committee to which body the reply was addressed and that it had gotten into the hands of the adjutant general of the National encampment by an error in the exchange of papers. Republican comrades are expressing their regret of the occurrence, but insist that nothing transpired to which the president could have taken exception had he been present.

Reunion of Two Brother Comrades.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 13.—September 26, 1862, nearly twenty six years ago, Daniel Spear, of Cardington, O., and his brother Stephen J. Spear, separated in Louisville, Daniel going to the hospital three days before the battle of Perryville, and the other went with his comrades into the battle. They were then together in Company E, Eighth Kansas volunteer infantry regiment, and Daniel was afterward, by reenlistment, in other regiments. The brothers never met after their parting in Louisville till Tuesday, when the one came in from Kansas and the other from his home in Morrow county. Romantic and touching as was this scene there were hundreds of just such meetings on the street every day.

THE FLOOD IN GEORGIA.

A Number of Lives Lost and a Million Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed.

AUGUSTA, GA., Sept. 13.—The streets are still partly covered by water. Merchants met here and passed the following: "We have had the greatest freshet in our history, but we are glad to report that with a very few exceptions our merchants are as well prepared for business as if we had not been *visited by our water gust. Our cotton merchants, sellers and buyers*, are ready for all the business that can offer."

Not a cotton warehouse in the city is injured, and the demand never better for cotton. The railroads will *at once repair* their washouts and the steamers on the river are in splendid condition and the cotton compress is intact. Mayor May says Augusta needs no outside help. He will put a thousand men on the streets repairing the damage of the floods. Damages to property will reach nearly $1,000,000.

Cotton mills on the canal are all intact, but will not be able to run for several weeks on account of a break in the canal banks. The railroads are heavy sufferers. Rumors are rife of great loss of life, but many lack confirmation.

The list of deaths is: Supervisor H. L. Farmer, of the Port Royal & Augusta railway, swept under debris after he and a companion had been thrown from boat; Bal Williams; Steven Cook, negro, found drowned in Central railway yard with boat wedging him against car; Walter Bland, ne*gro boy ten years old, drowned while catch*ing drift wood; Rebecca Cooper, aged negress, drowned in her home; Willis Morris, white, aged eight years; James Cody, negro, aged sixteen; Dan Higgins, plumber, watchman and negro assistant at Port Royal bridge, were drowned when bridge was swept away. A white woman and child cried for assistance from their home in the suburbs where the water was quite deep. When assistance finally reached them two lifeless bodies explained the silence of the inmates.

Lowland Crops Injured.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 13.—Continuous *heavy rains for the last fortnight* have swollen the streams tremendously, and great damage has been done to crops in the lowlands. At this point the Congaree is thirty-four feet above the ordinary low water mark, and trains have stopped running over the new iron bridge of the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta railway. It is the heaviest freshet since 1865, and the country's loss is great. The water is now subsiding.

Murdered by Indians.

HELENA, Mon., Sept. 13.—The murder of John Rombaugh by two Nez Perces Indians has just been reported to this city. Rombaugh, with *Frank D. Jaquette*, left Corvallis on August 25 for Mineral Point, where they were to work in a mine. They had reached Dillard creek, in Missoula county, when they met the two Indians. Rombaugh *and Jaquette after camping for the night*, went to sleep, when Jaquette was aroused by a shot. He leaped to his feet and saw the Indians standing over Rombaugh's body. *After wandering through the mountains for several days Jaquette* reached the mining camp, where he organized a posse, who are now pursuing the Indians.

A Great Event Now.

FARGO, Dak., Sept. 13.—A big buffalo bull was killed three miles from Oakes, in Central Dakota, yesterday. It was alone, and was supposed to have wandered from the usual feeding grounds, though three or four buffalo have for several years been reported as in the foot hills between the James and Missouri rivers in the counties of Logan and Emerson, which are sparsely settled. It was killed by three men after a hard fight. It weighed about 1,700 pounds, and is one of the *largest killed in Dakota in many years*.

Two Finish Fights Arranged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—Mike Conley, the "Ithaca Giant," has signed with Joe McAuliffe to fight to a finish, October 26 next, for the trophy offered by the California Athletic club, valued at $2,000, Conley being allowed $250 for expenses. McAuliffe also signed with Peter Jackson, of Australia, to meet to fight to a finish, December 25, for a trophy offered by the same club, valued at $1,000, the loser to take nothing.

Two American Barges Seized.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 13.—The customs department has been advised that Inspector Kavanagh, of Quebec, has made a seizure of two American barges, the Beaupre and the Pacific, for landing bituminous coal and other dutiable articles at the outport of Valleyfield without a report or clearance from any place. The vessels were also found without certificates or registration licenses. The case is under consideration.

Without Unnecessary Ceremony.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 13.—*Thomas* Cannon, a farmer, living near Friendsville, Blount county, stepped up to a neighbor, Alex Hammontree, who is a wealthy planter, and knocked him down with the butt of a rifle, fracturing his skull. Hammontree died in a few hours. Cannon escaped.

Run Down By a Schooner.

EASTPORT, Me., Sept. 13.—Mrs. Thomas Myers and daughter, aged twenty, were run down yesterday in the harbor by a schooner and both drowned.

THE FEVER IN FLORIDA.

FIFTY-NINE NEW CASES AND TEN DEATHS.

Over Eight Hundred Cases and One Hundred Deaths Reported Up to Date. Seven Coaches of Refugees Leave the City—Liberal Relief Contributions.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 13.—Gloomy, rainy weather still prevails in this fever-stricken city. The last official report showed fifty-nine new cases of yellow fever and ten deaths, as follows: Louis F. Fleming, Jr., W. E. Faythess, H. E. Keys, Charles D. Ember, C. A. Keenes, Margaret Marie, Rev. Thomas M. Smith, Carrie Wolf, Maggie *Wolf, Anna Griffin. Total cases to date*, 7??; total deaths, 100. Advices from McClenny state that there are sixty-five cases there, and all the physicians are sick but one. Medical aid and nurses are badly needed.

The executive committee of the Jacksonville Sanitary association voted to extend financial aid to McClenny, as there promises to be funds that can be spared for the purpose and it is believed the Jacksonville relief committee will endorse this action.

Rev. Thomas M. Smith was a minister of great zeal and promise, and one of the most efficient members of the relief committee. Young Louis Fleming, was a nephew of the Democratic candidate for governor.

Yesterday an extra government train for Hendersonville, N. C., left the Way Cross depot. About two hundred and forty passengers were *aboard, and there would have* been nearly as many more had it been generally known that it would be a free train. The scene at the depot from very early in the morning until the departure of the train was a solemn *one*. Many anxious faces seemed to show, however, a trace of relief that they were going to a place of safety from the pestilence. There was no buying of tickets, but Mayor Osborne, chairman of the committee on transportation, assisted by President McQuaid, who had just returned from Camp Perry, supplied the place of ticket agent and general director of the affair. Seven coaches were comfortably filled, and it is to be hoped the refugees who are only too glad to get out of the stricken city will reach their destination in good health and safety. Dr. Guiteras, marine hospital surgeon, was expected to take charge of the train on its arrival at Camp Perry, and *add* some thirty people to the passenger list.

The refugees will not be allowed to leave Henderson until ten days from the time of leaving this city. Two companies of North *Carolina troops will enforce this order*.

E. H. King was the day chief operator at the telegraph office, but he got rattled and left his brave companion to face the danger alone. The operators here have worked nobly, *and a movement* is on foot to endeavor to have their salaries raised to pay for the arduous work they are doing. Seven are doing the work of thirteen. Not a saloon in Jacksonville is now doing a paying business. The nurse question is still the question of the day. Surgeon Posey went up to Camp Perry yesterday afternoon on the refugee train. Some of the doctors have relays of horses, but all wish they could have a relay of doctors.

If all the rain that has fallen during the week in Jacksonville had been a thousandth-strong solution of bi-chloride of mercury, the city would be pretty well disinfected.

The state executive board of Knights of *Labor* has decided to appeal to the order at large for aid for resident members of the order. Nearly all the mechanics and laborers here are now unemployed, and, it is said, fully one thousand members with their fami*lies are in needy circumstances*. An appeal was forwarded to the general executive board. All relief is requested to be forwarded to Thomas J. Mott, of this city, state master workman and chairman of the joint *committee of relief*.

The increasing death rate and the terrible weather make all our people feel very much discouraged again.

Among the ill to day with fever is Dr. Charles I. Burroughs, one of our most prominent citizens.

Yellow Fever in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Professor Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer, died at the Willard Parker hospital in this city at 7:15, yesterday evening, from yellow fever. He arrived here from Oaklawn, Fla., where he has an observatory, on Monday and was immediately prostrated with a disease which the *best physicians* unhesitatingly *pronounced* yellow fever. Other doctors doubted that the disease was really yellow fever, but their doubts were removed when the patient was seized with the black vomit and died from its effects. The *professor* had engaged passage for Europe intending to sail next Saturday. His family are still at Oaklawn, Fla., where no cases of yellow fever have been reported.

Clara Barton's Liberality.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Miss Carrie Barton, president of the Red Cross, has contributed $1,000 from her private means in aid of the yellow fever sufferers. A part of it was *immediately applied to the sending* of the nurses from New Orleans to the stricken districts.

A Train of Yellow Fever Refugees.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 13.—A train, with *250* yellow fever refugees, passed through this city to-day, en route to Hendersonville, N. C., stopping here only ten minutes. It was supplied with water and food. Four cases of fever were reported on board.

Richmond, Virginia, Contributes.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 13.—Mayor Ellison to-day telegraphed to the authorities at Jacksonville, Fla., to draw upon him for $1,000 contributed by citizens for the yellow fever sufferers. A number of individual contributions have already been forwarded.

New York's Relief.

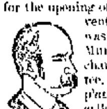
NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The amount of subscriptions received up to noon to-day for yellow fever sufferers was $1,382.

Plucky, But Had to Give It Up.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The dory Dark Secret, which started on its voyage from Boston to Queenstown some weeks ago, was abandoned at sea by Capt. Andrews, who arrived here in the Norwegian bark Nore.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

New York Democrats Renominate Hill. Ames Nominated in Massachusetts.


GOV. HILL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The hour fixed for the opening of the Democratic state convention was 12 o'clock, but it was 12:30 o'clock when Edward Murphy, Jr., mayor of Troy, chairman of the state committee, stepped forward on the *platform amid cheers and* called the convention to order. He announced that, by direction of the state committee, he nominated as temporary officers George Raines, of Monroe, *as chairman*: Charles R. Defreest as secretary, and Thomas F. Gilroy, William E. Delaney and Joseph E. Newburger, as reading secretaries. They were unanimously elected.

Mr. Murphy then named John Austin Lathrop, of Steuben, and John F. McQuade, of New York, to escort Mr. Raines to the chair. Bernard F. Martin, of the Tammany delegation, announced that Judge McQuade was unavoidably absent, and moved that Richard Croker be substituted. Mr. Murphy instead named Gen Spinola, but he suggested that George H. Forster president of the New York board of aldermen, take his place, and the substitution was made. Mr. Raines, on taking the chair, was received with applause. The usual committees were appointed, and a recess taken until evening.

Upon reassembling, D. Cady Herrick, of Albany, was made permanent chairman, *who briefly addressed the convention.*

Following Mr. Herrick the committee on resolutions presented the platform.

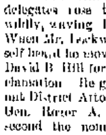
After the adoption of the platform Daniel N. Lockwood, who nominated Mr. Cleve*land, took the stage, and made a speech* which closed with the nomination of Governor Hill.

When Mr. Lockwood mentioned the name of David B. Hill both the audience and the delegates rose to their feet and cheered wildly, waving hats, handkerchiefs and flags. When Mr. Lockwood could again make himself heard he moved that the nomination of David B. Hill for governor be made by acclamation. He gave way, however, to permit District Attorney John R. Fellows and Gen. Roger A. Prior, of New York, to second the nomination. The nomination was then declared unanimous, and there was a sound of wild applause and a scene of frantic delight that lasted long.

Lieutenant Governor Jones was renominated by acclamation. John Clinton Gray was named for judge of the court of appeals, and the convention adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

Governor Ames Unanimously Renominated at Boston.


GOV. AMES.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—The Republican convention was very largely attended, and was called to order shortly after 11 o'clock by Chairman Barden. The committee on permanent organization reported as follows: President, John D. Long, of Hingham; vice presidents, Hon. N. P. Banks, of Waltham, and seventy others, secretary, J. Otis Wardwell. *Mr. Long was escorted to the* platform, and after the applause had subsided made a speech.

The committee on resolutions, through its chairman, Charles H. Allen, reported the *platform, which was unanimously adopted*.

Pending the taking of a ballot, which had been ordered, a recess was taken until 3.

The convention reassembled at 3:10 p. m., when the first formal ballot was announced, as follows: Whole number, 1,150; necessary for choice, 576; J. K. C. Sleeper, of Cambridge, 1; William F. Draper, of Hopedale, 299; Oliver Ames, 853.

On motion of Hon. F. T. Greenhalge, the nomination of Ames was made unanimous.

A motion was made to proceed to choose electors-at-large to the Electoral college, and the names of George D. Robinson and William F. Draper were presented. They were nominated by acclamation.

Frank D. Allen, of Lynn, then presented the name of Hon. J. Q. A. Brackett as a candidate for lieutenant governor. The nomination was carried by acclamation.

Fred. Hall presented the name of Henry *B. Peirce as a candidate for secretary of* state, and it was carried by acclamation.

Charles R. Ladd was nominated for auditor by acclamation.

A. J. Waterman was nominated for attor*ney general by acclamation*.

The convention then proceeded to ballot by tellers for treasurer.

The result of the ballot for treasurer and receiver general was: Whole number of *votes, 957, necessary to choice, 451*. Sandford Waters Billings, 1; Edward Bridgeman, 1; F. C. Milliken, 103; J. A. Dresser, 125; William E. Blunt, 211; George A. Marden, 562. Marden was declared the nominee.

Colorado's Democratic Ticket.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 13.—On the reassembling of the Democratic state convention, Hon. T. M. Patterson was nominated for governor by acclamation.

J. A. *Porter, of Laplata, was nominated* for lieutenant governor, and Amos O. Henderson, of Lake, for state treasurer.

For secretary of state, William R. Erhardt, of Boulder; auditor, Leopold Meyers, *of Saguache; attorney general, J. M. Ab*bott, of Washington; judges of the supreme court, M. B. Gerry, A. J. Rising and Thomas Macon, of Canon City. Presidential electors, J. M. S. Egan, C. J. Hughes, Jr., and L. Parm.

The Races at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Washington park races: First race, one mile: Van Tromp first, Aloha second, Zublan third. Time 1:45.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile, welter weights: Libbert first, Dick Delaney second. Time 1:19. Only two starters.

Third race, Kensington handicap, three-quarters of a mile: Laura Stone first, *Hindoo* Craft second, Havillah third. Time 1:16 3-4.

Fourth race, one and one sixteenth miles: Hornpipe first, Doubt second, Quotation third. Time 1:48 1-2.

Fifth race, one mile: Pink Cottage first, Dyer second, Panchetta third. Time 1:41 3-4.

Sixth race, half mile: Zoolite first, Silly Hagan second, Currente third. Time 0:49.

Mrs. Stowe Remains the Same.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 13.—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe had a restless night, but her general condition remains unchanged.

LETTERS MADE PUBLIC.

THE PRESIDENT REPLIES TO A HOUSE RESOLUTION.

His Correspondence With Great Britain on the Wrongs of the Canadian Government and the Fisheries Question Sent to the Senate—Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The president has sent to the senate his reply to the house resolution requesting copies of communications, if any, sent by the president to Great Britain remonstrating against the wrongs of the Canadian government in discriminating against American vessels passing through the Welland canal and American vessels engaged in the fisheries. *The correspondence* referring to the canals consists of letters exchanged between the department of state and the United States consul at Ottawa and the British minister; copies of the orders of the Canadian officials and the answer of the acting secretary of the treasury to the Dingley resolution of July 23.

As to the correspondence relating to the denial of American fishermen of the right of transporting fish or other cargoes in bond, the president says: "It will be remembered that a temporary arrangement was made on July 1, 1885, whereby the privileges accorded to our fishermen under the fishing articles of the treaty of 1871, continued during the remainder of that year's fishing season. No instance of refusal on the part of the Canadians since July 1, 1885, to the present time, to allow the entry at Dominion seaports of American cargoes, other than fish for transportation in bond across the territory of Canada to the United States, has been made known to the state department."

The president also sends a copy of his message of December 8, 1886, *relating to the* fishing steamer "Novelty." This message contained a protest of the secretary of state to the British minister on the subject of the refusal of the Canadian authorities to allow the "*Novelty" to tranship its fish in bonds*.

The president refers to lists, already submitted to the senate, of ill treatment of vessels in Canadian waters. Of these sixty-eight vessels he says six were refused to tranship fish, but none of them were ever formally reported to the state department by the parties interested.

Referring to the final inquiry of the resolution, as to wrongs inflicted on vessels since March 30, 1887, the president says that a single case has been reported, the ship Bridgewater. The claim was duly investigated, and on June 22, 1888, the secretary of state addressed the British minister on the subject. Formal acknowledgment of the secretary's letter was made, but nothing further.

The Bridgewater, in 1887, went into Shelburne, N. S., for repairs. She was surveyed and condemned. The captain refusing to accept her condemnation, bought her in for her owners. She was seized for non-payment of duty as for goods entered. After correspondence she was released unconditionally on October 15. Twenty thousand dol*lars damages are claimed* by the vessel's owners, and an adjustment of the claim is asked by the secretary of state.

Senate and House Proceedings.

In the senate Mr. Spooner offered a resolution directing an inquiry into the circumstances attending the recent murder of Joseph Hoffman, a senate witness in Washington county, Texas. Debate continued until adjournment at 6:05 p. m.

In the house the debate on the senate amendment in regard to irrigating the arid land was resumed, and it was finally agreed to, the amount being reduced from $250,000 to $100,000. A bill was passed providing for appointments to the marine hospital service after competitive examinations. Unsuccessful attempts were made to get up the Oklahoma bill, no quorum being present. At 5 p. m. the house adjourned.

GOLDENSON'S LAST DAYS.

Trouble Looked for On the Gallows—Morbid Sightseers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—The sheriff is overrun by crowds who want to witness the Goldenson hanging on Friday next. Four hundred and fifty invitations have been issued. Among those who called for tickets was a well dressed woman from Australia, *who said she did not want to miss the* execution, as it would be a rare psychological study. When told that women were not admitted to hangings, she asked if she could not get a pass should she dress in *man's clothes. Goldenson begins to weaken*, but is braced up on stimulants. He prepared a long indictment of the sheriff, which he was prevailed not to print. He wants to speak for half an hour on the gallows, but this will not be permitted. He threatens to die cursing Sheriff McMann, and he says these curses will have their effect, as the sheriff will speedily follow him to his grave. Goldenson's lawyers will attempt to-morrow to have the sheriff arrested for contempt for failure to bring Goldenson before a jury impaneled to test his sanity. If the sheriff is arrested he will delegate his duties to the coroner. There will be a disagreeable scene at the hanging, as Goldenson is ugly and bears a venomous hatred toward the sheriff.

Too Great a Love for Diamonds.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 13.—Miss Laura Lent, aged nineteen years, a belle in Brooklyn *society* and daughter of Arthur Lent, a wealthy retired broker, was arraigned to-day in Justice Walsh's court on a charge of stealing $500 worth of diamonds from the jewelry store of Philip W. Taylor. The stolen property was found in her possession. She offered no reason for having taken the jewelry and her friends are at a loss to account for the theft, as the young lady's parents are willing enough to supply her with all the gems she needs. The case was adjourned. Miss Lent, besides being beautiful, is possessed of some marked qualities as a singer, having frequently sung in public.

A Hurricane's Devastation.

HAVANA, Sept. 13.—Particulars of the late hurricane are coming in. A number of plantations were destroyed and hundreds of head of cattle drowned. From all points comes reports of loss of life. The total number of bodies recovered, as reported to the government to date, is 147.

NATIONAL GREENBACKERS.

Thirteen Delegates Meet at Cincinnati to Nominate a National Ticket.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—The Greenback party are in session here for the purpose of placing another National ticket in the field. The convention was called to order at 12 o'clock in parlor A of the Burnet house by George O. Jones, chairman of the National committee. There were just thirteen delegates present.

A comical incident was the effort of Col. Doughty, of Mt. Washington, who has put up a ticket of his own, to fuse with the Greenbackers. After an informal discussion *an adjournment was taken until 2:30.*

At that hour Chairman Jones called the convention to order and proceeded to read letters from some two hundred members of the party throughout the country. Mr. Jones then proceeded to score deserters from the party, particularly Mr. Gillette. Fusion was also denounced.

Upon motion of Lee Crandall, Mr. Thomas, of Kentucky, was selected chairman, Thomas G. Sharpe, of Indiana, secretary. On motion of Mr. Jones a committee of three was appointed to prepare an address.

The chair appointed Messrs. Jones, of New York; James, of Tennessee, and Moody, of Kentucky. R. L. Wolcott, of New York, was chosen treasurer, a delegate saying there might be some money in the treasury. D. L. D. Sheldon, of New York city, who is a Greenbacker from away back, addressed the meeting.

Maine Election Returns.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 13.—Nearly four hundred official returns have been received to date at the secretary of state's office, and it is hoped a full official summary can be given to-morrow. So far as received the returns indicate that the official figures will not differ materially from those already published. Cushing's vote shows a general falling off from the third party vote of two years ago.

BRIEF MENTION.

News of the Day Condensed For the Hasty Peruser.

John Rombaugh, miner, slain by Indians in Missoula county, Montana.

Rev. L. H. D. Harold was terribly burned with gasoline at Coshocton, O.

John Warner fell from a scaffold at Ironton, O., and was fatally injured.

Maria Bourgeant, an aged colored woman, was killed by the cars at Pembroke, Ky.

A cable car jumped the track at St. Louis, and a woman named Collins was fatally injured.

John Deal, a brakeman on the C. & M. V. railroad, was killed by the cars at Melvin, O.

A woman named Florence Mitchell was shot by a policeman while resisting arrest at Harrodsburg, Ky.

Hon. Roger Q. Mills will speak in East St. Louis, Ill., on the 25th inst. Preparations are being made for a great Democratic demonstration.

W. P. Perry committed suicide at Owingsville, Ky., by shooting himself. A protracted spree for several days is supposed to be the cause of the deed.

Base Ball.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 6, Kansas City 2.

At Cleveland—Brooklyn 8, Cleveland 3.

At St. Louis—St. Louis 7, Louisville 2.

At Philadelphia—Athletic 8, Baltimore 3.

At Philadelphia—Athletic 0, Baltimore 5.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis 6, Boston 3.

At Detroit—Detroit 3, Philadelphia 5.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg 2, Washington 0.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Generally fair, cooler weather, northerly winds.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations for the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Markets for September 12.

NEW YORK.—Money 2 per cent. Exchange quiet; governments strong.

Currency sixes, 121 bid; four coupons, 129¼ bid; fours-and-a half, 106¾ bid.

The stock market opened at about last night's figures, but on realizations and selling by the bear party declined ⅛ to 1 per cent. Towards noon the list became strong on heavy buying of the Grangers, and the best part of the decline was recovered with the Grangers ¼ to ⅜ above opening quotations.

Bur. & Quincy	113¾	Michigan Cent.	86⅞
Central Pacific	33½	Missouri Pacific	83
C., C., C. & I.	61½	N. Y. Central	109¼
Del. & Hudson	119⅝	Northwestern	115⅝
Del., Lack. & W	142¼	Ohio & Miss.	25¾
Illinois Central	118	Pacific Mail	37¾
Lake Shore	99	St. Paul	71⅞
Louisville & Nash	60½	Western Union	74½

Cincinnati.

WHEAT—88@91c.

CORN—No. 3 mixed, 48c; No. 2 mixed, 49@50c.

WOOL—Unwashed; fine merino, 17@18c; one-fourth blood combing, 23@25c; medium delaine and combing, 23@24c; braid, 18@19c; medium combing, 25@27c fleece washed, fine merino, X and XX, 25@28c; medium clothing, 27@28c; delaine fleece, 28@27c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $15 50, No. 2 $14 00; prairie, $10 50@11 50; wheat, oats and rye straw, $4 50@5 00.

CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, $4 00@4 50; fair, $2 50@3 75, common, $2 00@2 25; stockers and feeders, $2 25@3 25, yearlings and calves, $2 00@3 00.

HOGS—Select butchers, $4 40@6 55; fair to good packing, $5 40@6 45; fair to good light, $5 00@6 6; common, $5 00@5 65.

SHEEP—*Common to fair*, $2 25@3 25; good to choice, $3 50@4 25.

LAMBS—$4 00@5 75.

Pittsburg.

CATTLE—Prime, $5 75@6 00; fair to good, $4 50@5 45; common, $2 50@4 00.

HOGS—Philadelphias, $1 90@6 70; mixed, $6 40@6 45; Yorkers $6 10@6 25; common to fair, $5 75@6 00; pigs, $5 25@5 60.

SHEEP—Prime, $4 50@4 60, fair to good, $4 00@4 25 common, $2 50@3 00.

LAMBS—$4 50@5 50.

Chicago.

HOGS—Fair to good, $5 60@6 30; mixed packing, $5 97@6 55, heavy to choice, $6 15@6 75.

CATTLE—Choice to extra shipping, $4 60@6 00, mixed, $1 00@3 00; stockers and feeders, $2 00@3 40.

SHEEP—*Common to choice*, $3 25@4 00.

LAMBS—$4 50@5 25.

New York.

WHEAT—No 1 state red, 93¼c; No. 2 red winter, October, 98½c.

CORN—Mixed, 50½c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 43c; No. 2 mixed October, 30¼c.

CATTLE—$4 00@5 15 per 100 pounds live weight.

Toledo.

WHEAT—Quiet; cash, 99¾c; September, *99¾c*.

CORN—Firm; cash, 46c.

OATS—Steady; cash, 26½c.

CLOVER SEED—Cash; October, $4 65.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

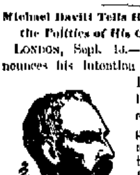
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

Michael Davitt Tells How He Entered Into the Politics of His Country—Notes.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Michael Davitt announces his intention of applying to the Parnell commission to be allowed to give evidence before it. He gives to the press an abstract of his entrance into the politics of his country in 1866, when he joined the I. R. B. While in Portland prison he concluded that the Irish were not adapted for agitation by secret conspiracy, and he formed a plan for an open combination. Finding that the alliance of those who wished to act constitutionally, and those who desired revolutions was impossible, he took an independent line.


MICHAEL DAVITT.

Without consulting Mr. Parnell or the Fenians, he started in 1879 his agitation against landlordism on the funds which he had received from his American lectures. *Later Mr. Parnell offered him money from* the resources of the league. In 1880 Mr. Davitt, on going to America for the purpose of forming an auxiliary branch of the league was expelled from the I. R. B. for *advocacy of constitutional agitation*. Since then there has been constant hostility between the members of the league and the Fenians.

Early in 1880, four men visited Davitt's lodgings designing to murder him. At the same time a Fenian gang, headed by the Phoenix park murderer, Carey, broke up the rotunda meetings. If himself and other leaders of the open agitation had not been removed from the control of the league by the government imprisoning them, Mr. Davitt says that the Invincibles' conspiracy would have been unheard of. Mr. Davitt relates that on the morning after the Phoenix park murders had been committed, Mr. Parnell came to him and told him that he had resolved to retire from Irish politics, declaring that no man was safe when irresponsible conspirators organized deeds of that kind. Mr. Davitt persuaded him to reconsider his determination and retain *the leadership*.

The latter stated that he co-operated with Mr. Parnell's delegates who were trying to influence the Chicago convention of 1880 to adopt a pacific policy. He says he was aft*erwards condemned to be shot by the O'Don*ovan Rossa faction because he condemned dynamite. Regarding the plan of campaign, Mr. Davitt rather disapproves of it as only proposing to lower the rent instead of disposing of it, and then tending to prolong landlordism.

Carnot and Floquet Travel.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—President Carnot and Prime Minister Floquet arrived at St. Lo Tuesday and had a reception. The mayor and president of the council general made addresses on the agricultural situation and urged a system of protection against England, which had prohibited the importation of French cattle. M. Carnot said the *government was anxious to satisfy the needs of* the farmers.

Turkey Will Ratify on Conditions.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 13.—In consequence of Italy's not invoking the tenth article of the Suez canal convention in support of her Massowah claims, the porte has determined to append to the convention an explanation of article 10, which will be submitted to the powers. If the *explanation* is not agreed to, Turkey will refuse to ratify the convention.

Emin Bey Expedition Formed.

WEISBADEN, Sept. 13.—The Emin Bey expedition committee has been formed. Dr. Peters, the director of the German-African company, has been chosen president.

Foreign Notes.

The *debts* of the late King *Ludwig* have been almost cleared up. There is a good prospect of rebuilding the royal fortune.

Coffee gambling, similar to that at Hamburg, is going on at Antwerp. Measures are *demanded to suppress their operations*.

All hope has been abandoned of a further rise of the Nile in Egypt, and famine is feared there.

A telephone line has been opened between *Berlin and Breslau. It is the longest line in* Germany.

The shortage in the harvest of France is estimated to be 40,000,000 hectolitres.

The Bohemian diet was opened yesterday. *The German members declined to sit.*

Death of a Theatrical Manager.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 13.—J. Newton Gothold, the well known theatrical manager, actor and elocutionist, died at his residence, Sewickly, Pa., at 7:30 o'clock this morning of bright's disease.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

MARION WEEKLY STAR.

PRICE, $1 00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

STAR PUBLISHING CO — PROPRIETORS

SATURDAY, — SEPTEMBER 15

NEXT WEEK'S STAR

A large sample edition of the Weekly Star will be issued next week under the management of Mr Enos Baldwin. It will contain in addition to the regular matter of the paper an outline sketch of Marion county's improved stock. Mr Baldwin has visited nearly every stable-flock and herd of thoroughbred stock in the county, and has been collecting material on improved stock since 1887

The waterworks problem will come up before the council at the special session next week and in all probability an ordinance will be introduced to submit the question of the city building the works at the general election in November. We understand that a majority of the councilmen favor this plan and they are wise enough to see that the present affords an opportune time to carry such a proposition. For our part we are not partial to either plan but under the circumstances are somewhat like the old maid praying for a husband who said "Oh, Lord, anybody." If we could be assured that city waterworks could be managed by a non-partisan board of trustees, as wisely and carefully as the non-partisan school board, we shouldn't hesitate one minute to endorse the city plan. There will be opposition to whatever is done, for the only harmonious belief we see entertained is that Marion needs the completion of the works and needs it badly

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A great many Republicans are gently kicking on the alleged newspaper—"Tariff Reform Advocate"—being distributed through the post office. Now we do not assume the task of defending postmaster Tristram, for we know the distribution isn't according to Hoyle or Dickinson, in fact it isn't a newspaper at all, but we assume that sauce for the goose is likewise sauce for the gander. Republican postmasters aided their party in the campaigns of the past just as Democratic postmasters do now, with perhaps a slight variation as to the way of doing it, and it is not the proper caper to squeal on these literary distributions. Every man that gets "Tariff Reform Advocate" will know it is a Democratic campaign sheet with the man milking on the wrong side of the cow, and if he doesn't care to read it he can throw it away or refuse to take it out

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When you ask third party men why they run Prohibition tickets in the prohibition States of Maine, Iowa and Kansas, they tell you that the Republican party do not endorse the prohibition law, that they do not claim the law as their own, and therefore that they do not enforce it. That the law is a dead letter where there is no prohibition party to enforce it. But if an anti-prohibitionist tells them that prohibition will not prohibit, they refer them to the success of the law in these States! They tell them the open saloon has been driven from these prohibition States, and that the number of criminals and paupers have been reduced 75 per cent. Can't Prohibitionists be consistent?

The result of the Maine election is most gratifying to the Republicans. The campaign just closed was the hottest contest in the history of that State, the Democrats having used money and speakers, tracts and pamphlets freely to reduce the average Republican majority. They did not expect to elect their men, but hoped to show the country that the Republican party is falling to pieces by Maine's returning a lower majority for them. The result, in spite of these, show that the Republicans are full of vim, vigor and victory, they gaining between 7,000 and 8,000 on the plurality of the election in 1884, and over 20,000 over the election in 1880

One does not usually "neighbor" with all his neighbors. He chooses such families for neighbors—to buy and sell, to lend and borrow—as he thinks will harmonize with his notions of righteousness and equity. There are neighbors who are good buyers but poor payers, good borrowers but poor lenders. An industrious man does not like to exchange work with a lazy man. A wise man will not employ his neighbor's boys and let his own run idle. It would be very unwise for Uncle Samuel to employ his neighbor's children and permit his own children to grow up in idleness, or compel them to work at starvation prices

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Senator Cullom, of Illinois, has introduced into the Senate a bill, which, if passed, will abolish "Trusts," the penalty being a heavy fine and imprisonment for the violation of the measure. This is a move in the right direction. The country is a committee of the whole, now engaged in matters pertaining to the welfare of her manufacturing interests and while she is at it, "Trusts" should be made to disband, as they are not in the interest of the people, but subserve only the selfish greed of the few who are interested in them

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Owing to the alleged success of the Congressional nominee there will be an extra endeavor made by the democracy to reduce Col. Cooper's vote below that of the party in this county. We have only to say that the interests of Marion county Republicans are to be most promoted by a cordial support—a gain for the pleasant and able Colonel if possible. If any in the party talk it will have the effect of ruining our chances in the future and place us in bad repute where there is no sowing feeling. A few fellows feel constrained to be obstinate without knowing what for, and they are not good Republicans. Cooper's reelection is as certain as the coming of election day, and if we really have any fellows who seriously intend to attempt to make a bad showing for Marion county we are forced to regard them in the language of Bro Price "so small that they have to stand on a brick to kick a duck."

Cleveland's letter of acceptance came Monday and it apparently pleased the democracy, and Mr Harrison's came along Wednesday and is highly satisfactory to the Republicans, so both sides are rejoicing over these campaign documents. Of course they were a long while coming but that seems to make no great difference now. Those who feared either would refuse to accept have all fears allayed

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Gov. Hill has been renominated for that office by the New York Democracy, and the dear Mugwumps are unceremoniously snubbed. Just what this peculiar political race will do is not known but nobody seems to care. They are small potatoes anyhow and the fact that the New York Democracy gave them a parting kick is peculiarly pleasing

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For two weeks Congressman McKinley has been by his sick wife's bedside in Canton, day and night. Greater devotion than his could not be shown and although the demand for his presence in congress is almost imperative he will not leave his wife for a moment. She is recovering

Footpads at Work

A daring attempt at robbery was made on Joe Tunney as he was going to his father's home on east Center street Thursday night. The bold footpads had evidently conceived the idea that Mr Tunney was the possessor of a roll of money and singled him out for an easy victim for he passes along the street without noticing any thing or person. When he was crossing the alley running between J. Fribley's and D. McWilliams' two strangers stepped up to him and inquired about some direction and the one in front attempted to thrust his hand inside Mr Tunney's coat. He pushed him away and as he did so was struck by the accomplice with a rock or some other heavy weapon that nearly laid him out. At this movement Bricklayer Lewis came along, and the footpads took to their heels without any further attack.

Mr Tunney was considerably hurt by the blow received but not seriously so, and is around today as usual. The attempt to rob him, however, of what he did not have was certainly a bold one, and the first of the kind in Marion in a long while

Marion Markets

The farmer will find the following prices paid for his products by Marion buyers. The list is corrected on Friday of each week

Wheat (new)	60@75
Wheat (old)	90
Corn	40
Oats (new)	22
Oats (old)	30
Butter	11
Eggs	13
Lard	8
Cattle	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]
Sheep	[illegible]
Wool	22@27
Potatoes (new)	[illegible]
Clover seed	[illegible]

A Pension Fraud
[Delaware Herald]

A party is traveling throughout the State against whom we would caution ex-soldiers. He represents himself as a special government agent and claims to be able to obtain increase in pensions. He makes a pretended examination fixes the prices of his work gets the money and then decamps. Have nothing to do with him

Sunburn Without Heat

Ironworkers, glassworkers and others are constantly exposed to a heat of 400 or 500 degs F and yet do not become burned and there can be little doubt that the enormous radiation from heated rocks and valleys in addition to the direct rays of the sun, make up an amount of heat far greater than is ever experienced on even a very sunny snow slope and yet one does not become sunburned. No doubt the surface of the snow reflects and disburses much heat but certainly far less than it receives as heat rays are absorbed and rendered latent by the snow melting and evaporation. Experience fully corroborates this for one may lie on one's back and freely expose the face for long periods to the sun and yet remains unburned. There must therefore be some one factor in sunburn than heat alone.

In discussing the subject with Professor Tyndall he added the very interesting and significant fact that he was never more burned on snow than while experimenting with the electric light at the North Foreland lighthouse where there was no heat sufficient to produce such an effect. I am aware that sometimes in peculiar conditions of the atmosphere the direct sun's rays will burn. I have met with some singular instances where several persons have been burned on the same day, even in England who had never previously suffered in that way. I am further aware that sometimes not always in a dead calm on a ship's deck one may be severely sunburned and that in boating the same may occasionally happen.

Masks and veils have long been used as a protection on snow and are more or less successful brown veils and glasses in my experience being the most efficient. As bearing up this I may mention that a friend of mine after an ascent on snow had an enormously swollen face and I observed that on the general swelling there were many pits and depressions and that each pit corresponded to a freckle. The irritating rays had been intercepted by the brown color of the freckle—Nature

Lap Dogs and Footmen

There is another thing about life in London that struck me as sensible. At the shop doors the stores seats on one side for the footmen and opposite a bench with steel chains. A carriage drives up and a lady alights with her dog. The footman closes the carriage door and the vehicle drives off to make room for another. Then the footman takes her ladyship's canine pet and chains it to the bench while he seats himself on the other. I have seen as many as five pretty little dogs fastened in this way and so accustomed are they to the method there is no quarreling. I have an idea they exchange gossip of London cers outside and it would be interesting to know what these dogs think of high life in London —Marshall P. Wilder in New York Herald

Help for Harvard Students

A new help to student work is for a professor to gather out of the whole library such books (no matter how many) as he wishes his classes especially to study. These are put in an alcove under his name his pupils having access to them all day and take them over night, returning them next morning. The plan is new, but it grows in favor. In 1850 thirty-two teachers thus received 8,830 books. In 1886 fifty-six teachers received 5,840. All books lent out numbered in 1880 11,956, in 1886, 60,195. This rate of increase greatly outran that of the number of students. It speaks of an increasing industry and productiveness. And the best thing about the intellectual life here is that it is hopeful and not timid—it looks forward —American Magazine

A New Portable Cooker

It is stated that the French government has ordered 20,000 of the new portable cooker for camp purposes. A few days ago it was shown in London to a gastronomist and scientific party of people. To prove the powers of the invention the inventor Mr Wanzer served up a dinner of three courses which lasted itself for thirty persons the entire cost of heating and cooking being less than two pence and the arrangement goes by clock work. The inventor claims to have discovered a potent heat in steam and this is the basis of the invention —Once a Week

More Durable Ink Needed

President Bayles of the New York board of health, lately called attention to the subject of the use of more durable ink, and enforced his words by saying that it was of importance to people all over the land. He says that very many of the records of births, deaths and marriages received at the office of the board are written in aniline inks, and that the paper upon which these fugitive fluids are used becomes in ten years perfectly blank, the ink having entirely evaporated —Cincinnati Commercial Gazette

Concerning Eyesight

The inhabitants of mountainous districts and of dry, elevated table lands may have a better sight than dwellers in low, humid and level regions although just the reverse may be the case. Among European nations the Germans are generally supposed to have weak eyes, owing some imagine, to their excessive indulgence in tobacco, while others attribute the supposed decay to the form of type used in their books which requires closer looking at than ours in reading —Longman's Magazine

What a Philosopher Said

There recently died in this city a well known Boston merchant of convivial habits and who was known as a good liver in an epicurean sense. Among those who attended the funeral were two friends, one of whom said to the other "J—— ought to have lived twenty years longer. He had a constitution equal to it."

"Yes," replied the philosopher of the two an ex member of the senate "a man inherits his constitution, but he makes his own by-laws." —Boston Budget

Boat Building of Old

It is sad to think of the trouble Robinson Crusoe put himself to when he undertook to make himself a boat. Had he been up in archæology he would have hollowed out a tree trunk with red hot stones. His ancestors appear to have used this rude, but effective method. A canoe found recently in the Tønsberg herd in Central Norway has proved to have been fashioned after this manner. It is in good condition and will be shown at the museum of Christiania —Detroit Free Press

A New Nickel Coated Bullet

A new bullet proposed for the English army is of an unusually small caliber, and is encased in an outer sheet of nickel which increases its power of penetration. It is used with a rifle of greater thickness of barrel in which a heavier charge than usual can be fired. Several hundred of the rifles have been made for experimental use —New York Sun

Do Not Suffer any Longer

Knowing that a cough can be checked in a day, and the first stages of consumption broken in a week, we hereby guarantee Acker's English Cough Remedy, and will refund the money to all who buy, take it as per directions and do not find our statement correct.

E. Denison & Co

With the dead body of a daily paper on its hands and the county printing snatched away by a rival the Bowling Green Gazette is in a pretty hard place and proprietors have tired of running a newspaper for glory alone

---

John Garland, convicted Alliance saloonkeeper, on his way to Cleveland workhouse, jumped from the train and escaped. Town is glad of it because he won't have to show up now

---

Captain [illegible] Williams, Milton's swimmer floated down the Mississippi river from Alton to St Louis with his legs tied together and his hands tied behind his back. He started at 11 a.m and arrived at St Louis at 6 o'clock in the evening, a large number of people being on the banks to receive him. He floated all the way on his back and was accompanied by a few friends in a small boat. The distance is 25 miles

Its Delicacy of Flavor

And the efficacy of its action have won for the famous California liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs, immensely popularity. It cleanses and tones up the clogged and feverish system and dispels Headaches, Colds and Fevers.

Sold by H. C. Hoberman & Co and [illegible] druggists

We find great advantages in cutting down the bustle. An observing editor in Frankfort has found that nine-tenths of the [illegible] either had no bustle at all or were a modest sort of compromise

PROHIBITION COLUMN.

This column is under the direction of the Marion County Prohibitionists. [illegible]

To Old Sherman

The following correspondence between our Prohibitionist friend Capt. Ritter and the Cincinnati liquor organ is interesting

Indianapolis, Aug 20, 1888

Dear Southwest—

Dear Sir—In an editorial in your paper of June 6th ult, you refer to Senator John Sherman having met the liquor dealers of Cincinnati in a saloon over the Rhine, just previous to last election and there made promises and gave assurances that their interest should be protected in the approaching legislature of Ohio, if they stood by the Republican party. I desire to know whether Gen. Sherman has made any denial or offered any correction to the case as stated by you in your paper. A response to this would be highly appreciated by the undersigned. Yours, respectfully

E. L. Ritter

E. L. Ritter—The Southwest makes no statements except on what it believes to be good authority. John Sherman did do precisely as claimed by this paper, and we have the assurance from brewers and saloon keepers who there met and shook hands with him. Further, Governor Foraker and his henchmen are playing the same game now, temporizing and promising all things to our liquor interests, if they will support the Republican ticket this fall.

John Sherman—nor his henchmen—has not and will not deny a single statement made by us. Will not because we are prepared to back all charges with specifications and affidavits—Ed. Southwest

The Grand National Rally

The grand feature of the campaign will be the National rally at Columbus during the Centennial there. The commissioners have arranged to give each of the three parties one day in which to make themselves as agreeable as they can. The Prohibition day is October 11th, and arrangements are being pushed to make this the grandest National demonstration of the whole campaign.

On the Centennial grounds, there has been erected a grand auditorium capable of accommodating ten thousand people. The speaking will be in this room. There will be present Gen Fisk, Dr Brooks, Sam Small, Dr Leonard, Van Bennett, Clinton B. Fisk, and probably Rev Hector the "Black Knight" of California. The exercises of the day will consist of a grand parade of marching companies in the morning to be reviewed by Gen Fisk and Dr Brooks. This will be followed by speaking in the auditorium. There will be more speaking in the afternoon. In the evening there will be another grand parade up in the city, and speaking in the State House Square. Choice Prohibition music will add to the attractions

Prohibition Playing Out

This is the cry from the Republicans only. Let us see what are the facts. Four years ago our state conventions were attended by 70 to 150 persons, this year there has not been a state convention in the United States that did not have from 400 to 800 delegates, and the conventions were attended by from 1000 to 5000 people, and such enthusiasm has never been known and the best men of the earth compose the conventions

---

The legalized saloon is the creature of law and Gen. Fisk has well said that it must perish by law at the hand of the law's executor. Let us remember that it exists today by the consent of the citizens of this State. Let us see then where we stand. The saloon keeper in the prosecution of his business is murdering his victims and bringing untold woe on thousands of women and children and we by conscious consent have become "accessories before the fact," to all the crimes committed by and through the saloon, and the law holds an accessory before the fact "equally guilty" with the principal. Is there no way then to escape this fearful responsibility? Happily there is for every one who believes in the prohibition of saloons and its infamies, may register his convictions at the ballot box for its destruction. A citizen who believes in prohibition and votes the Democratic ticket has given the lie to his convictions by registering his franchise in favor of license—a system abhorrent to every true Prohibitionist. So also the "good Prohibitionist as you are" who votes the Republican ticket, has, while performing the supreme act of citizenship registered his only voice in government as in favor of saloon continuance under an eternal principle of "taxation." He has therefore given the lie to his convictions and stands squarely with the friends of the saloon and in no sense for Prohibition

---

"We reaffirm our unswerving devotion to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the States and Territories of the Union."—Republican platform of 1888

What does this high sounding pronouncement mean?

What did the hundreds of liquor men who voted for it at the Chicago convention and what do the hundreds of thousands of saloon keepers who are shouting for it understand it to mean?

Those words or their equivalents have been the slogan or rallying cry of the Rum Power from the beginning of the war

---

The labored effort of temperance men who hang by the eyelids to the G. O. P. are simply to try to convince themselves that there is not as bad as the Democratic party. The late John B. Finch said "you place before us two eggs, the one is bad, the other only tolerable. We choose neither, but wait, if necessary, until the hen lays a fresh egg."

We learn from the Chicago Post that at Grayville, Ill., a Mr Pender asked all the Republicans and Democrats who would make their ballot a subject of earnest prayer to rise, and they all promptly sat still. Which was very wise if they intended to vote the old ticket

---

The Voice of August 31 has three columns of interviews with leading Indianapolis liquor dealers, all of whom are earnest enthusiastic supporters of Harrison and speak for him a "liberal and broad minded" sentiment toward the saloon business

The [illegible] of Death

[illegible] pains in [illegible] sinking at the pit of the stomach, loss of appetite, feverishness, pimples or sores are all positive evidence of poisoned blood. No matter how it became poisoned it must be purified to avoid death. Acker's English Blood Elixir has never failed to remove scrofulous or syphilitic poisons. Sold under a positive guarantee.

E. Denison & Co

When you want something to tend strictly to business and cure a cough or cold, get Dr. Kenner's Cough Honey

---

John Kennan, the oldest telegraph operator in the country, has resigned his office at Norwalk. He is nearly 90 years of age and has had the Norwalk Western Union office for 40 years. John Kennan the Siberian traveler and author, is his son

Syrup of Figs

Is Nature's own true Laxative. It is the most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to Cleanse the System when Bilious or Costive, to dispel Headaches, Colds and Fevers, to Cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, Piles, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal.

Sold only by H. J. Hacker & Co and H. C. Hoberman & Co druggists

Better Than Suicide

Professor Arnold says: "An incurable dyspeptic is justified in committing suicide." We will guarantee to cure any dyspeptic within three months by Acker's English Dyspepsia Tablets.

E. Denison & Co

Banker Z. T. Lewis of Urbana is taking his first plunge into newspaper business with a long jump. He bought two dailys and two weeklys in one day and only has two more to gobble up before he will control the whole press in the county

---

Simply purifying and cleansing the blood is not sufficient. It needs enriching also, an nervous system needs toning up, all of which is accomplished by Dr Kenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic. Use his Cough Honey in all coughs, his Golden Relief in all pains, infant stomach and bowel disorders, his Kidney and Backache Cure in lame back, dropsy and all kidney disorders, his German Eye Salve in sore eyes, cracked skin and piles, his Capitol Bitters for appetite and strength.

Tarentia Commonly Fatal

More than half of all deaths occur before six years of age. An army of innocent, lovely children are swept needlessly away each year. Parents are criminally responsible for this. The death rate of children in England is less than half this. Acker's English Baby Soother has done more to bring this about than all other causes combined. You cannot afford to be without it.

E. Denison & Co

In reporting the item about a dollar being an inch and a quarter in diameter and a half a dollar one inch the Hubbard Enterprise remarks that it has about fifty yards of subscriptions due that seems to be about time crawling in

STOP [illegible] IF YOU ARE.

[illegible] it will cost you nothing, [illegible] of saving your own life [illegible] there are any [illegible] buy a bottle of [illegible] COUGH SYRUP and will send you, they [illegible] we will send [illegible] bottle [illegible] the [illegible] not [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] OHIO, April [illegible] 1888

[illegible] Mexican Syrup [illegible]

Yours respectfully, CHARLES [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] CHEMICAL CO. [illegible] CINCINNATI O

A Toilet Luxury

[illegible] Ayer's Hair Vigor [illegible] youthful freshness [illegible] and gray hair [illegible] prevents the hair from falling, [illegible] and stimulates [illegible] growth

[illegible] my hair which was [illegible] falling, and, in spite of [illegible] preparations [illegible] became thinner [illegible] I was finally persuaded to [illegible] Two bottles of [illegible] only stopped the hair [illegible] growth [illegible]

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Sold by [illegible] Perfumers

[illegible] whether in the form of [illegible] indicate impure [illegible] in the blood and should suggest the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

[illegible] of Pimples, Boils [illegible] I know of no remedy [illegible] Sarsaparilla [illegible] Lowell, Mass

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

[illegible] Lowell, Mass [illegible] six bottles, $5.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

EUREKA

VINEGAR BITTERS

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

And Health Restorer. Cures all Kinds of Headache within Thirty Minutes. Try it.

[illegible] W. DAVIS, of [illegible] New Orleans, [illegible] writes under date May [illegible] as follows: "I have been a [illegible] Hot Springs, Ark, for fifteen years [illegible] I have just used three bottles of Vinegar Bitters and it has done me more good than the Springs. It is the best medicine made."

JOSEPH [illegible] of No. 7 [illegible] New York, says: "I have not been without Vinegar Bitters for the past twelve years, and consider it a whole medicine chest in my family."

MRS. MATTIE FERGUSON of Dryden N. Y. says: "Vinegar Bitters is the best medicine I ever tried; it saved my life."

[illegible] BAILEY of Humboldt, Iowa, says: "Vinegar Bitters cured me of paralysis ten years ago and recently it cured me of rheumatism."

MRS. WM. A. DAVIS of Cranberry, N. J., says: "I have suffered greatly from indigestion and bowel troubles and Vinegar Bitters gave me great relief."

JAMES [illegible] DWYER of Webster, Mass., writes: "I always use Vinegar Bitters as a spring medicine and have the best of health."

[illegible] COLEMAN, [illegible] New York, writes: "I [illegible] Vinegar Bitters [illegible] home."

VINEGAR BITTERS

[illegible] Bitters [illegible] regulates the Bowels, [illegible] Blood circulation through the human veins which is sure to restore perfect health. A beautiful book free. Address R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO., 532 Washington Street, New York

SEA-SALT SOAP.

Possesses the tonic, purifying properties of a sea bath, curing all local skin and scalp diseases, pimples, blotches, eczema, tetter, chafing, etc. It is made from perfectly pure materials and is most healing, and invigorating to the skin, keeping it in a fresh, clean and healthy condition. Sold by druggists and fancy goods dealers, or sent by mail on [illegible] cake for 25 cts or three for 60 cts. In the [illegible]

R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO.
532 Washington street, New York

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. Dowell, Editor Enquirer, Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887

PISO

The best Cough Medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

ASK FOR THE

Duplex!

No bones over hip to break.

Quickly and perfectly adjusted to the form

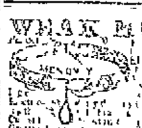
Double Bone! Double Steel! Double Seam

WARRANTED.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Sample Duplex Corset by mail, post paid for ONE DOLLAR.

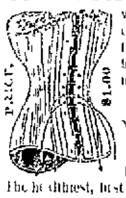
Bortree Mfg. Co., Jackson, Mich.



WEAK MEN [illegible]

[illegible]

SANDEN ELECTRIC CO 822 Broadway New York.



NEW INVENTION IN LACING.

W. S. A. CORSET

PRICE $1.00

with self adjusting lace can be changed from tight to loose fitting in five seconds, without removing from the person

NEVER REQUIRES NEW LACES OR STEEL

Laces will not SHOW THROUGH the Dress

The healthiest, best fitting and most comfortable Corset made

THE SELF ADJUSTING CORSET CO.

120 FRANKLIN ST., NEW YORK CITY
Factory Rochester N. Y.

MEN ONLY. Cure for weakness, nervousness lack of manly vigor, development, confidence, etc. LOOK FREE. Erie Med Co. Buffalo N Y

Legal Notice.

Stanford W. Devore of Lane, Franklin County, in the State of Kansas, Tabitha [illegible] Bigley of Williams, Hamilton County State of Iowa, Ira Y. Howland of Allison, Butler County, State of Iowa, Sarah R. Howland of Eagle Grove, Wright County, State of Iowa, Samuel D. Wyatt and John R. Wyatt of Williams, Hamilton County State of Iowa, Francis H. Dutton of Grand Junction, Greene County, State of Iowa, Mamie P. Irvin of Allison, Butler County, State of Iowa, Kate L. Irvin and [illegible] Irvin of Chicago, Cook County, State of Illinois will take notice that a petition was filed against them on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1888, in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, State of Ohio, by Ruth E. Byers, and is now pending, (case No. 5185) wherein said Ruth E. Byers demands partition of the following real estate, to wit:

First Tract—Situated in the Township of Waldo, County of Marion, in the State of Ohio, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a stone at the northwest corner of the southwest part of lot No 7 and the southwest corner of Shaffer's land, thence south [illegible] west along the line between lots 6 and 7 eighty three (83) rods and 15 links to a post, thence south 86° east 142 rods to the center of the Olentangy River, thence northerly along the center of said river with its meanderings [illegible] rods to a stone in the center of said river, thence north 88° west 125 poles to the place of beginning, containing 70 acres being the same land set off and assigned to Lovina Wyatt, widow of Samuel D. Wyatt deceased, for her dower estate in the suit of partition wherein D. H. Wyatt was plaintiff against J. B. Wyatt et al., at the November term A. D. 1853 Marion County Court of Common Pleas.

Second Tract. Also the following described tract or parcel of land situated in the same Township, County and State, described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post in the south west corner of the piece of land above described, thence south [illegible] west along the line between lots Nos 5 and 6, 24 rods to a post, thence south [illegible] east 130 rods to the center of the Olentangy River, thence north 10° west along the center of said River to the southeast corner of the dower lot aforesaid, thence north 86° west along the south line of said dower lot 127 rods to a post in the east line of said lot No 6, thence north 1° east along said line 60 rods to a post, thence north 88° west 75 rods to the place of beginning, containing forty six acres of land, being the same land set off and assigned to Lovina Wyatt in severalty in the suit in partition of D. H. Wyatt vs. J. B. Wyatt and others at the November term A. D. 1853.

Third Tract—Also situated in the County of Marion, Township of Waldo, in the State of Ohio, bounded and described as follows. Beginning at a stone on the line between lots Nos 6 and [illegible] in section No 3 one hundred and seventeen (117) rods and twenty three (23) links 25° west from the northwest corner of said lot No. 6 thence on said line aforesaid south 2¾ west seventeen (17) rods and eleven and one half (11½) links to a stone, thence north 8[illegible] west fifty eight (58) rods and nine (9) links to a stone on the west line of said lot No. 8 on said line north 2¾° east sixteen and one-half (16½) rods to a stone and [illegible] inches in diameter north 11° east 15 links, thence south 88° east fifty eight (58) rods and eight (8) links to the place of beginning, containing six and nineteen one hundredths acres more or less.

And that at the next term of said Court the said Ruth E. Byers will apply for an order that partition be made of said Premises.

Said defendants are required to answer said petition by the [illegible] day of November 1888 or the order will be taken as prayed for in said petition.

Dated the [illegible] day of September A. D. 1888.

RUTH E. BYERS
By H. T. [illegible] Her Attorney

Legal Notice.

Thomas J. Searles of the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, is hereby notified that Hattie L. Searles did on the 11th day of September A. D. 1888, file her petition for divorce in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas within and for the county of Marion and State of Ohio, charging the said Thomas J. Searles with extreme cruelty toward her and adultery with one Mrs. Emma Johnston, which petition will stand for hearing at the next term of said court.

Dated this 11th day of September A. D. 1888.

Hattie L. Searles
By M. Y. Payne Her Attorney

Legal Notice.

John Carroll, whose place of residence is unknown, is hereby notified that on the 4th day of September A. D. 1888, Minnie G. Carroll filed her petition against him in the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County charging the said John Carroll with extreme cruelty and gross neglect of duty to wards her and praying that she may be divorced from the said John Carroll and that the custody of their child be decreed to her, and for all proper relief. Said petition will be heard at the next term of said court.

Minnie G. Carroll
By M. Y. Payne Her Attorney

ESTABLISHED 1839.

1839 — 1888.

MARION COUNTY BANK.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - $100,000 00.

We by acknowledging unlimited liability as the part of its owners, I. S. Reed, R. H. Johnson and [illegible] for all the debts of the Bank, thus give the public the most ample security [illegible] the capital which is duly sworn in [illegible] The safe conservative quiet methods we have followed while they show no great gains having proved safe and remunerative for [illegible] years will be steadily continued. Good, safe business men will be treated liberally and accommodated at legal rates to the extent of safe banking. Drafts on Europe sold direct from paper bought. The old Pioneer Bank has never suspended or failed to pay at call in all its long history. In soliciting business we do not claim to be able to make an insolvent solvent or to lend money never to be paid or to wait beyond the limit of safety but we have the means of our own to be liberal to our customers as far as safe. The best banks will permit. Call and see us.

March [illegible] — I. S. REED Prest

School Examinations.

The School Examiners of Marion County Ohio will meet for the examination of teachers

September 22d
October 13th
October 27th

Examination will commence at 9 a.m. and no application will be received after 10 a.m. All examinations will be written and positively no private examinations will be granted. A fee of 50 cents will be charged on admission to the examination and each applicant will furnish an envelope stamped and addressed to him or herself in which a certificate or notice of failure will be forwarded. Applicants will be graded on a scale of 10. No certificate will be granted when the grade in any branch of study falls below 5 in average of [illegible]

7 secures a Certificate for	1 year
[illegible]	2 years
8	3 years,
9	4 years,
10	5 years

Four terms experience also will be necessary in order to obtain No 1 and two terms to obtain No 2. Knowledge of the theory and practice of teaching, good preparations for the work and success in the schoolroom will also have an influence in determining the class of certificate

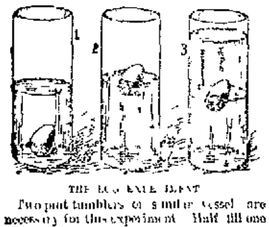
LEWIS RANCK
H. G. YOUNG
W. A. SAGER
Examiners

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

THINGS THAT ARE TALKED ABOUT IN THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD

An Egg Experiment That Illustrates in a Simple but Very Effective Manner the Difference in the Specific Gravity of Liquids

The egg experiment shown in the accompanying illustration while without novelty, is, says The Scientific American, interesting on account of its simplicity and effectiveness.



THE EGG EXPERIMENT

Two pint tumblers or similar vessels are necessary for this experiment. Half fill one with water and the other with strong brine. Into the water drop an egg. It goes to the bottom (see Fig. 1). An egg dropped into the brine floats (Fig. 2). By carefully pouring the brine through a long funnel or through a funnel with an attached tube which will reach the bottom of the tumbler containing the pure water, the water and the egg will be lifted and the egg will float in equilibrium at the middle of the tumbler (Fig. 3).

The first experiment shows that the egg is a little more dense than pure water, the second that brine is more dense than the egg, and the third that the egg can be supported in equilibrium between two liquids of different densities.

Photography as a Detective

Photography is gaining prominence in the criminal courts. With its help a Baltimore merchant was lately convicted of crooked ways in keeping his accounts. The slight differences in color and in the ink were made manifest in the photograph. The copy blue inks appear nearly white, iron inks, on the contrary, almost black. A contemporary states that the books of the merchant were submitted to a photographer, who took off the pages concerned and brought into court the most undoubted ocular proofs of the illegitimate after entry of some of the accounts. A subsequent chemical test substantiated this evidence.

The photography is to be preferred to the chemical test, explains Scientific American, because it brings its proofs into the court, and submits them to inspection at the same time leaving the document under examination unharmed, while the results of a chemical test must be taken on the evidence of the chemist alone and the writing examined is perhaps destroyed. In another case similar to the above the alteration of the date of a note by an insignificant erasure and addition was proved by means of photography.

Irrigation of the Arid Region

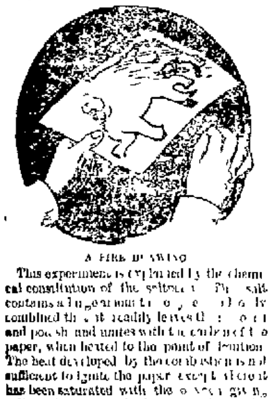
The appropriation of $250,000 for the purpose of investigating the extent to which the arid region of the United States can be redeemed by irrigation, and the segregation of the irrigable lands and for the selection of sites for reservoirs and other hydraulic works necessary for the storage and utilization of water for irrigation, and to make the necessary maps, which was attached to the sundry civil appropriation bill by the senate, will be agreed to by the house. In authorizing the beginning of this important work the government enters upon an enterprise of greater magnitude than any of the kind it has ever engaged in. Director Powell of the Geological survey has estimated that of the arid region now not susceptible of cultivation, 15 per cent, or 150,000 square miles, or an area exceeding that of one half the land now cultivated in the United States, may be redeemed.

Egg Shell Method of Preserving Food

The egg shell method of preserving food, particularly meat, without cans, recently patented, consists essentially in inclosing the meat or other article in an extensible wrapper, such as animal membrane, and subjecting it to a sterilizing steam heat long enough to kill off all germs. It is then immersed in melted vaseline, which forms a permanent coating on both, and finally inclosed in a protective wrapper, such as gauze coated with plaster of Paris or the coating of plaster of Paris may be applied directly on the expansible envelope as before, in which case a placed in a bath of wax, tar or other plastic substance, the package thus prepared being wrapped in paper or tinfoil.

An Amusing Experiment

A very amusing experiment may be performed, claims Popular Science News, by taking a saturated solution of nitrate of potash (saltpeter) and with a quill pen or fine brush drawing any picture, design or words upon a piece of white unsized paper. The lines should be kept away from each other and the outline continue exactly in one outline, like the elephant in the illustration. When dry, the lines will be nearly invisible, but if one of them be touched with the glowing end of an extinguished match, a spark of fire will run through the paper, following the lines already traced, and cutting out the design as if with an invisible knife.



A FIRE DRAWING

This experiment is explained by the chemical constitution of the saltpeter. This salt contains a large amount of oxygen only feebly combined that it readily leaves the potash and unites with the carbon of the paper, which, heated to the point of ignition. The heat developed by the combustion is not sufficient to ignite the paper except where it has been saturated with the oxygen giving salt, and so the spark of fire, which is itself only an indication of a violent chemical action, follows the lines previously traced. If an actual flame was brought in contact with the paper of course the whole would be consumed, but the heat of the glowing charcoal is just sufficient to start the combustion by the aid of the oxygen in the saltpeter.

Salt may be placed on the table in a large cut glass or silver cellar inherited from one's grandmother. Guests transfer a portion of it to individual cellars with the old time salt spoon.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE

A New Process for Decorating Screens, Dados, Plaques, Frames, etc.

A new art process for the decoration of surfaces has been introduced which is calculated to attract interest, says Decorator and Furnisher. It consists in the drying and metalized treatment of leaves and plants which are so prepared as to be fixed on grounds of various kinds and applied to fire screens, dados, plaques, picture frames and other suitable articles.

The leaves and stalks of plants, having been dried by artificial heat, are artistically arranged and fastened in place. They are next covered with a coating of gum arabic, a camel's hair brush being used for the purpose, and this coating is followed by the application of any of the metallic colors imported with the vehicle provided by manufacturers for their use.

Taking, for instance, a panel, the plants and leaves are arranged on it according to a set design. Leaves and branches will be found sufficiently supple for arrangement in any position. Some of the leaves may completely stand out from the ground, others be only slightly attached and have their edges brought forward. The attachment is made with glue. The leaves and stems may be colored according to nature, or given a uniform tint.

Household Pests

In response to offers of prizes housewives from every section of the country have been communicating to Good Housekeeping, a household magazine, their remedies for various household pests. The remedies suggested by these correspondents for the buffalo bug are few in number and include naphtha, aqua ammonia and the East Indian insect powder. One correspondent affirms that the man has not been born who can prove that the above show a sure death to the buffalo carpet bugs. Naphtha is the most common remedy.

To any readers who want to experiment with aqua ammonia, which a housewife assures will kill all the pests on the list except flies, it is advised to obtain a quart of aqua ammonia and a large oiler and fill any broken place in the plastering and every crack not forgetting the floor. It is claimed that this will not discolor paint, but varnish or fade carpets. For Buffalo bugs saturate the infested places. The fumes, it is said, will kill.

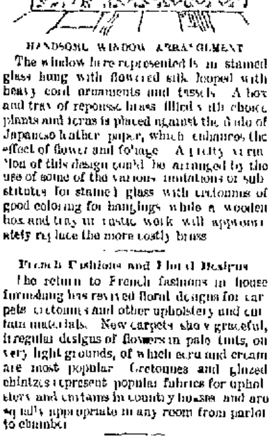
Judging by the number of remedies suggested for bedbugs, it would appear that these insects head the list of household pests. The remedies include Persian insect powder, alum water, corrosive sublimate, quicksilver, with white of egg, kerosene, salt water, borax, fumigation with sulphur and oil of sassafras. An Alabama correspondent advises the use of the oil from the red sassafras to be applied with a feather or brush to the crevices and woodwork of the bedsteads infested.

Advocates of alum water advise that the alum be dissolved in water, one pound to two scant quarts of water; apply with a brush, boiling hot, to all the joints and crevices of bedstead, floor and mop boards. The quicksilver and egg are mixed together thoroughly with an old steel knife, one ounce of quicksilver to the white of one egg; this mixture is daubed on wherever the bugs are likely to appear.

A Pennsylvania correspondent who advocates the most common of remedies—i. e., corrosive sublimate—after making two or three applications of the sublimate finishes up with an application of quicksilver and white of egg.

A Handsome Window Arrangement

Very attractive effects may be obtained by skillful treatment of the window upon a stair landing, for which the handsome arrangement shown in the cut may be taken as an example.



HANDSOME WINDOW ARRANGEMENT

The window here represented is in stained glass hung with flowered silk looped with heavy cord ornaments and tassels. A box and tray of repousse brass filled with choice plants and ferns is placed against the dado of Japanese leather paper, which enhances the effect of flower and foliage. A pretty variation of this design could be arranged by the use of some of the various imitations or substitutes for stained glass with cretonnes of good coloring for hangings, while a wooden box and tray in rustic work will appropriately replace the more costly brass.

French Fashions and Floral Designs

The return to French fashions in house furnishing has revived floral designs for carpets, cretonnes and other upholstery and curtain materials. New carpets show graceful, irregular designs of flowers in pale tints, on very light grounds, of which ecru and cream are most popular. Cretonnes and glazed chintzes represent popular fabrics for upholstery and curtains in country houses and are equally appropriate in any room from parlor to chamber.

Brilliant Window Decoration

Painted designs may be executed on paper or linen in aniline colors that will appear semi transparent against the light, even with several layers placed on each other, if the paper or linen is first dipped in camphor and allowed to dry. Decorator and Furnisher suggests ornamental forms thus colored and cut out as brilliant adornment for windows.

One Thing and Another

Cut fresh lemons in thin slices and divide these into four parts. A good garnish for salads and made dishes.

Fine table cloths and napkins should not not be used so long as to become much soiled. Vigorous rubbing will then be needed to clean them and this wears them out.

Pour boiling hot water into the kitchen sink every day, and two or three times a week put a large lump of washing soda over the drain pipe and there will be no bad odors.

Twenty drops of carbolic acid evaporated from a hot shovel will go far to banish flies from a room, while a bit of camphor gum, the size of a walnut, held over a lamp till it is consumed, will do the same for the festive mosquito.

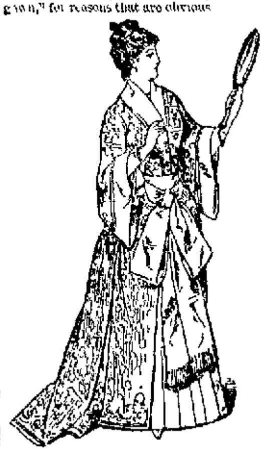
In using the finger bowl, dip the tips of the finger into the water, rinse them quickly and dry on the napkin.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

FASHIONS IN DRESS THAT HAVE FOUND FAVOR

A Japanese Tea Gown Which Is Picturesque in Effects and Unlike Any Other House Robes That Have as Yet Been Introduced

A decided novelty is illustrated in the annexed cut. It has been introduced into the world of fashion by the name "Japanese tea gown," for reasons that are obvious.



JAPANESE TEA GOWN

This gown is in point of fact, a loose princess robe in flowered brocade, enriched with gold embroidery and facings of either silk or China crape in the lighter shade of the brocade. This corresponds with the fringed scarf in twill silk and the kilted underskirt. Large gold pin in the hair. The sleeves are very wide at the cuffs, and are caught together in the center. They are lined with plain silk.

New Styles in Hair Dressing

The newest style is to draw all the hair up to the top of the head, secure it there, divide it into strands, and arrange it all up the back, in the figure of eight, commencing low down and working upwards. It is somewhat difficult to arrange it for oneself, and then the addition of a little hair that does not grow on the head is sometimes necessary. A fashion has crept in, but it is not one to be encouraged and has not found many followers of cropping the hair above the poll for three inches or so, frizzing or curling it, and twisting all the rest up to the top of the head. A great many girls are turning their fringes backwards, sometimes over a cushion, and arranging the coils of hair so as to keep the fringe back (in addition to its being secured by fine pins). This fashion of turning the hair back and crimping it is gaining ground, and suits most young faces. Bangs are seldom seen now below hats.

The feathery aigrettes in white or color, with paste or real diamond drops shivering from wires, are almost the only ornaments seen in the full dressed heads. Loops of the airiest, fairest tulle are mounted on pins and put in at one side high up, among the coils and curls. Real fruit and flowers are lightly pinned in and clusters of red currants have appeared lately with pretty effect. A trail of blackberries on fair hair would not look amiss or a cluster of little oranges, out of a conservatory, among dark tresses.

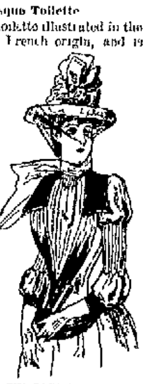
Pleasing Fancies for Infants

Studs in sets of three and fastened together by a light gold chain—never entirely out of fashion—are, says Elsie Bee in The Jewelers' Circular, being employed again for fastening infants' dress waists, later on these same buttons are used for small boys' blouse waists. Many of these studs are plain gold ones, others are chased, while others still are set with small turquoises or tiny pearls. All sorts of pleasing fancies are expressed in the safety pins provided for fastening down the baby's bib. These pins, as a rule, run in size about like the old cuff pin; some are plain bars of gold, many are enameled, while not a few are set with small turquoises. Gold and amber beads are also being worn to some extent by babies.

Numbered with articles suitable as gifts at christening parties are puff boxes of repousse silver, porringer sets of silver or gold, the name cup and the sets of flat ware in silver, including knife, fork, spoon and napkin ring. Then there are rattles of ivory with silver bells, and all silver rattles with ivory rings.

A Picturesque Toilette

The very pleasing toilette illustrated in the cut here given is of French origin, and is known as the park toilette. It is especially designed for young ladies and is essentially a summer costume.



THE PARK TOILETTE

The model from which the picture was made is in Gobelin blue, nun's veiling, finished with coat facings and waist bands in brown velvet. The sash is of shot pongee silk. The cream colored etamine front is honeycombed at the neck. The hat is an open straw trimmed with lace and surrounded with a drooping lace frilling. Other garniture consists of a tuft of daisies and an aigrette bow with lace pleating and ribbon placed in front of the crown.

Hats Worn by Children

Cinnamon colored fine straw hats are fashionable for both children and adults, trimmed with white ribbon. The large flap brim and Leghorn hats are also well worn, trimmed with white ribbon and a long ostrich plume, or with white lisse and green leaves. Even the Zulu hat is much a la mode—that hat whose checkered career has been without parallel ever since it arrived from China and Japan in thousands of trading ships—and worn by persons of the poorest class, then sprang into fashion for garden wear, bounded into notoriety in the shape of work receptacles, pin cushions, and other fancy bazaar novelties and, finally, attained the height of its advancement by adorning the head of beauty at the most aristocratic race course in the world.

For children's country and seaside wear these Zulu hats are wonderfully popular, and many are trimmed with two ribbons, such as red and navy blue, pale blue and brown, etc. The brim at the back is turned up with a strap of each colored ribbon.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE

Why Many People Drink a Glass of Water Before Meals

A writer in Scientific American having found relief from long continued dyspepsia in the practice now so often recommended of drinking a glass of water before eating, gives the following explanation of its action:

In the morning, the stomach contains a considerable quantity of mucus spread over and adherent to its walls. If food enters at this time the tenacious mucus will interfere, to some extent, with the direct contact between the food and the stomach necessary to provoke the secretion of gastric juice. A glass of water, taken before breakfast, passes through the stomach into the small intestines in a continuous and uninterrupted flow. It partly distends the stomach, stretching and to some extent obliterating the rugæ, it thins and washes out most of the tenacious mucus; it increases the fullness of the capillaries of the stomach, directly if the water is warm and indirectly in a reactionary way if it is cold; it causes peristalsis of the alimentary tract, wakes it up (so to speak), and gives it a morning exercise and washing. Care must be taken not to give cold water when the circulation, either local or general, is so feeble as to make reaction improbable. We should not risk it in advanced age, nor in the feeble, whether old or young, nor should it be given in local troubles like chronic gastric catarrh. In these cases it is best to give warm or hot water. The addition of salt is very beneficial. Such a time honored custom as taking soup at the beginning of a meal could only have been so persistently adhered to because of its having been found by experience to be the most appropriate form. It does exactly what warm or hot water with the addition of salt does and more, in that it is nutritive and excites the flow of gastric juice.

Care of the Complexion

The best soap in general for washing the face is pure white Castile, though some of the better kinds of toilet soaps are equally good. Where there is a tendency to eruptions the pure Castile soap has a healing effect where most soaps will aggravate the trouble. When possible use soft water to wash in, but as around the city this is impracticable, a few drops of ammonia added to hard water will soften it wonderfully. Apropos of rain water for the skin, an old lady who at the age of 97 years had skin as soft as velvet attributed it to the constant use of rain water in washing. Never use soap on the face during the day, but just before retiring for the night wash the face with a soft cloth in warm water, using the Castile soap liberally. After drying the skin, rub it well with vaseline or cold cream. In the morning wash this off using very little ammonia or soap in the water.

A few drops of the spirit of camphor added to the wash water twice a week is good to whiten the skin.

Many women who are in the country for the summer lose much brightness of skin and fresh air through fear of getting tanned. If they go out except at certain hours of the day. If before going out they will powder the face well the danger is much lessened. Baby powder is very nice to use for this purpose, but if this is not at hand magnesia or even flour will do very well. There are few things more painful and seemingly so slight, as sunburn and the best remedy for this affection is the old fashioned one invariably recommended in the country of using plenty of buttermilk. Bathe the parts affected liberally and often, allowing the liquid to dry on and do not rinse it off. It is very cooling and relieves the smarting instantly. Cream is also used for this purpose, but it is not any better than the buttermilk.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE

Helps and Hindrances to a Successful Dinner Party

There are many who with wealth and position entail upon them a certain amount of entertaining. Having giving no special motive for giving dinners they invite people to their houses because it is rather expected that they should.

At all events people must eat to live, and may as well make that necessity as agreeable in the performance as possible, so the question is what constitutes a pleasant dinner? First and foremost of course the meats and drinks. For if failure is there nothing can make up for it. Passing that part to be perfection the next thing is perhaps not to let the dinner last too long. "Linked sweetness long drawn out" is all very well but one may have too much of a good thing, and there is sometimes a sensation of thraldom felt at dinner parties which is anything but conducive to brilliancy or even cheerfulness, and although it may happen that one's neighbors are exceptionally agreeable that is not invariably the case and when it is not, conversation is apt to flag and true quite superhuman efforts to make it go at all.

A clever hostess will always try to invite such guests as are in harmony with each other. But is impossible to manage this sometimes, so that allowances must be made for the human lumps of lead who have to be asked, and also for the electric sort of beings who carry with them an atmosphere charged with elements of storm and disturbance, and who in an overlong dinner become irritable and argumentative, while the leaden ones seem to grow heavier the longer they sit. The hostess herself is, of course, one of the greatest helps or hindrances to a dinner. Self possessed and quiet, dressed becomingly to suit her own style, and above all never flurried or distraite, but with eyes and ear on the alert, she is charming, even without beauty of feature, and her influence over the table is great, even when the party is so large that conversation is practically a series of tete a tetes. She can and will when one of the pauses occurs—which always does occur some time during the dinner—prevent the traditional "angel" being too slow in passing, by finding some topic to start her guests upon again, or some lively remark to make them laugh.

As regards the guests it is impossible not to feel at times that such sacrifices have been made at the shrine of policy as to spoil the real brilliancy and pleasure of the party. People are asked solely because of the value they represent, either in the way of riches or rank, when it may be that they are the dullest of the dull, without one spark of intellect to brighten their heavy personality or enliven their neighbors. However, we must take things as they are, and as society is now constituted it is not feasible to "weed out" all bores or unattractive people from dinners or any other social gatherings, but those who entertain do well to bear in mind that wit, humor, talent of some sort, are greater factors in the success of a dinner party than mere gold, if the possessors have nothing else to recommend them.

Avoid Fault Finding.

Be careful not to cultivate a disposition to find fault or depreciate. Indiscriminate praise is nauseating, but, on the other hand, indiscriminate condemnation is irritating. A man or woman of the world ought to have good appreciation and good depreciation—that is to say, a keen sense of the merits of a thing and an equally keen sense of its faults, with the good taste to speak moderately either way.

YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

FOR THE SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENT OF OUR GIRL AND BOY READERS

Timely Suggestions About Collecting Sea Weeds—Plain Directions in Regard to the Preparation and Mounting of Choice Specimens

As many of the readers of this column will spend a part of the summer at the sea shore the fascinating occupation of collecting sea weed is suggested along with some timely directions about the same, given recently in Golden Days.

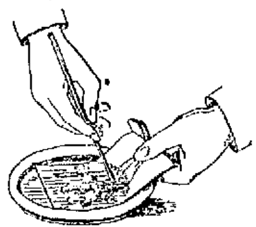


FIG. 1—"FLOATING OUT" SPECIMENS

The amateur collector's outfit is a very simple one. A tin pail containing a number of wide mouthed bottles, a dip net of cheese cloth with a long handle and a knife for scraping the rocks, shells or the sides of breakwaters and wharves. When the tide is out little pools will be found in hollows left by some large stone, which are veritable aquaria, filled often with slender filamentous specimens which cling to the fingers and appear to be only slime, like the green scum which grows on stagnant water. Drop bits of these carefully into your wide mouthed bottles, with a little salt water to keep them fresh until you are ready to mount your specimens. Scrape bits of drift wood. You may find rare specimens brought from distant waters on the keel or rudder of some old Indiaman. Take a boat and row out under the old wharves, you will find an abundant growth fringing the piers and piles.

The sooner the specimens are prepared after they are obtained the better, though dried seaweed which has been sent unprepared a great distance and has lain for a considerable time, can often be floated out. For floating out the specimens an ordinary wash bowl will answer, and for small specimens, an ordinary soup plate is all that is necessary. To cleanse the specimens thoroughly from sand, and to soften it if dry, will be the first requisite. Salt water is best if attainable.

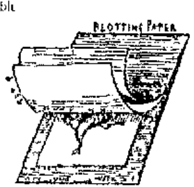


FIG. 2—THE DRYING BOOK

Photograph cards are best for mounting small specimens. Place the spray of algae in the water and slip your card under it in an inclined position, as shown in Fig. 1. A slip of glass under the card, or a bit of tin perforated to let the water drain through will be convenient and support if the mounting paper is thin. Hold the stem of the specimen firmly against the card and with a camel's hair pencil point the filaments under water in the direction you wish them to lie. Lift the card quickly and place it on a piece of blotting paper, cover the specimen with a square of linen and then with another of blotting paper (see Fig. 2), and it is ready for the press. Most algae adhere to the paper naturally. Those which do not should be lightly touched with mucilage.

Two flat boards form a very good press. They can be strapped tightly together with a shawl strap if you are traveling, or can be weighted with stones, a heavy flat iron, or books. Small specimens will dry in one day, and will need but one change of dryers, others will need to have the blotting removed several times and dry layers substituted, the specimens remaining in press several days. Write on the card the name of the specimen (when known), the locality where found, and the date when gathered.

When the Birds Wake Up

An enthusiastic ornithologist has amused himself by investigating the question at what hour in summer the commonest small birds wake up and sing. He says: "The greenfinch is the earliest riser, as it pipes as early as 1:30 in the morning. At about 2:30 the blackcap begins and the quail apparently wakes up half an hour later. It is nearly 4 o'clock, and the sun is well above the horizon, before the real songster appears in the person of the blackbird. He is heard half an hour before the thrush, and the chirp of the robin begins about the same length of time before that of the wren. Finally the house sparrow and the tomtit occupy the last place on the list."

This investigation has altogether ruined the lark's reputation for early rising. That much celebrated bird is quite a sluggard, as it does not rise till long after chaffinches, linnets and a number of hedge row birds have been up and about for some time.

Two Little Roses

One merry summer day
Two roses were at play,
All at once they took a notion
They would like to run away!
Queer little roses,
Funny little roses
To want to run away!

They stole along my fence
They clambered up my wall,
They climbed into my window
To make a morning call!
Queer little roses,
Funny little roses
To make a morning call!

The Fatal Stone

The facts in relation to the stone called the "Lia Fail," or Fatal Stone, are briefly as follows. On this stone it appears that the kings of Munster were crowned. It was originally deposited in the cathedral of Cashel, their metropolis. In the year 1203 Fergus, a prince of the royal line, having obtained the Scottish throne, procured this stone for his coronation at Dunstaffnage, where it continued until the time of Kenneth II, who removed it to Scone, and in 1296 it was removed by Edward I from Scone to London, where it was deposited in Westminster abbey.

The Last of the Gladiators

The last gladiatorial contest under the Roman empire took place at the triumph of Honorius, 404 A. D., on which occasion Telemachus, an eastern Greek, rushing forward and attempting to separate two combatants, was stoned to death by the fury of the assembled spectators. Thus in the blood of Telemachus, the martyr, the inhuman combats of ancient times were washed away for ever.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP

Napoleon Bonaparte's Fortune—What Became of It?—$20,000,000 Private Fund.

What Napoleon Bonaparte did with the enormous fortune he left somewhere when sent to St. Helena has since remained a mystery. In 1813 he told Marshal Berthier, and also Bourrienne, his private secretary, that he had nearly 100,000,000 francs or $20,000,000 in our money, to his personal fortune. That he did not expend it is certain, for there was no occasion to do so. Then, as emperor, the minister of exchequer received and honored his drafts. In 1805 Napoleon, after having enriched all his family, had $10,000,000 of his own. The money received from the United States for the Louisiana purchase he used in re-equipping that grand army that fought and won at Austerlitz and Wagram. At least $5,000,000 of that money was never accounted for by the emperor. Where did he hide this enormous sum? He was by far the richest man in Europe in 1814, and not a franc of the money was left behind him. The French government thinks it has a clue. The result will be watched for with the greatest interest. This fortune is made the basis of a fascinating and ingenious romance recently issued under the title of "Napoleon Smith."

A Popular Poem

George MacDonald is the author of the following poem which has been inquired for:

Where did you come from, baby dear?
Out of the everywhere into here.

Where did you get your eyes so blue?
Out of the sky as I came through.

What makes the light in them sparkle and spin?
Some of the starry spikes left in.

Where did you get that little tear?
I found it waiting when I got here.

What makes your forehead so smooth and high?
A soft hand stroked it as I went by.

What makes your cheek like a warm white rose?
I saw something better than any one knows.

Whence that three cornered smile of bliss?
Three angels gave me at once a kiss.

Where did you get this pearly ear?
God spoke, and it came out to hear.

Where did you get those arms and hands?
Love made itself into hooks and bands.

Feet, whence did you come, you darling things?
From the same box as the cherub's wings.

How did they all come just to be you?
God thought of me, and so I grew.

But how did you come to us, you dear?
God thought of you, and so I am here.

Mollie Stark.

The speech popularly attributed to Gen. John Stark on going into the battle of Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777, was, "Boys, we hold that field tonight, or Mollie Stark's a widow." His wife, the daughter of Caleb Page, of Starkstown, now Dunbarton, N. H., was named Elizabeth, and though there is much discussion about the matter, it is probable that the legend is correctly given by the Hon. J. P. Rodman in his centennial poem of the "Battle of Bennington."

The morning came—there stood the foe,
Stark eyed them as they stood,
Few words he spoke—'twas not a time
For moralizing mood.

"See there the enemy, my boys!
Now, strong in valor's might,
Beat them, or Betty Stark will sleep
In widowhood to night.

A Swiss Custom.

The Swiss Good Night refers to the custom of the Swiss mountaineers of calling through their speaking trumpets at dusk, "Praise the Lord God." One herdsman starts the call, and his neighbors from every peak echo it. The sounds are prolonged by reverberation from one mountain to another. After a short period, which is supposed to have been devoted to prayer, a herdsman calls "Good night." This, too, is repeated, and as darkness falls each retires to his hut. These calls may be heard for miles, and are reechoed from the rocks for some minutes after the original call has died away.

The Rain Gauge.

The pluviometer is a rain gauge, or an instrument by means of which the rainfall of any area may be determined. It is a cylindrical vessel in shape, and has a horizontal base, surmounted by a funnel shaped top. A glass tube allows the water from the outside to enter the bottom of the vessel. The water also falls into the funnel shaped top. The gauge is placed in an open space, free from the disturbing influences of winds, and when the water has risen one inch in the tube it is estimated that one inch of rain has fallen over the given area.

Locke's Moon Hoax.

The "moon hoax" is out of print and a copy can only be obtained by chance. It was first published in the New York Sun of Aug. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 31, 1835. The full title of the series was "Great Astronomical Discoveries Lately Made by Sir John Herschel, LL.D., F. R. S., etc., at the Cape of Good Hope," and the articles purported to be extracts from and condensations of an account of these discoveries published in the supplement to the July number of the Edinburgh Journal of Science.

A Long Street Car Line

There is a street car line in Buenos Ayres, S. A., on which sleeping coaches are used. The line is about 200 miles long, and horses are used in transportation. When a man goes a day's journey on the cars, he takes a sleeper, each of which is provided with four folding bunks. The cars are about eighteen feet long. Horses are employed because they are plentiful. Fuel is scarce and consequently dear.

An Electoral Vote

The electoral vote for William H. Harrison in 1841 was as follows: Maine, 10, Massachusetts, 14, Rhode Island, 4, Connecticut, 8, Vermont, 7, New York, 42, New Jersey, 8, Pennsylvania, 30, Delaware, 3, Maryland, 10, North Carolina, 15, Georgia, 11, Kentucky, 15, Tennessee, 15, Ohio, 21, Louisiana, 5, Mississippi, 4, Indiana, 9, Michigan, 3. Total, 234 against 60 for Van Buren.

The Vane

The weather vane in the shape of a large grasshopper which adorns Faneuil hall in Boston, is said to have been placed there by the owner of the hall, who was also a wholesale grocer, as a sign of his occupation. The grasshopper was the sign of the Wholesale Grocers' association of Boston. Mr. Faneuil was a prominent member of this association.

The Watch

The term "watch" as applied to a pocket timepiece is not as old as the article itself. The first pocket timepiece was called "the pocket clock" and "the Nuremburg animated egg." It was made in 1474 by Peter Hele, of Nuremburg, and cost a year's labor. It was valued at 1,500 and was about the size and shape of a goose egg.

Nirvana

Nirvana is a word used in the Buddhistic language in the sense of to annihilate. It means literally the final deliverance of the soul from transmigration, and so from all pain.

HOW LOVELY WOMAN DRINKS

While the Thirsty Horde of Men Look on with Envy

THE hottest day this summer two young ladies approached the ice water tank in the waiting room of the Staten Island ferry. They wanted a drink of the water. Near by stood a man who also wanted a drink of the water. He'd been out with the boys the night before, and he wanted a drink of it pretty badly.

"You drink first, Flo," said one of them.

"Oh no, you, Bess."

"Never! Go on, Flo."

"I won't do it. Drink yourself, Bess."

There were now two men waiting.

"I think you're mean—when you know I want you to!"

"I don't care—you've got to drink first, because I won't."

"Well, then, if I must I suppose I must."

There were now four thirsty men in line waiting anxiously.

"My, but it's cold!"

"Is it?"

"Awful."

"Don't drink it too fast or it'll make you sick."

"No, 'twon't. I ate three dishes of ice cream with Charlie the other night as fast as I could swallow them, and it didn't make me sick."

There were eight men waiting to get a drink now.

"Was cold, isn't it, Bess?"

"Cold as ice."

"I guess there's ice in it."

"Of course."

"I'm going to drink real slow."

"That's right—the boat won't be here for a long time."

Sixteen men.

"It hurts my teeth."

"Does it?"

"Yes—makes 'em ache."

"It never does mine."

"It always does mine—real hard."

"That's funny."

"It does though. Don't you want some more?"

The census was taken at this point, and thirty two men found gazing longingly at the ice water tank.

"My, I guess I did want some more."

"'Course you did. Drink a whole lot."

"Don't you want some more?"

"Yes, after you get through."

"I've got enough—couldn't drink another drop."

"Oh yes, you can."

"No, I can't."

Sixty four men reported. Those who had first fallen into line were now speechless with thirst.

"I'll just kill myself drinking so much. I know I shall."

"Oh no, you won't."

"But the horrid stuff is so awfully cold."

"That don't make any difference."

The crowd of thirsty men was now too long to count, but a careful estimate placed the number at one hundred and twenty eight.

"Let me have just a little more."

"Why, you'll kill yourself—I never saw anybody drink ice water so in my life."

"Oh, pshaw, I haven't drunk much. You'll want some more yourself before you go."

"Don't know but what I will—just push down on that thing again, won't you?"

"Oh, here's our boat—hurry up or we'll get left!" and then the dear creatures left the tin cup swinging at the end of the chain and rushed for the gate.

Then that crowd of men fought with one another, and surged around that water cooler, and those who were not too far gone with thirst made remarks short but deep, and perhaps a quarter of them managed to get a drink before the boat started.—New York Tribune.

A Christian Spirit

Mr. Isaacstein—I sells you dot coat, my frent, for sayventeen tollars, you dake him along!

Customer—I thought, Isaacstein, that you didn't do business on Saturday. Isn't this your Sunday?

Mr. Isaacstein (in a low, reverent tone of voice)—My frent, to sell a coat like dot for sayventeen tollars vas not pecness, dot vas charity.—Time.

No Excuse for Him

Leader of Lynching Party—Now, young man, make a full confession or up you go.

Prisoner—I was fooling with a gun. I pointed it at my brother and——

"You didn't know it was loaded?"

"No."

"Men, pull on the rope and let him swing."—Lincoln Journal.

Consolation

Invalid—I have been here at these springs, doctor, six weeks, and I don't see that the water has had the slightest effect.

Dr. Candid—You must have patience. There was a man here last season who didn't die until after he had been here two months.—Texas Siftings.

His Chief Suffering

Old Gentleman (to tramp)—I suppose, my friend, that in the nomadic life you lead there are a great many drawbacks?

Tramp (bitterly)—Yes, sir, there are some drawbacks, of course, but I suffer more from "move ons."—Time.

A Bright Prospect

Weinstein—Sandmeyer, I vos in luck.

Sandmeyer—How vos dot, Ikey?

Weinstein—I haf bin accepted by Guggenheimer's vidow! Also Guggenheimer vos yust my size, und you know vot a wardrobe dot feller had!—Time.

An Indian Story

We understand the Sioux will require a Sioux months' consideration of the treaty before they can make up their minds definitely as to what they will dioux. Whioux!—Rochester Post-Express.

A Score

Hard Up Gent—Say, boss, can't yer give a feller a few cents to help him along?

Mr. Delawney—Why don't you do something faw yaw own living? You had bettah ask for bwains instead of money.

Hard Up Gent—Well, boss, I asked yer for what I thought yer had the most of.—Life.

MARION WEEKLY STAR.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15

National Republican Ticket.

[Election, Tuesday, Nov 6th, 1888.]

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Of Indiana

For Vice President
LEVI P. MORTON,
Of New York

ELECTORS AT LARGE,
Isaac P. Lamson, of Cuyahoga
Absalom H. Mattox, of Hamilton

DISTRICT ELECTORS
I.—Simon Krugg, of Hamilton
II.—George B. Cox, of Hamilton
III.—Robert Williams, Jr., of Preble
IV.—John Dover, of Dark
V.—Jacob Werner, of Putnam
VI.—Lewis S. Gordon, of Paulding
VII.—Seth W. Brown, of Warren
VIII.—Roland Jones of Madison
IX.—John Stillings, of Hardin
X.—Edward B. King, of Erie
XI.—John K. Pollard of Adams
XII.—Leander A. Edwards, of Brown
XIII.—Frederick G. Whitley, of Fairfield
XIV.—Robert P. Wallace, of Ashland
XV.—Isaiah H. Rose, of Washington
XVI.—Leroy E. Anderson, of Coshocton
XVII.—John S. Cochran, of Belmont
XVIII.—J. Walter McClymonds, of Stark
XIX.—Henry B. Perkins of Trumbull
XX.—Albert Munson, of Medina
XXI.—Sylvester T. Everett of Cuyahoga

Republican State Ticket.

Secretary of State
DANIEL J. RYAN, of Scioto

Supreme Judge
JOSEPH P. BRADBURY, of Meigs

Member Board of Public Works
WELLS S. JONES, of Pike

Electors at-Large
ABSOLOM MATTOX, of Hamilton
I. P. LAMPSON, of Cuyahoga

For Congress
WILLIAM C. COOPER,
Of Knox

GEN BUTLER'S CENTRE SHOTS

We notice that our Democratic contemporaries are shy about tackling the speech that Gen. Butler made in Boston last week, on the Tariff. We are not surprised at their backwardness. The vigorous old Democratic war horse knows how to present the facts and arguments in favor of Protection, in such a way as to excite the interest and command the approval of the Democrats who are not confirmed Free Traders. He is a master not only of the political history of the country, but of all the questions involved in the Tariff controversy, and has an epigrammatic way of stating great historical and political facts.

For instance, he assails the system of internal taxes, and says that "direct taxation and slavery have caused the only insurrections which have broken out against our government." He shows the direct relation between the protective policy that had prevailed for sixty years before the war, under which the North had become strong and rich and equal to the exigencies of the greatest of modern wars. The South, almost wholly agricultural, and carried away by Free Trade notions, was all unready for the great conflict—as that able, scholarly and accomplished gentleman, Confederate Gen. Dick Taylor, in a very frank and able article published a few years ago, pointed out, when he said:

We could have passed such a law (Tariff for revenue only) and held it tight on you till it closed the furnaces, workshops, woolen and cotton mills and steel and iron works over the whole North and West, and scattered your workmen over the prairies and Territories.

In commenting on this candid admission Gen. Butler asks whether Gen. Taylor had not some such measure as the Mills bill in view. In fact, though Gen. Butler might not admit this, the old Whig party accomplished two incalculably important things. First. It cultivated and largely created the intense Union and national and Constitution loving sentiment of the North and of a small portion of the South, Webster being the chief prophet and leader, to this end. Second. It secured the Protection that prepared the North for the war and enabled it to whip the Free Trade and agricultural South, much more readily than it otherwise could have done. This, mainly under the leadership of Henry Clay.

Gen. Butler's point about free wool is strong and original, viz.:

Upon this great industry showing magnificent development in a single generation, the Mills bill directs what the committee admits will be substantially a deadly blow, because they foresee and expect heavy importations. From the beginning a tariff on wool and woolen goods has been the subject of most frequent examination in Congress, and the most severe criticisms. The South has in later years been opposed to it. Northern Presidents with Southern principles have not infrequently aided him. John Randolph, of Roanoke, was so bitter against it that he said he would go out of his way twenty rods to kick a sheep, and he apparently has transmitted his venom in that regard, if in nothing else.

The only wool that was a favorite at the South, before the war, was that which was on the heads of human chattels. And the "Solid South" that is union on that "twin relic" of the two great features of the Confederate Constitution—Slavery and Free Trade, which is partly revived in the initiative Mills bill, places its ban on Northern wool.

A Colossal Institution.

Very few of the many people who daily see and read the advertisements of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, Pleasant Purgative Pellets and Favorite Prescription know that the Doctor, whose name is used as the trade mark and guarantee of its efficiency, is at the head of one of the most reliable and carefully systematized medical institutions in the world. It is located in the City of Buffalo, where, in separate, though adjoining buildings, of grand proportions, invalids are received and cared for, and his far famed medicines manufactured and packed for shipment.

The establishment is known to the whole civilized world as the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute and some little idea of the magnitude of its operations may be gathered from the significant fact that contracts with eight thousand newspapers supply the public with advertisements of its universally admitted excellence as a health resort, and also of the thoroughly attested virtues of its curatives. Two hundred and fifty operatives daily lend their utmost efforts to the good work, and under a system of perfect discipline which makes a visit to the Hotel and Dispensary a matter of pleasure and astonishment.

The hotel structure is the first one inspected by the visitor and presents a picture and fulfillment of solid comfort and luxury which the strongest might select for robust health and a desire to convalesce in the midst of such luxurious surroundings, for all time to come. Splendidly decorated and elegantly furnished reception and reading rooms and parlors, together with handsome offices and wide halls, grace the ground floor which is surmounted by an array of superbly equipped sleeping apartments, Turkish baths, ladies' parlors and all the numberless features that go together to create a veritable palace of health and comfort. Eighteen prominent physicians and surgeons are in permanent attendance.

By the time that the visitor reaches the open passageway which connects the Hotel and Surgical Institute with the World's Dispensary building, he will have become inured to the elegances of the establishment and be in a condition to express no surprise at anything he may see. He, however, will certainly see and hear enough to astonish anyone unacquainted with the minutiae of this noble institution.

On the fifth floor we find the immense Laboratory, peopled with careful chemists and an army of assistants actively engaged in the preparation of the "Golden Medical Discovery," "Favorite Prescription" and other world famed preparations, which are transmitted by a perfect system of tubing to the bottling and packing department in the great basement of the structure. Leaving the Laboratory you see everywhere the matchless swiftness and dexterity of skilled labor, and listen to the song of ponderous steam pounders, grinders, crushers and mixers. Fourteen large printing presses and innumerable folding, pasting and trimming machines that yield ready obedience to the fingers of scores of young ladies, who conduct this industry as a means of comfortable livelihood, assured them on a basis of short hours and good pay, are also marked features of the establishment.

The career of Dr. Pierce shows just how rapidly and surely a man can mount the rocky steep of success when the dual forces of perseverance and skill are always at his command.

This grand institution as it stands today, an honor to the science of medicine and surgery and a blessing to suffering humanity, is one that every citizen of the States has a perfect and legitimate right to feel a pride and interest in. It is a great enterprise and is skillfully performing a great work and we honor ourselves in recommending its many excellencies to public attention and inspection.

Claridon—Adelaide.

Charles Warwick, who spent the past year in Severy, Kas., returned recently looking well.

Miss Nettie Devore is visiting friends in Marion.

Among the sick are Jerome Ault, Wilson Tweddle, Mrs. M. Clark, Mrs. W. F. Miller, John Underwood and Mrs. C. Martin.

Harry, a two year old son of E. J. Fields, drank from a bottle a quantity of laudanum and the little fellow soon became fast asleep. Happily a physician was secured in good time, emetics produced and the life saved, though it was difficult for a long time to keep him awake. Another caution.

Quite a number from Claridon are going to Knox county for peaches.

D. L. Williams went to Prospect on business this morning.

J. H. Owen will attend the Centennial on Thursday of this week.

September 10. X.

John Eberhart, of Kansas, is visiting friends here.

Miss Dee, of Marion, is the guest of Miss Flora Devore.

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Mr. Chas. Conway, of Marion, and Miss Minnie Geddes, Sept. 27th, at 7 o'clock p.m.

Solomon Miller and wife, formerly of this place, now of Linn Co., Iowa, are visiting relatives in this vicinity.

J. L. Mitchell Sundayed in Richwood Sept. 9th.

A team of horses belonging to Charles Keith took fright at the tile mill yesterday and ran away, upsetting the wagon, tearing down fences and frightening everyone but doing no serious damage.

Mrs. Simon Roach, of Kansas, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. Millison.

G. T. Haley began the fall term of the High School, Sept. 10th, with twenty five pupils.

Abraham Gable, formerly of this place, now of Iowa, is visiting relatives in this neighborhood.

"Prince Imperial" is being exhibited on the canvas at the Buffalo fair this week. "Bayard" is also there for the present.

Sept. 11th. X.

The New Prize Story

is eagerly sought for, read with pleasure or disappointment, is then tossed aside and forgotten. But ladies who read of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription read it again, for they discover in it something to prize—a messenger of joy to those suffering from functional derangements or any of the painful disorders or weaknesses peculiar to their sex. Periodical pains, internal inflammation and ulceration readily yield to its wonderful curative and healing powers. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle wrapper and faithfully carried out for many years.

TARIFF DEFINED.

GENERAL HARRISON'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

HIS COMMUNICATION TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE

He Congratulates the Chicago Convention and Says That He Is In Perfect Harmony With the Platform There Adopted—What He Says on Other Important Issues Before the People.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 11.—Following is Gen. Harrison's letter of acceptance:

"Hon. M. M. Estee and Others, Committee, etc.

GENTLEMEN—When your committee visited me on the Fourth of July last and presented the official announcement of my nomination for the presidency of the United States by the Republican convention, I promised as soon as practicable to communicate to you a more formal acceptance of the nomination. Since that time the work of receiving and addressing almost daily, large delegations of my fellow citizens has not only occupied all of my time but has in some measure rendered it unnecessary for me to use this letter as a medium of communicating to the public my views on the questions involved in the campaign.

"I appreciate very highly the confidence and respect manifested by the convention, and accept the nomination with a feeling of gratitude and a full sense of the responsibility which accompany it. It is a matter of congratulation that the declaration of the Chicago convention upon the questions that now attract the interest of our people are so clear and emphatic. There is further cause of congratulation in the fact that the convention utterances of the Democratic party, if any degree uncertain or contradictory, can now be judged and interpreted by executive acts and messages and by definite propositions in legislation. This is especially true of what is popularly known as the tariff question. The issue cannot now be obscured. It is not a contest between schedules, but between wide apart principles. The foreign competitors for our market have with quick instinct seen how one issue of this contest may bring them advantage and our own people are not so dull as to miss or neglect the grave interests that are involved for them.

The assault upon our protective system is open and defiant. Protection is assailed as unconstitutional in law or as vicious in principle, and those who hold such views sincerely, cannot stop short of an absolute elimination from our tariff laws of the principle of protection. The Mills bill is only a step but it is toward an object that the leaders of Democratic thought and legislation have clearly in mind. The important question is not so much the length of the step as the direction of it. Judged by the executive message of December last, by the Mills bill, by the debates in congress and by the St. Louis platform, the Democratic party will, if supported by the country, place the tariff laws upon a purely revenue basis. This is practical free trade—free trade in the English sense. The legend upon the banner may not be 'Free Trade,' it may be the more obscure motto, 'Tariff Reform,' but neither the banner nor the inscription is conclusive, or indeed very important. The assault itself is the important fact.

Those who teach that the import duty upon foreign goods sold in our market is paid by the consumer, and that the price of the domestic competing article is enhanced to the amount of the duty on the imported article—that every million of dollars collected for customs duties represents many millions more which do not reach the treasury, but are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from the tariff laws—may not intend to discredit in the minds of others our system of levying duties on competing foreign products, but it is clearly already discredited in their own. We cannot doubt without impugning their integrity that if free to act upon their convictions they would so revise our laws as to lay the burden of the customs revenue upon articles that are not produced in this country, and to place upon the free list all competing foreign products.

"I do not stop to refute this theory as to the effect of our tariff duties. Those who advance it are students of maxims and not of the markets. They may be safely allowed to call their project 'Tariff Reform' if the people understand that in the end the argument compels free trade in all competing products. This end may not be reached abruptly, and its approach may be accompanied with some expressions of sympathy for our protected industries and our working people, but it will certainly come, if these early steps do not arouse the people to effective resistance. The Republican party holds that a protective tariff is constitutional, wholesome and necessary. We do not offer a fixed schedule, but a principle. We will revise the schedule, modify rates, but always with an intelligent provision as to the effect upon domestic production and the wages of our working people.

We believe it to be one of the worthy objects of tariff legislation to preserve the American market for American products, and to maintain the American scale of wages by adequate discriminating duties upon foreign competing products. The effect of lower rates and larger importations upon the public revenue is contingent and doubtful, but not so the effect upon American production and American wages. Less work and lower wages must be accepted as the inevitable result of the increased supply of foreign goods in our markets. By way of recompense for this reduction in his wages and the loss of the American market, it is suggested that the diminished wages of the workingman will have an undiminished purchasing power and that he will be able to make up for the loss of the home market by an enlarged foreign market. Our workingmen have the settlement of the question in their own hands. They now obtain higher wages than those of any other country. They will make a choice between the substantial advantages they have in hand and the deceptive promises and forecasts of these theorizing reformers. They will decide for themselves and for the country whether the protective system shall be continued or destroyed.

The fact of a treasury surplus, the amount of which is variously stated, has directed public attention to a consideration of the methods by which the National income may best be reduced to the level of a wise and necessary expenditure. This condition has been seized upon by those who are hostile to protective custom duties as an advantageous base of attack upon our tariff laws. They have magnified and nursed the surplus which they affect to deprecate, seemingly for the purpose of exaggerating the evil in order to reconcile the people to the extreme remedy they propose. A proper reduction of the revenue does not necessitate and should not suggest the abandonment or impairment of the protective system. The methods suggested by our convention will not need to be exhausted in order to effect the necessary reduction. We are not likely to be called upon, I think, to make a present choice between the surrender of the protective system and the entire repeal of the internal taxes. Such a contingency, in view of the present relation of expenditures to revenues is remote. The inspection and regulation of the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine is important, and the revenue derived from it is not so great that the repeal of the law need enter into any plan of revenue reduction.

"The surplus now in the treasury should be used in the purchase of bonds. The law authorizes this use of it, and if it is not needed for current or deficiency appropriations, the people and not the banks in which it has been deposited, should have the advantage of its use by stopping interest upon the public debt. At least those who needlessly hoard it should not be allowed to use the fear of a monetary stringency thus produced to coerce public sentiment upon other questions. Closely connected with the subject of the tariff is that of the importation of foreign laborers under contracts of service to be performed here. The law now in force prohibiting such contracts received my cordial support in the senate and such amendments as may be found necessary effectively to deliver our workingmen and women from this most inequitable form of competition will have my sincere advocacy. Legislation prohibiting the importation of laborers under contracts to serve here, will, however, afford very inadequate relief to our working people, if the system of protective duties is broken down.

"If the products of American shops must compete in the American market, without favoring duties, with the products of cheap foreign labor, the effect will be different, if at all, only in degree, whether the cheap laborer is across the street, or over the sea. Such competition will soon reduce wages here to the level of those abroad, and when that condition is reached we will not need any laws forbidding the importation of laborers under contract—they will have no inducement to come, and the employer no inducement to send for them. In the earlier years of our history public agencies to promote immigration were common. The pioneer wanted a neighbor with more friendly interests than the Indian. Labor was scarce and fully employed. But the day of the immigration bureau has gone by. While our doors will continue open to proper immigration, we do not need to issue special invitations to the inhabitants of other countries to come to our shores or to share our citizenship. Indeed, the necessity of some inspection and limitation is obvious. We should resolutely refuse to permit foreign governments to send their paupers and criminals to our ports. We are also clearly under a duty to defend our civilization by excluding alien races whose ultimate assimilation with our people is neither possible nor desirable. The family has been the nucleus of our best immigration and the home the most potent assimilating force in our civilization.

"The objections to Chinese immigration are distinctive and conclusive, and are now so generally accepted as such that the question has passed entirely beyond the stage of argument. The laws relating to this subject, would I, if I should be charged with their enforcement, be faithfully executed. Such amendments or further legislation as may be necessary and proper to prevent evasions of the laws and to stop further Chinese immigration would also meet my approval. The expression of the convention upon this subject is in entire harmony with my views.

Our civil compact is a government by majorities, and the law loses its sanction and the magistrate our respect when this compact is broken. The evil results of election frauds do not expend themselves upon the voters who are robbed of their rightful influence in public affairs. The individual, or community, or party that practices or connives at election frauds has suffered irreparable injury and will sooner or later realize that to exchange the American system of majority rule for minority control is not only unlawful and unpatriotic, but very unsafe for those who promote it.

"The disfranchisement of a single legal elector by fraud or intimidation is a crime too grave to be regarded lightly. The right of every qualified elector to cast one free ballot, and to have it honestly counted, must not be questioned. Every constitutional power should be used to make this right secure, and to punish frauds upon the ballot. Our colored people do not ask special legislation in their interest, but only to be made secure in our common rights of American citizenship. They will, however, naturally mistrust the sincerity of those party leaders who appeal to their race for support only in those localities where the suffrage is free and election results doubtful, and compass their disfranchisement where their votes would be controlling and their choice cannot be coerced.

"The nation not less than the states is dependent for prosperity and security upon the intelligence and morality of the people. The common interest very early suggested National aid in the establishment and endowment of schools and colleges in the new states. There is, I believe, a present exigency that calls for still more liberal and direct appropriations in aid of common school education in the states.

"The territorial form of government is a temporary expedient, not a permanent civil condition. It is adapted to the exigency that suggested it, but becomes inadequate and even oppressive when applied to fixed and populous communities. Several territories are well able to bear the burden and discharge the duties of free commonwealths in the American Union. To exclude them is to deny the just rights of their people, and may well excite their indignant protest. No question of the political preference of the people of a territory should close against them the hospitable door which has opened to two-thirds of the existing states. But admission should be resolutely refused to any territory a majority of whose people cherish institutions that are repugnant to our civilization or inconsistent with a republican form of government.

The declaration of the convention against 'All combinations of capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens' is in harmony with the views entertained and publicly expressed by me long before the assembling of the convention. Ordinarily, capital shares the losses of idleness with labor, but under the operation of the trust in some of its forms the wage worker alone suffers loss while idle capital receives its dividends from a trust fund. Producers who refuse to join the combination are destroyed, and competition as an element of prices is eliminated. It cannot be doubted that the legislative authority should and will find a method of dealing fairly and effectively with these and other abuses connected with this subject.

"It can hardly be necessary for me to say that I am heartily in sympathy with the declaration of the convention upon the subject of pensions to our soldiers and sailors. What they gave and what they suffered I had some opportunity to observe, and, in a small measure, to experience. They gave ungrudgingly; it was not a trade but an offering. The measure was heaped up, running over. What they achieved only a distant generation can adequately tell. Without attempting to discuss particular propositions, I may add that measures in behalf of the surviving veterans of the war and of the families of their dead comrades should be conceived and executed in a spirit of justice and of the most grateful liberality, and that, in the competition for civil appointments, honorable military service should have appropriate recognition.

"The law regulating appointments to the classified civil service received my support in the senate in the belief that it opened the way to a much needed reform. I still think so, and, therefore, cordially approve the clear and forcible expression of the convention upon this subject. The law should have the aid of a friendly interpretation and be faithfully and vigorously enforced. All appointments under it should be absolutely free from partisan considerations and influence. Some extensions of the classified list are practicable and desirable and further legislation extending the reform to other branches of the service, to which it is applicable, would receive my approval. In appointments to every grade and department, fitness, and not party service should be the essential and discriminating test, and fidelity and efficiency the only sure tenure of office. Only the interests of the public service should suggest removals from office. I know the practical difficulties attending the attempt to apply the spirit of the civil service rules to all appointments and removals. It will, however, be my sincere purpose, if elected, to advance the reform.

"I notice with pleasure that the convention did not omit to express its solicitude for the promotion of virtue and temperance of our people. The Republican party has always been friendly to everything that tended to make the home life of our people free, pure and prosperous, and will in the future be true to its history in this respect.

"Our relations with foreign countries should be characterized with friendliness and respect. The right of our people and of our ships to hospitable treatment should be insisted upon with dignity and firmness. Our nation is too great both in material strength and in moral power to indulge in bluster or to be suspected of timorousness. Vacillation and inconsistency are as incompatible with successful diplomacy as they are with the National dignity. We should especially cultivate and extend our diplomatic and commercial relations with the Central and South American states. Our fisheries should be fostered and protected. The hardships and risks that are the necessary incidents of the business should not be increased by an inhospitable exclusion from the near lying ports. The resources of a firm, dignified and consistent diplomacy are undoubtedly equal to the prompt and peaceful solution of the difficulties that now exist. Our neighbors will surely not expect in our ports a commercial hospitality they deny to us in theirs.

I cannot extend this letter by a special reference to other subjects upon which the convention gave an expression. In respect to them, as well as to those I have noticed, I am in entire agreement with the declarations of the convention. The resolutions relating to the coinage, to the rebuilding of the navy, to coast defenses and to public lands, express conclusions to all of which I gave my support in the senate. Inviting a calm and thoughtful consideration of these public questions, we submit them to the people. Their intelligent patriotism and the good Providence that made and has kept us a nation will lead them to wise and safe conclusions. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN HARRISON."

EXCURSIONISTS KILLED

A Frightful Railroad Wreck Occurs at Ruttman Station, Ohio

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 11.—A freight train on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railway ran into the rear end of an excursion train at Ruttman station, O., yesterday, killing four persons outright and injuring twenty five others, three of whom have since died. The special train had been stopped by an accident in a deep cut and on a curve. The freight came down a grade at the rate of twenty five miles an hour. The passengers saw their danger and nearly all of them succeeded in escaping from the cars, but as they were scrambling up the embankment the wrecked cars toppled over on them. Nearly all those who were injured were struck by flying debris.

The names of the killed are:

Barney Balinger, of Galion, O., engineer of the freight, who jumped against the bank and fell back under the wheels of his own engine, his head being cut off.

William Cochran, of Caledonia, O., brakeman of freight train, killed outright.

John Shoof, of Youngstown, O., member of Tod post, Grand Army of the Republic.

Samuel Bruce, of Youngstown, O., member of Tod post, Grand Army of the Republic.

The injured are:

Miss Ina Tucker, of Austintown, seriously hurt internally, since reported to be dead.

Miss Given, of Canfield, O., seriously hurt and since reported to be dead.

Charles Hugh, of Youngstown, O., member Tod post G. A. R., leg broken.

Daniel McFadden, of Youngstown, O., member of Tod post G. A. R., back injured.

Thomas Marland, of Youngstown, O., member of Tod post G. A. R., both legs injured.

Mrs. Sarah Martin, of Youngstown, O., injured about the head.

Mrs. D. Callahan, of Youngstown, O., injured in the breast.

Mrs. J. L. Botsford, of Youngstown, O., leg injured.

Mrs. Jones, of Youngstown, O., injured internally and foot.

Mrs. Snyder, of Youngstown, injured internally.

Mrs. Dr. Hughes, of Berlin Centre, O., injured internally.

Mr. Dr. J. L. Cessna, of Canfield, O., injured in leg and side.

Mrs. Hugh Manchester, of Canfield, O., both legs broken.

John Neil, of Austintown, O., injured in head and legs.

Th. Neil, of Austintown, O., foot injured.

P. Nichols, of New Lisbon, O., injured in head, leg and breast.

John Gault, of Jackson, O., seriously injured.

Mrs. McFarland, of Lowellville, O., slightly hurt.

Mrs. Wilson, of Sharon, Pa., wife of the postmaster, injured in back and hip and has since died.

P. Gerlandt, of Galion, O., cut in the face.

William Little, leg broken.

Mrs. Scott Wilson, seriously injured and will probably die.

Patronized by All Classes.

There never was a time when theatres were so generally patronized as now, but the attendance is of all classes. The majority only want to have eyes or ears momentarily tickled. They don't care to have their minds fatigued by any exertion. Formerly the stage was the recreation of the cultured and intelligent; now it is the pastime of the masses.—Dion Boucicault.

1851 1888

MARION CO. FAIR!

—TO BE HELD AT—

MARION, - OHIO,

—ON—

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

SEPTEMBER 25, 26, 27 and 28.

LIBERAL PREMIUMS

Competition Open to All!

FINE DISPLAY OF LIVE STOCK

Fruits & Vegetables, Farm & Dairy Products

Exciting - Races

EACH DAY OF THE FAIR

A - Fine - Half - Mile - Track!

With Approved Turns and Stretches

THE PREMIUM LIST is full and complete, embracing articles of household and mechanical manufacture, as well as agricultural products and implements, live stock, poultry, fine arts, etc.

A First-class Exhibition is Guaranteed

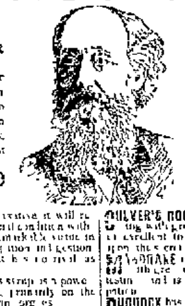
A Good Band in Attendance Daily. Amusements of All Kinds.

EXCURSION RATES ON ALL THE RAILROADS.

☞ Secretary's Books will be open for Entries on and after Sept. 15th and all Entries close on Monday preceding the Fair.

H. M. AULT, Sec'y. JOHN McELVY, Pres't

Our Next President



TO THE PUBLIC:

We SUBMIT OUR FORMULA for your kind consideration. It is not a peculiar [illegible] Blood Medicine IN THE WORLD

IT NEVER FAILS. HIBBARD'S RHEUMATIC SYRUP AND PLASTERS

No remedies known so highly endorsed by the home people [illegible] Rheumatic Syrup Company, JACKSON, MICH.

CASCARA SAGRADA. As a laxative it will [illegible]

BLACK COHOSH, as used in this syrup, is a powerful [illegible]

CULVER'S ROOT is powerfully cholagogue [illegible]

MANDRAKE is powerful in its action [illegible]

BURDOCK has no equal for the cure of Rheumatism, Syphilis, Kidney, Liver and all Skin Diseases, [illegible]

POKE ROOT [illegible] highly [illegible] Syphilis, Scrofula, Cancer and Skin Diseases.

IN ADDITION to the ABOVE, which are every one [illegible] MEDICAL FACULTY [illegible] known Blood [illegible] our medicine contains [illegible] DRUGS [illegible]

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup

[illegible] It is a Safe Family Medicine because it contains no poison or opiates [illegible] No home [illegible] Price $1.00. 6 bottles $5.00. Plasters 25c.

TESTIMONIALS WORTHY OF CONFIDENCE.

[illegible] Hibbard's Rheumatic [illegible] Rev. J. Roberts [illegible]

Albion, Mich., Dec. 20, 1887. [illegible] Augusta, Mich., about seven years ago [illegible] I have been a great sufferer ever since. I have consulted the leading physicians of this city [illegible] Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup [illegible] the greatest medicine in the world. [illegible]

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

JOB PRINTING!

For Sale Bills, Posters, Dodgers, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Cards, Labels, and all kinds of Job Printing at Reasonable prices, call at

THE STAR OFFICE.

A PERFECT COMBINATION

Of harmless vegetable remedies that will restore the whole system to healthy action, is absolutely needed to cure any disease "for the disease that affects one organ weakens all." Paine's Celery Compound is THIS PERFECT COMBINATION. Read the proofs!

"I have suffered terribly from nervousness and kidney trouble. I bought two bottles of Paine's Celery Compound, and oh how it did help me! I have so much faith in your medicine for I know what it did for me."
Ontario Centre, N. Y. Mrs. J. J. WATSON

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

"For five years I suffered with malaria and nervousness. I tried Paine's Celery Compound, and I can truthfully say that five bottles completely cured me. I cheerfully recommend it, for I know it to be a good medicine."
CHAS. T. STEARNS, Letter Carrier, Station B, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CURES ALL NERVOUS DISEASES,

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Piles, Liver Complaint, Kidney Trouble, Female Complaints and all diseases arising from Impure Blood.

$1, six for $5. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Props., Burlington, Vt. | $1, six for $5. See that each bottle bears the Celery trade mark. | $1, six for $5. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Props., Burlington, Vt.

For the Nervous, The Debilitated, The Aged.

LOCAL NEWS.

—Will Moore of Indianapolis is in the city for a short time

—Born a son to Mr and Mrs John Kling in Richland township

—L. C. Sanford spent Sunday at his former home in Lima

—Treasurer Croll spent Sunday at his former home in Prospect

—Miss Carrie Hubley of Galion is visiting Mr and Mrs Will Hubley

—Wm Fies was among the Marion visitors at the encampment Monday

—Miss Eva Yale has returned home after a couple week's visit in Fostoria

—Arthur Copeland has returned from Rochester Ind, to remain a few days

—Miss Effie Kesler has gone to Chicago to visit relatives and friends for a week

—Mrs Chris Drew has gone to Columbus to remain a week at her former home there.

—George McLain is preparing to erect another new dwelling on west Center street

—Miss Elizabeth M Clark of New York is the guest of Mrs Harry True on South street

—Miss Stella Merchant departed for Cleveland Monday where she will attend school

—George Nicholson of Lancaster O was in the city visiting his daughter, Mrs C H Rutter

—Mrs S W Dixon of Kansas City is making a visit with J D Bishop and family

—D R Cunningham was at Fostoria Monday attending the funeral of a brother operator at that point

—Mr and Mrs Fenton Fish have returned home after a pleasant trip to the State of Oregon

—Dr Swezey and Mrs Dr Rhu were gone to Columbus to remain during a part of the encampment

—Mrs Martha Tracy accompanied by her son Hi visited with her daughter, Mrs Will Ellar Sunday

—Mrs Lucy E Taylor mother of Mrs Rev Wrand, and Mrs Phillips of Urbana, are visiting at Rev Wrand's

H D Barber of Cedar Rapids Iowa stopped off on his way to the encampment to visit his cousin Mrs F Conley

—Mrs S E Langley who has been in poor health for the past two months is very ill at the present time with lung trouble

—Miss Orpha Mather, of Richwood came up Friday of last week to visit with her sister Mrs Auditor Clark, for a couple days

—James Fleahy returned to his business in Philadelphia on Thursday night after a very pleasant stay among his friends in this city

—Will Falk was compelled to suspend teaching at the Humphrey school west of town last Friday owing to an attack of fever

—Solomon Miller and Abraham Cable and their families are back to Marion from Center Point Io, on a visit after four years absence

—Rev W E Thomas and Ira Ulder were to Condit Station to attend the meeting of the Marion Presbytery at Trenton Church

—The death of James Bowen who resides south of town, again lessens the roll of Marion county pioneers An obituary appears in another column

—Joseph C Copeland and Mrs H D Copeland and son and daughter of Clarion Iowa are guests of Mrs Copeland on west Center street

—J A Carson Auditor Clark and Geo Copeland were in Cincinnati Thursday, each one combining business with pleasure in seeing the Queen City

—C B Kling returned from St Clair Flats on Sunday He has been busy since then explaining to the Gun Club how it was he was shooting at decoy ducks

—Prospect Advance Ed Underwood, who occupied a part of the postoffice room for five or six weeks with a stock of fine shoes returned with his goods to Marion last week

—Miss Pearl Adams of Peoria, Ill is the guest of her brother Dr Adams on south East street Miss Adams will be remembered as one of those injured in the horrible Chatsworth wreck about a year ago

—Hess & Woodrull are developing into quite noted workers in statuary Some of the figures they have wrought are fully equal to imported work and we are pleased to note the growth of such skill here in our midst

—Mr and Mrs Tom Robinson, of Brooklyn, Io arrived in the city Saturday morning and visited with their niece, Mrs W F Wynn, on Orchard street, that day They are now visiting with other relatives in this and Delaware county

—Hello! At last the County Commissioners have concluded to pay for a court house telephone and the instrument is to go into the Auditor's office It will be a great convenience and the officers are heartily pleased at the action

—W A Sager was re appointed School Examiner by the Probate Court Saturday for a term of three years Mr Sager's services on the Examining Board so far had been under the term of S J Elliott who resigned before the expiration of his term

—Dr J W Craig of Mansfield was in the city Sunday called hither to professionally visit John Diebold Dr Craig is quite an old practitioner and has the largest practice of any doctor in this part of Ohio, and better still he is not only a good physician but a pleasant gentleman

—Nathaniel H Patton, of Lyon O W H H Patton, of Lane Kas James F Patton of Macedonia Io Murry B Patton of Hastings Neb brothers of Mr Harvey Watson are here to see their sister and attend the grand encampment at Columbus each being prominent members of the G A R in the localities in which they live The aggregate time of their service in the army was 16 years and 6 months James F serving as Sargent Major of 2d U S Cavalry from 1861 to 1867

—J C Johnston was in Hardin county on legal business Monday

—Wm Bland moved from west Center to his east Center street residence Tuesday

—Prof A C Trumbo formerly of the Normal was up from Columbus Grove over Sunday

—Miss Gertrude Green, of Ft Wayne Ind, is in the city visiting at the home of Mayor Gruley

—A daughter has been born to enhance the happiness of the home of Mr and Mrs E K Guthery

—Miss Jennie Wallace has gone to Chicago to spend a couple weeks with Mr and Mrs Burkholder

—Mr and Mrs E C Richardson have returned from Middle Bass having spent a delightful vacation

—The remains of Mrs Butcher were taken from the vault and buried in the Marion Cemetery Tuesday

—Fanny Clark returned to his business at Cleveland Tuesday after a short vacation spent with friends in this city

—Charley Wrand took a day off from business Tuesday and labored hard to be comfortable at the crowded Capital

—J J Morrow accompanied by Mrs Morrow, joined the G A R post of Adrian Mich, and took in the encampment

—Schaffner's furniture store was considerably torn up while workmen are engaged in relaying the floor in part of the room

—Pittsburg Leader Mrs Cora Van Tassell won hearty applause as she deserved Her expressive acting is simply captivating

—Early entries for the fair are urged for all exhibits at the fair Better exhibits and more pleasant work always results Come early

Mrs Chas Ferris of Circleville has joined her husband here and they will make their home in Marion during the winter

—Dr Adams was called to Centerburg O, Tuesday to visit a sister who is ill The doctor was accompanied by his sister from Illinois

John Bartram and Burt McNeal have gone to Wooster and Homer Johnston to Oberlin to resume their studies for the school year

—J W Ireland was called to Columbus Monday night to assist the McCormick people with their big exhibit at the Ohio Centennial

—Mrs Lyda Waddel of Portland Ore, has returned from the West accompanied by her son to pay her parents Mr and Mrs Silas Idleman a visit

—Mr George Gilmour of Nevada Iowa was the guest of Mrs G Campbell Saturday night and Sunday and will visit at the home of Dr Campbell, at LaRue

—The Mechanics Band bid highest for the City Hall during the Fair, paying $61 for the two nights There were a half dozen other bids ranging from $30 to $60

—The County Commissioners will not wait for waterworks to run a fountain in the court house corner The water will be supplied from the big court house tank

—F W Mathews took advantage of the attractive railroad rates to return from Kansas and pay his old home a visit Fat is now playing base ball professionally

—Harry Angler has left Marion to make his future home in Chicago, where he will continue the barbering trade Harry's shop here is in the hands of his right hand man Patsy Fleharty

—At the C and A election last Saturday Mr Benedict was re elected President, W O Johnston was elected assistant to the President—a new office and E J Burrows, formerly of the I and St L, was made Superintendent

—The C, H V and T took twenty passenger trains from the North into Columbus Monday To get an idea of the crowd in the Capital City one has but to remember that fourteen railroads center in Columbus and some of them were doing a much heavier passenger traffic than the C and T

—Wm Fies has returned from St Clair Flats As usual Fies comes home with a fish story this time to the effect that he caught a bass weighing over five pounds the largest of the season at Star Island and we cannot doubt Mr Fies' word Somehow Marionites get there! wherever they go

—The Central Oil Co of Galion has concluded to make Marion a distributing point for refined oil and will build a tank and erect a building as soon as a location has been selected and the ground secured This distributing business is not expected to be very extensive in the start but rather local with a good chance to grow

—John Koons was placed in the county jail about midnight Sunday night for cutting with intent to kill at LaRue Koons' victim was a fellow named Mat Sherer and he was considerably slashed up with a large pocket knife, though his wounds are such that he may recover Koons claims that Sherer struck him before he began using his knife in self defense

—Cards are out announcing the approaching marriage of Miss Nannie daughter of Mr and Mrs Joseph Johnston to E O Hopkins, at St Paul's Church, Wednesday evening Sept 19th The contracting parties are well known being prominent in society and otherwise and the wedding will doubtless be a fitting beginning of the brilliant circle of society events of the season

—The Directors of the Malleable Iron Company held an important meeting Monday night and made a slight change in the management, which however is hoped to do much good Mr A T Letourette was elected Superintendent of the works and his accession to office relieves Mr Waples of the arduous duties of overseeing the men and gives him full time to care for his work as Secretary

—Marionites who have been grieving about Marion's ill luck can find one source of consolation the waterpipes are to be gathered up and the grass is to have a chance to grow This is but a small item of happiness in contrast with our defeat in waterworks and the worse than defeat Black Diamond and the loss of a Congressman but we hold that Marionites can't be happy anyway

—East Center street residents are jubilant over the construction of a crossing—stone too—east of Greenwood street It is the first the city has ever builded in that section

—A report of the Erie's unfortunate, death dealing wreck is given in our news columns One Marion county boy was instantly killed Brakeman Will Cochran of Caledonia There is much sorrow over his death at his boyhood home

—Rev and Mrs E Root father and mother of Mrs Rev Miner dropped in very unexpectedly at the parsonage Tuesday morning Rev Root is a Methodist minister in the Southern Illinois Conference located at Shabonier Ill He will preach in the Free Baptist Church next Sunday morning

—Tell your friends about the coming Marion County Fair A liberal management has made it without dispute the best county fair in Ohio A monster exhibition and fine racing The excellence of our track and the liberal purses bring good horses and there will be choice sport Prepare to come

—Mrs Sargent has opened a new street connecting South and Center through her East Marion addition It is to be regretted that the street was not made to connect to John street from South to Center as John street is not opened between these two main streets and is located exactly one square east of Greenwood

—Richwood Gazette Mrs Miles Gregory of Marion was visiting Mrs W Latham the first of the week P L Lightner of Marion pleased a large number of Richwood friends by a short stay in town Saturday evening Thomas Stocks of Marion was in town Sunday Samuel Bell of Marion, was in town Monday evening Mrs Kate Smith and son visited Marion friends last week

—Fifty of the Marion Steam Shovel Co employed took in the encampment and centennial at Columbus Tuesday on their second annual excursion The works were shut down to give the employes two days vacation and the doors had barely closed for the two days' off until Manager Barnhart received telegraphic orders for two steam shovels The employes going on the excursion were provided with neat badges and they formed a fine looking body of workingmen

—Fred W Baum the well known express messenger over the C and A and Miss Hattie D Springer the estimable daughter of H C Springer, were married at the home of the bride's father on west South street, Monday evening Rev M C Miner performed the ceremony in the presence of a company of about fifty intimate friends and relatives of the contracting parties after which an elegant supper was served The merry guests spent the evening very happily and truly wished Mr and Mrs Baum much happiness and continued prosperity

—The sanitary condition of a number of Ohio towns is such that should any epidemic break out it would be fed on the most noxious odors and pestilence breeding places This is due to bad sewerage Towns which have no drainage and there are lots of them, let all refuse matter accumulate somewhere in the outskirts, and there it breeds disease Other places have small creeks which soon become uncovered sewers and flow through the center of town causing much sickness There seems to be a sort of carelessness in Northern Ohio in regard to public sanitary arrangements that lasts until disease does come with awful ravages, and then only too late precautions are taken Boards of Health amount to very little and do less It is a wonder that more places have not suffered from epidemics of fever and kindred diseases

Sympathy of Royal Bumpers

Art Kling has received the following touching testimonial from brother Royal Bumpers in Indiana on the accident that befell his beloved coon

Be it enacted by Wabash Division of the Loyal Bumpers in session assembled, that it is with sincere regret we learn of the unfortunate and severe blow sustained by our beloved brother Arthur Kling of Marion O, whose pet Republican coon was torn and mangled by a Democratic dog thereby causing it great bodily pain and a fracture of the left hind limb, also causing its owner our beloved brother, great mental anguish Therefore be it

RESOLVED That this lodge tender its condolence with the wish that our brother be revenged when the returns come in Nov 7th 1888 giving son of his Grandpap Harrison the Presidential chair for the coming four years Be it also

RESOLVED That this lodge forward to Brother Kling $1 the same to provide an Archibald Cork Leg for the coon And be it also

RESOLVED That an engrossed copy of these proceedings properly framed be sent to Brother Kling And, be it further

RESOLVED That a correct record of these proceedings (minutes and resolutions) be recorded in the archives of this lodge

J L WHITE, Chief Bumper
L D BENNETT Sec

Obituary

James Bowen was born in Calvert county Maryland January 14th 1791, and died Sept 8th 1888 aged 97 years 7 months and 24 days He was the eighth child of a family of twelve children, all of whom are dead except his brother Hobbs Bowen living at Nightstown, Ind Deceased was married to Margaret Minser at Hagerstown, Md Aug 24th 1825 They settled and lived in Jefferson county, Va, until 1850 when they came to Marion O where they lived and died They were the parents of five children, four of whom are living There are now living seven grandchildren and nine great grandchildren The deceased was converted and united with the M E Church in this place in 1852 under the ministry of Rev H E Pickler and has ever since been an acceptable member of this church

Certificates to Teach

Of the two classes of applicants for teachers certificates, examined August 11th and 25th the following were successful

Francess Tuttle, J J Frettyman H J Hill and Andrew Luster of Agosta for one year Flora Fies of Galion one year Emma R Hess Ed Harrison Gertie Lawrence and Emma Lenaphere of Marion one year E C Fager of DeCliff one year D A Sharp of Mt Blanchard five years J E Hisley of Marion two years Jacob Ludwig and R P Williams of Troy one year Cora Taylor of Merril one year J J Miller of Prospect three years

TEACHERS EXAMINATION

The Questions in the Various Branches

Ten Applicants

Only ten applicants were before the board of County Examiners today Following were the questions submitted

ORTHOEPY AND ORTHOGRAPHY

What is an elementary sound? A syllable?

What is accent?

Divide the following words into syllables and mark the accented syllables Senile composed vagary absent (verb) collect (noun)

What is a vowel sound?

What is the use of diacritical marks

Define affix prefix and suffix

Write five derivative words with affixes

Spell the past tense of the following verbs Drop repel rally rely convey

Spell the plural of the following nouns Lynx box alley valley penny

GEOGRAPHY

What is the population of the city of New York?

What State ranks first in manufactures

What State ranks first in the production of iron

What is the area of Rhode Island in square miles What is the area of Texas in square miles?

What is the position of the earth in regard to the plane of its orbit

What and how many motions has the earth?

Bound France

GRAMMAR

What is declension? Of what use is it

Decline Who fly fox sister in law

Abridge the following sentence When the sun had set, they pitched their tents

Expand the adjective and adverb phrases into clauses Men of wealth are often respected for the sake of their money

Write a sentence with a direct quotation

What is a sentence

Give the principal parts of the following verbs Sit set bring lay lie (to recline)

What is parsing?

What is an adverb A verb

Parse the emphasized words We THE PEOPLE of the United States, IN ORDER to form A MORE PERFECT union, ESTABLISH justice insure domestic tranquility, PROVIDE for the common defense promote the general welfare, and SECURE the blessings of liberty to ourselves and OUR POSTERITY do ordain AND ESTABLISH THIS constitution FOR the United States of America

HISTORY

Give history of Iroquois Confederation

Give a history of the settlement of Florida

Who commanded the Union armies, and who commanded the Confederate forces at the battle of Bull Run

What was the first battle of the Mexican war

Who was the first Governor of the North western Territory?

Where was the last battle of the war of 1812?

Who was the author of the Declaration of Independence?

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE

If you receive a poisonous bite how would you treat it

What is near sightedness

Name the digestive organs

What are veins?

What is food?

What is respiration?

What is secretion?

How should you treat a broken bone?

Why are bones hollow

Name the bones of the lower extremities

ARITHMETIC

Sold pork on commission at 4 per cent and invested the proceeds in coffee on commission of 2 per cent If my whole commission was $200 what was the value of the pork and coffee?

A grocer has three kinds of tea—20 lbs at 60 cts, and 36 cts and 40 cts He wishes to mix it so it will be worth 60 cts a lb How many lbs of the last and 40 ct will he add to the 20 lbs at 60 cts to make it?

A grocer's quart measure was too small by half a gill How much did he thus dishonestly make in selling four barrels of cider, averaging 31 gals 2 qts and 1 pt each if the cider was worth 24 cts a gal

What distance will I save by walking directly across from one corner of a plantation a mile square to the opposite corner?

How many persons can be supplied with bread 8 months for $50 when flour is $5 a barrel if when it is $7 a barrel $24 worth of bread will supply 6 persons 4 months?

What sum paid down June 1st is equivalent to $37 40 paid on the 1st of the next August money being worth 6 per cent?

At what time between 5 and 6 will the hour and minute hands stand together At what time between 10 and 11?

Why do we square the first figure of the root in cube root? And multiply by 300

Bought U S 4 per cent bonds at 105 amount of bonds $500 what is my income?

For what amount must I draw my note at 12 months that when discounted at 7 per cent it may yield $100?

Probate Court

Albert J Roux and Cora Moore licensed to marry

William J Jones and Nydia Kessler licensed to marry

Henry K Brown and Nettie Price licensed to marry

William F Kaufman and Jennie Baker licensed to marry

David F Rhoads and Nancy Kelly licensed to marry

Charles F Harbeck and Lena E Schneider licensed to marry

A H Kling accepted trust assigned by J W Shrote Application made to sell real estate

A C Mounts guardian of the estate of J F Philips filed application to sell personal property at private sale

A Flat Contradiction

Some one has told you that your catarrh is incurable It is not so Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure it It is pleasant to use and it always does its work thoroughly We have yet to hear of a case in which it failed to accomplish a cure when faithfully used Catarrh is a disease which it is dangerous to neglect A certain remedy is at your command Avail yourselves of it before this complaint assumes a more serious form All druggists

MARRIED

HALLEPP—SCHNEIDER—At the residence of the bride's parents on north Main street Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock by Rev Schwemfurth Mr Charles Hallepp of Cleveland to Miss Lena E Schneider of Marion

By request of the bride the ceremony was made private there being present only relatives and a few of her intimate friends After the ceremony a table was spread which actually groaned under the excessive weight of the good things of the land After thoroughly satisfying the demands of the inner man from this bountiful supply of good things the happy bride was made the recipient of many beautiful and valuable presents among which was a fine gold watch presented by the groom The remainder of the evening being spent in a most pleasant and enjoyable manner the little company broke up all wishing the happy couple a future of joy and happiness The bride and groom accompanied by Miss Bertha the bride's sister left for Cleveland this afternoon at 3 o'clock where a royal reception awaits them

The writer wishes them a pleasant trip and happy future

ONE WHO WAS THERE

JONES—KESSLER—At the residence of the bride's parents in Agosta O Sept 8th 1888 by Rev J A Sutton Mr Wm J Jones of Marion to Miss Nydia Kessler

"Fever to their bosoms flowers to their pathway

BROWN—PRICE—By Rev J A Sutton at his residence in Green Camp O Sept 9th 1888 Mr Henry K Brown of Agosta to Miss Nettie Price of Bowling Green township

May they be prosperous and happy

How You Will Vote

Considerable discussion has been caused about the proper manner of printing election tickets because of this being the first Presidential election since Ohio was changed from an October to a November State Many people thought that it would be necessary to have two tickets separate ballot boxes and polling places for State and Presidential candidates The statutes providing for the change of the State election from October to November is not very clear and definite on this point but Attorney General Watson has decided that only one ticket and one ballot box will be required In accordance with this decision Chairman Cappeller of the Republican State Executive Committee and Chairman Townsend of the Democratic Committee, have agreed that only one ticket will be printed and one set of Judges and Clerks provided at each voting place The tally sheets for the election are now being prepared by the Secretary of State and they will be arranged in the following order Names of Presidential candidates electors at large district electors State ticket headed by Secretary of State member of Congress judicial ticket (Circuit and Common Pleas Judges) to be followed with the county ticket

The County Infirmary

The Infirmary Directors made their annual report to the County Commissioners last week saying the Infirmary is in splendid condition excepting for the bucket room and the old frame building They find the inmates are kindly and well cared for

The year began with 67 inmates—42 males and 25 females—and 52 were received during the year, making in all 119 During the year 42 were discharged 4 died Two removed to other counties and 9 to other institutions—in all 48—leaving 71 inmates yet in the Infirmary

The total expenses during the year were $8 711 57 That sum was divided in amounts as follows Meat and fish $72 potatoes $202 groceries $1000 physician's services and drugs $[illegible] whisky and other liquors $11, tobacco $70 clothing $110 dry goods and bedding $105 boots and shoes $141, fuel and light $[illegible] coffins and grave digging $122 transportation $78 implements $[illegible] miscellaneous farm and garden $18, superintendent $775 employes $[illegible] Improvements $[illegible]

A $10,000 Assignment

J Wesley Shrote has made deeds of assignment to A H Kling, and the financial wreck has created a great deal of talk Mr Shrote's liabilities are given as about ten thousand dollars, and the property assigned if it can be converted to cash at real worth will nearly cover that sum The assets consist mostly of ninety five acres of land located southeast of town, and the land is regarded as worth $100 per acre

Mr Shrote's financial wreck is brought about by backing his brother Elmer, who is heavily involved and completely broken up Elmer has dropped several thousand dollars, estimated at from $16 000 to $20 000 in the stock business and he has dragged down Wesley and also lost Frank Shrote a considerable sum Wesley found his bill notes coming due and was aware of judgment being taken, and he concluded to assign promptly in order to give creditors an equal show We have not learned the names of the heavy creditors

Public Sale

The undersigned will make a public sale of or sell at private sale on Saturday September 22d 1888 all work that is not be in sold during the season and that may not be up to that time Fifteen jobs of bona fide work—wagons buggies spring wagons etc —at reasonable prices on long time years time at 6 per cent interest with approved security I have some good second hand jobs All work warranted As my patent carriage jack is growing to be in great demand I am compelled with my other business to sell off this work that may remain to make room for a more extensive manufacture of them Sale from 10 to 4 o'clock in front of my establishment a little west of C, C C and I depot Marion O

J J LINDSEY

S H BENNETT, Auctioneer [dw4t]

A Leading Show Coming

Among the many leading shows, that of Wallace & Co is always in the van Its popularity seems to be unbounded and wherever it exhibits crowded canvasses is the rule It is to be in Marion O Sept 19 and there will be no exception to the immensely large patronage when it reaches us A company that is entitled to pass at so much variety and excellence and a Menagerie composed of animals so rare and curious will be sure to be appreciated by this community

LITTLE GIANT!
School Shoes
—AT—
Tristram & Young's
—LEADING—
BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS,
Are the cheapest and best wearing shoes manufactured, to be had only
—AT—
TRISTRAM & YOUNG'S,
Opp C H, Main St, Marion, O

SANFORD'S!
Everybody profits by a visit to our store Ours is the only exclusive
CHINA & CROCKERY STORE!
In Marion, and the natural consequence is that we are headquarters in all branches and
LEADERS IN LOW PRICES.
Your attention is called to our elegant line of Dinner Sets of all kinds and prices, our large assortment of Chamber Sets and our stock of Lamps We have everything in our line and want you to see the stock
L. C. SANFORD,
Fies Kling Block, S Main St

Our New Fall Stock
Has arrived. Call in at once and secure FIRST CHOICE.
GREAT BARGAINS!
JNO. FRASH.

PUPILS!
Who secure their School Books and Supplies at
WIANT'S
Will receive a new style (patent applied for) SLATE ERASER, made of specially prepared red felt surface decorated top and sides with a lead pencil eraser firmly fastened on the side
FREE!
School Books and Supplies in great variety and lowest prices, 3 doors E. of P. O., at Wiant's.

S. S. FOX & CO.

MARION, OHIO.
Paradise Boiled Down.
There was a bridal couple coming in on the Bay City train the other day, says the Chicago Herald, and the passengers in that particular car were on the grin most of the time over their action The bride had got the man she loved, and she didn't care a copper who saw her pillow her head on his shoulder The groom had got a farm with his wife, and if he wanted to feed her on gum drops or squeeze her hand whose business was it? A little old man, dried up and bald headed, sat directly in front of the couple, and he looked around so often that the young husband finally explained "We're just married" "I knowed it all the time," chuckled bald head "And we can't help it, you know" "No you can't—I'll be darned if you kin" "I presume it all seems very silly to an old man like you," continued the husband "Does it! Does it!" cackled the old fellow as he bobbed around "Well, you bet your life she doesn't I've been right thar three times over, and I'm now on my way to Canada to marry a fourth! You orter see me a week hence I'll hug and squeeze and fiddle at the rate of forty miles an hour, and darn the skunk that larfs at me! Silly! Why, children it's parrydise just biled right down!" S S FOX & CO, who are located in the Fite Block, East Center Street, make a specialty of fitting out young married couples for housekeeping The largest, neatest and cleanest stock in Marion county Call and examine our goods at least, tell us that you were just married and see what we CAN and WILL do in a case of that kind Do not forget the place
P S — Slate and Metal Roofing and Guttering Estimates given

PUBLIC SALE, 60 HIGH BRED NORMAN HORSES and MARES
At FAIR GROUNDS, SPRINGFIELD, O., Sept. 27, 1888
SEND FOR CATALOGUE ADDRESS R. S. KELLY, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

ANNIE THACKERAY.

THE FAMOUS NOVELIST'S GIFTED DAUGHTER'S HOME LIFE

History of the Love Match Between Miss Thackeray and Mr Ritchie Whom She Married—The Opposition of Their Friends—An Ideal English Home

[Special Correspondence.]

New York, Sept 3—I first met Miss Thackeray in Italy, ages ago, when she was a strong hearty, affectionate wholesouled, ugly girl of about 15 I had gone to Rome to spend some years in the study of art, and had arrived at a fortunate time The English society in the Eternal City was exceptionally brilliant that season The Brownings were there (it was *before the death of* that rare saintly spirit, Elizabeth Barrett Browning), Fanny Kemble, Mrs. Adelaide Sartoris, her sister, destined to become the mother in law of Nelly Grant, Frederick Leighton, now Sir Frederic, then at the commencement of his brilliant career Owen Meredith, more popular then with the general public than the stately Lord Lytton of the present day, and many more lions and notabilities of the highest distinction

Suddenly appeared among them Thackeray and his two daughters, Annie, the oldest (that dear good Annie to whom so many quaint, affectionate allusions are made in those delightful Thackeray letters which Scribner has been so good as to do the world the service of publishing), and her younger sister, in after years Mrs Leslie Stephen Their visit was a brief one, they remained only about a week but what a week it was—crowded with delights Thackeray was *among his familiar friends and admirers*, they greeted him with enthusiasm as a matter of course, and the rapid days whirled away in a perpetual round of sight seeing, picnics on the Campagna rides, drives, musicales, and what not, whirled away only too rapidly, before we had more than begun to realize our good fortune in having them with us they were off—vanishing from our horizon to star it in some new firmament on their rapid tour

I have always been grateful to have had this brief glimpse of Annie Thackeray in the heyday of her youth Although our acquaintance was so short, her strong personality left an ineffaceable impression upon my mind The distinguished family were a fascinating trio Thackeray was already acknowledged as one of the great men of the world His two daughters genuine girls, both of them, of the best type—just such girls as Louisa Alcott would have delighted to draw—frank, candid, honest affectionate, kind hearted, were inseparable companions, devoted to each other, and worshiping their father with more than filial idolatry They were just as clever too as they could be—this need scarcely be said—well informed, witty, observing, full of young fresh aspirations, and withal very ardent church women On their first visit to my studio I remember that Annie quite startled me by inquiring earnestly, with a suddenly demure countenance, whether I was 'High or Low?' This query is in fact the only verbatim remark of her brilliant conversation at that period which I am able to recall All absorbed in my art studies, and completely out of the pale of theological influences, I could not for the moment imagine what this overgrown English girl, with her earnest eyes and impressive demeanor, meant It was only on reflection that it occurred to me that she was troubled about my spiritual welfare, and anxiously inquiring whether I belonged to the High or Low English church

What changes had passed over both before we met again! This was not until about twelve years ago, when circumstances called me to make my home in London One of my *first pleasant duties on arriving was to pay a* visit to my old friend of Roman memory, Miss Thackeray, and to my grief and amazement I found her stricken down by sorrow and ill health Her father's death, a shock to all his friends, a loss to the whole world, had completely overwhelmed his tender loving daughter, who resembled him in character and inherited no small share of his brilliant genius, and when, before this deep wound was healed, she was called upon to *mourn the sudden death, under painful circumstances* of her beloved sister Mrs Leslie Stephen, the double blow proved more than she could bear She had always been delicate in health after growing to womanhood, and now her strength failed utterly, she sank into a condition of nervous prostration and extreme depression, from which for a time, it seemed unlikely that she would ever recover

There indeed was matter for a Jacques [illegible] homily The modest, enthusiastic girl whom I remembered so well had far more than fulfilled her early aspirations the choicest blessings of life had been showered plenteously upon her head, she had been surrounded by the most ennobling influences, had won easily, almost without an effort world wide celebrity, was even now the most envied and beloved of women, and yet midway upon her path she had fallen crushed and broken hearted It was at this darkest period of her life that our second meeting occurred She was then frequently for days together, unable to leave her room, and passed most of her time literally dissolved in tears

What the poor woman needed was a new, powerful influence, able to renovate her whole nature and withdraw her from brooding upon the past, and the need was responded to by love Like Mrs Browning before her she was saved to her friends, the world and the world of letters, by a happy marriage I am not aware how widely known the circumstances of Mrs Ritchie's engagement and marriage are in this country, but as it is one of the most touching and romantic of the numerous love affairs of which I am aware I will venture to tell the story Mr Richmond Ritchie, now her husband at that time her lover, and her second cousin moreover had cherished from his boyhood a romantic passion for his gifted relative Handsome, cultured, with a winning address, fine character and abilities, but one objection could be urged against him, and that the apparently insuperable one that he was greatly her junior Miss Thackeray herself held sternly that the disparity of years between them and her delicate health were obstacles to their *union that* ought not to be disregarded, and, whatever her real sentiments toward him may have been, she refused in any way to countenance his addresses It was not until after her sister's death, when, ill and depressed, she had withdrawn from the world, that he succeeded—taking advantage of her unhappy state of mind—in urging his suit with such soft persuasiveness as to conquer her scruples His unchanged devotion at that sad time of discouragement—a sufficient *proof surely of the* sincerity and purity of his passion—touched her to the heart, she followed Browning's advice, trusted to love, and had her reward, although many trials had still to be surmounted before it was finally won The announcement of their engagement was received with intense disapproval and indignation by their mutual friends Every one declared it to be an act of insanity, and prophesied that their marriage would be the *ruin of both*

I can well remember talking it all over with Mr George Meredith, one of the most brilliant and caustic of conversationalists, and endeavoring in vain to modify his opinion. He had always been a warm admirer of Miss Thackeray, as who is not in the *brilliant guild of London men of letters,* of which her father had been the chief ornament, but he was ready now to forget his former high regard, and denounce her in bitter terms for her lack of common sense and good judgment What a picture he drew of the wretched future that would await the unhappy couple! Miss Thackeray was plain, her health feeble, in ten years she would be a complete wreck, an old woman, Ritchie on the other hand, a handsome boy, would be *just beginning life*, he would long before this have been alienated from his unsuitable partner, would inevitably fall in love with a younger woman, the unhappy wife would be abandoned, and compelled to endure all the torments of grief and despair, which she would well deserve, having brought them upon herself, by her own unpardonable folly Mr Meredith's harsh judgment was but the summing up of what was everywhere said Not a few of their friends made a determined effort to *break off* the match, from a sense of duty no doubt, persuaded as they were that it would result only in misery and disappointment With all this opposition to contend with the lovers had a hard battle to fight, but when Miss Thackeray had been won, as soon as they thoroughly *understood* each other, they proved strong enough to take their destiny in their own hands, in defiance of the world

And never was there a case in which the rightful supremacy of a true prophetic love was more triumphantly vindicated The man's judgment, and the world's judgment, proved, as has often happened absolutely wrong—that of the weak woman trusting in her affections and intuitions the truth of God

Instead of remaining an invalid after her marriage, Mrs Ritchie recovered her health, instead of growing old, she grew younger each year Instead of cooling, her husband's affection diminish, it became more strong and tender day by day Their home was a veritable oasis of rest and peace, and the two children who crowned their happy married life were of such rare beauty that proof of that their angel presence alone would have been sufficient to unite the most uncongenial partners *and render the most discordant* household serene and harmonious The dread presence that had stood by Annie Thackeray in her hour of trial proved to be, as Mrs Browning sang divinely of her own heart history 'Not Death, but Love,' and she was led forth by the strong hand of love, from the dark valley of gloom, to the sunny heights of conjugal felicity

I have spoken of the girl Annie Thackeray as she flashed upon me in the spring time of her youth Shall I endeavor to describe Mrs Ritchie as she now appears in her pleasant London home? No woman ever lived, let me say at once, who gives so little the impression of being a woman of *literature and fashion* She is *stately and solid*, as far as appearances go, goodness and kindness combined She is not beautiful nay, more she is distinctly plain, if any one can be called plain whose features are beaming with intelligence and kindliness She dresses with great simplicity, is absolutely without pretension or self consciousness, betraying, indeed, in her manner a certain timidity and self distrust that belongs to her character So completely does she herself ignore the fact *that you find it difficult to remember* when with her that you are in the presence of a distinguished authoress, and think of her entirely as the tender wife, devoted mother and loyal affectionate friend Perhaps you will hesitate to call upon her in the fear of interrupting some literary task in which you know her to be engaged, and on venturing in find her, not at her writing desk but—if you have the privilege of being admitted into that sanctuary—in the nursery, at play with the children, on the floor with the baby crawling over her and Hester cooing in her arms She is one of the women in whom the maternal instinct is a sublime and exalted enthusiasm

It may appear that I am seeking to detract from Mrs Ritchie's intellectual ability by insisting thus upon the simple goodness of her character This is not the case I am seeking merely to describe her faithfully as she really is—a woman of brilliant gifts and endowments, whose dominant qualities are nevertheless the sweet gentle feminine traits that give tone to her personality and impress so strongly those whom she meets in social intercourse With her gentle and generous nature I need scarcely say that she is always doing good, helping and planning for those less fortunate than herself—the animating spirit of endless philanthropies and charities Society too makes endless claims upon her which she cannot neglect, and what with her domestic duties the problem of her life remains how to command the few hours of daily seclusion requisite for pen work—in order that she may write those lovely pretty tales and novels which have endeared her to the public and given her a conspicuous position among the representative women of this generation

I do not feel inclined to drop my pen without paying a more direct tribute to the two lovely children of whom I have spoken with so much admiration When I called to bid Mrs Ritchie farewell, on returning to this country, her little daughter Hester was in the room, a child of 4, with large, dark, unfathomable eyes and solemn brow a sibyl in embryo if one ever lived, the mother took the little girl upon her knee, and began to tell me about her wise sayings and the sweet stories which she was already beginning to write, when in the midst of our talk, the baby was brought in, with great liquid eyes shining like stars and a complexion more softly tinted than the most exquisite roseleaf In a world over which countless lovely babies cast a gleam of heaven, despite its crime and misery my opinion remains unchanged that these two infants were the most beautiful that I have ever seen So was I captivated, so fully stirred by their beauty on that day that I was constrained on returning home despite myself, to write a poem in their praise, and moreover, hope that the mother followed my urgent desire and had their portraits painted forthwith in time to catch on their brows the fleeting evanescent charms of infancy as rapidly vanishing as the smile of the dawn lost in the fuller radiance and completeness of the day

The Ritchies are not wealthy their position is a comfortable one that of a modest independence sustained by earnest effort The social status which is perhaps the most favorable of all for true development Mr Ritchie is a man of fine taste and cultivated intellectual ability, he has some government office and amuses himself with literature in his leisure hours His wife has never ceased to be a faithful worker with her pen, save when incapacitated by feeble health Her liability to physical suffering has been the only shadow that has rested upon their domestic life Their house in West Kensington is one of the many in London whose treasures are all within It is plain and uninviting, on the outside, but when you cross the threshold you find yourself in a veritable shrine for here every book, picture, engraving ornament, is associated with some venerated name The long low drawing room, furnished with [illegible] taste opens into a large secluded garden where a cedar tree is standing, in solemn majestic, with its branches showing the sacred soil of Lebanon.

GEORGE H[illegible]

A GREAT MONEY MILL.

THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

How the Notes Are Engraved, Printed and Counted for Uncle Sam—$40,000,000 in Circulation—The Grinding Up of Millions

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Sept 3

UNCLE SAM makes all the greenbacks used in the United States I visited his factory yesterday where about $40,000 are turned out daily It is one of the busiest machine shops of the treasury department and it has a building bigger than any county court house as its workshop This building is called the Bureau of Engraving and Printing It stands under the shadow of the big white Washington monument, on the banks of the Potomac, and it is within a stone's throw of the White House and Treasury It looks like a factory, and the whole neighborhood hums with the noise of its machinery It is of red brick, nicely finished and it is one of the newest buildings of the government The American flag floats from a staff on its roof and officers in uniform stand about its doors *Every man who enters this big money mill is* carefully scrutinized and no one goes through it without a pass

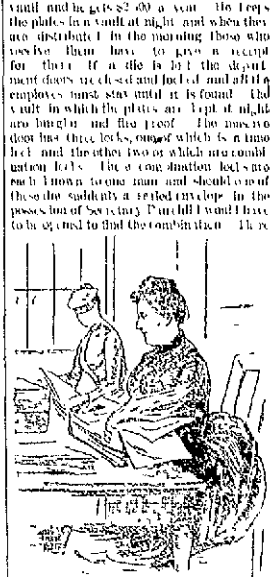
On Saturdays the general public is admitted to see the building, and guides conduct the visitors through it These guides are limber tongued girls who understand thoroughly the working of the department and all about money making They can tell you the story of a $5 bill from the time it leaves the old rags of the paper makers until it *comes back here again as soiled currency to* be mashed up into pulp and cast into the little ornaments and statuettes furnished for sale by curiosity venders

Take a walk with her through the department *She will show you how the plates are* engraved and how the dies are cut in many pieces You will only see the backs of the engravers They work in their shirt sleeves, with their faces toward the windows and have little cubby holes which shut them off from interruption No one engraver is allowed to make a whole bank note Each engraves part of one in steel, and each has his specialty Some of the finest engravers in the world are here and some of the faces *which you see every day on your $1 and $2* bills comprise hundreds of dollars worth of work Take the face of Garfield upon the $5 bank notes and it took one man two months to engrave the plate that made it This engraving has to be done upon steel A drawing is first made in pen and ink, and then the work is transferred to steel by the engraver It requires an artist to do it, and the best engravers work so slowly that you can hardly notice their progress from day *to day The steel plates upon which this* work is done are of the finest make, and they are really worth their weight in silver

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Some of these notes of the government have romances mixed up with their making. *The face of a goddess of liberty may be that* of the sweetheart of the engraver, and the ideal pictures of the various notes have usually their counterparts in real life Some of the engravers do nothing but scroll work and the best engraving is done by hand There is an engraving machine here which does the delicate line and lathe work running in and out in a thousand delicate threads in the back of the notes This machine is the invention of Homer Lee of the Homer Lee Bank Note company of New York It will turn out 3,000 impressions a day and it only takes one man to operate it

Returning to the plates as soon as they are engraved the steel is hardened and a number of other dies are made from it The taking care of the plates is a very important work, for in case they should fall into the hands of counterfeiters their work could not be detected The dies are every morning given out by the man in charge of them The man is known as the custodian of the vault and he gets $2,400 a year He keeps the plates in a vault at night and when they are distributed in the morning those who receive them have to give a receipt for them If a die is lost the department doors are closed and locked and all the employes must stay until it is found The vault in which the plates are kept at night are burglar and fire proof The massive door has three locks, one of which is a time lock and the other two of which are combination locks The combination locks are each known to one man and should one of these die suddenly a sealed envelope in the possession of Secretary [illegible] would have to be opened to find the combination There



EXAMINING MONEY PAPER

are 10,000 pounds of steel in the vault and all told they will weigh fifty tons Every piece of steel is carefully watched and this fifty tons of little steel plates is the bottled up brains at the sight of hundreds of engravers Useless plates are never thrown away They are destroyed in the presence of witnesses and they are taken to the Navy yard and melted there

It is impossible to estimate the care with which Uncle Sam watches every movement in regard to his money matters Here every sheet of bank note paper that comes into the department is counted and every scrap must be accounted for by those who use it Bank note *paper is originally grayish white in* color It has red and blue threads of silk running through it, and when the sheets are given out the requisition specifies exactly for what they are to be used It is a curious thing, too that in receipting for the paper the superintendent has to receipt for the amount of money which it will represent when it is printed If he wants 10,000 sheets for $20 notes he gives his receipt for $800,000 and if he wants 2,000 sheets for $10 notes he gives a receipt for $80,000

Mr Lee is one of the finest engravers in the United States and is still under 40 He is a tall, fine looking, black whiskered fellow, with a broad intellectual forehead and *cheeks as rosy as a milkmaid* He was not long ago in Paris, and while there visited one of the leading engraving establishments of France He did not say who he was, but asked for samples of their work and was shown, as such, some of his own work which he had done in New York

After the bank notes are printed the sheets are taken to the drying room and left there over night The drying room is an air tight compartment, heated by steam to a tempera*ture of 250 degrees above zero In the morn*ing the sheets are taken out and carefully examined for imperfections The least fault causes the sheet to be thrown aside and a torn sheet is never used If the least bit of ink has gotten upon them, or if there is the slightest mistake in the printing, the sheets are thrown out and the printer has an amount deducted from his wages for each sheet so lost The perfect sheets are put up in packages of 1,000 each, with ten slips of paper between each hundred notes The

ENGRAVERS AT WORK

notes are then polished by being put between mill boards and a pressure of 5,000 pounds to *the square inch being placed upon them* They are then sealed and numbered, the numbering being done by automatic machines run by women There are, in fact, more women than men in this department, and ladies make the best of money counters

There is a lady counter here who is the fastest in the world, and she counts hundreds of bills per minute Her fingers go like lightning, and she does not move her lips as she counts She does not keep her eyes on the notes and she seems to work by intuition

All the notes which come from the bureau of printing and engraving are made up into packages of from $4,000 to $40,000,000, for convenient use in the cash room of the treasury The packages contain exactly the same number of notes but the notes differ in value from $1,000 to $10,000 Ten thousand dollars is the highest legal tender note authorized by law, and it is needless to say that few notes of this denomination are in circulation In the cash vault of the treasury you may get the chance to handle a package containing $10,000,000 if you are on good terms with the cashier, but the money will be carefully watched while it is in your hands and the pleasure will be like that of Tantalus as he stood up to his neck in water dying of thirst, and could not reach down to drink

The old money is canceled and ground up for use It comes first to the treasury and is there examined and counted in the redemption bureau Two hundred million dollars worth of mutilated dirty bank notes are thus disposed of every year, and the counterfeit detectors among the women who handle these notes show wonderful skill They can

COUNTING SHEETS

tell whether a note is a good one by feeling it After the notes are counted they are cut into pieces and are then carried over to the bureau of printing and engraving They are here put into a big grinding machine which is sealed after it is filled, and the mass of cut greenbacks is chewed and ground until it is made into a pulp The pulp is given over to the people who use it to make images of the Washington monument, badly constructed statuettes of the presidents and Mr Cleveland and paper weights Each of these images has marked on it the amount of money which it took to make the pulp of which it is constructed But, of course this is all guess work A paper weight may have originally been $10,000 or $1,000 It may have been $1,000,000 or $100,000 It depends entirely on the denominations of the notes and thus the curio makers [illegible] There is considerable fraud in the [illegible] and it was said at one time that there was a lot of spurious pulp put on the market [illegible] of bank note pulp This [illegible] not at all improbable

The superintendent of the bureau of printing and engraving is one of the old veteran officers of the government, Mr Graves who was in the treasury department for years under the Republican administration and who is an example of civil service reform having been promoted under Democratic rule to his position He is still young in years His hair and beard are black and I judge he is still under 45 A rigid disciplinarian and he has run the bureau on business principles With all the wealth of the nation passing through his hand he looks after Uncle Sam's pennies as carefully as though he were pulling purse and so far there has been no fault found and so far as I can learn nothing but praise given for his administration

THOMAS J TODD

RICH NEW HAVEN MEN.

THE CITY OF ELMS BOASTS OF NOT A FEW MILLIONAIRES

Many of Them Made Their Money in Clocks, of Course and They Include Politicians Business Men and Inventors Personal Gossip

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW HAVEN, Sept 3—Within the boundary lines of this city are the homes of a number of men whose personal and real estate gives them prominence accorded to all millionaires

The career of James E English, whose millions can only be approximately estimated, has been such as to give him a good social position, *independent of his wealth* His father, James English was intrusted with the management of various public trusts The great grandfather of Mr English was killed by a British bayonet during the invasion of New Haven in the time of the revolutionary war His mother, Nancy Griswold, was of a family which has furnished two governors to the state, and the subject of this sketch came near being the nominee of the Democratic party for presi*dent of the United States*, losing the honor in favor of Franklin Pierce then almost unknown to Democrats throughout the country Mr English was born in New Haven in 1817 At the age of 11 years his self reliance and energy, manifested in the labors on a farm in Bethlehem, near his home, have made him a member of congress and governor of Connecticut When in congress he, to the surprise of a large part of his constituency, voted with the Republicans for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia

He was a carpenter's apprentice at the age of 16 and a few years later a contracting builder Buying and building vessels shipping, clocks to Philadelphia and other ports with return cargoes of coal served to swell the income and make him large owner of stock in the New Haven Clock company He is a large owner of the Adams Express stock and owns many of the finest buildings in New Haven, which have been built with his money and under his active supervision The record of his political successes in local, state and national affairs is a long one Member of the state legislature in 1855-6, state senator, 1856, '60, '70 and '71 member of congress, 1861-65 governor, 1867-71, and United States senator, 1875-7, he is still although past 70 years old full of the vigor of youth He has been married three times, his last matrimonial venture, two years ago finding him united to a beautiful daughter of New York, about 35 years old

Ex Governor English is reputed to be worth between $1,000,000 and $5,000,000 As far back as 1873 his annual income was $120,000 His benefactions include a gift of $10,000 to the *library of the Yale law school*, $35,000 to the East Rock park of New Haven and various contributions for benevolent purposes

Hiram Camp whose long silvery hair gives him an exceedingly patriarchal appearance, is also a New Haven millionaire He is just now the Prohibition candidate for governor of Connecticut and although president of New Haven Clock company and a man of many affairs he enjoys working with *his hands every day in constructing clocks* His manners are winning He loves to ride spirited horses and as an ex chief of the fire department he has appeared on parade mounted, his fine physique, graceful seat and commanding presence having always made him a central figure for the admiration of the people Mr Camp is a model of what is understood by the description "A gentleman of the old school" His birthplace was Plymouth Conn, his ancestry belonging to the *class of sturdy New England yeomanry* whose Puritanism was without bitterness At the age of 4 years Mr Camp began his contribution to the industries of the world, by riding the horse attached to a plow, he once narrowly escaping death by an accidental fall while so engaged He has been the inventor as well as the manufacturer of many of the different clocks in use at this time and of American make One of his most interesting inventions is a clock which beats time to music and whose movement is regulated at will He has filled with acceptance a number of positions of public trust, and has been a member of the state legislature He deeply concerns himself in education and evangelization, supports two Sunday school missionaries in Nebraska and a city missionary in another state His money founded the Mt Hermon boys' school at Gill, Mass, which was under the management of the great evangelist, D L Moody and co-operated with him in establishing the Northfield (Mass) seminary for young ladies He is a generous contributor to these institutions—president of one and a trustee for the other Three years ago he built a fine church on land of his estate Mr Camp is a Congregationalist, and for years has attended the Church of the Redeemer the pastor being Rev John E Todd, who has taken a bold stand against that wing of the denomination professing alliance to the doctrine of a possibility of probation after death, of which Rev Newman Smyth, successor of the late Rev Dr Leonard Bacon, of the First Congregational church of New Haven, is a distinguished advocate

The wealth of Edward Malley, the dry goods merchant, is variously estimated but is generally thought to be in the neighborhood of a million dollars He is the father of Walter Malley, who, with a cousin, was tried a few years ago on the charge of causing the death of a young girl named Jennie Cramer Mr Malley owns a large number of dwelling houses built at moderate cost, and which are rented He is a lover of fine horses and field sports and a noted fisherman *and hunter*

John C Anderson son of the deceased tobacconist whose wealth was acquired by acting upon the discovery that fine cut could be kept from the effect of dampness by wrapping it in tin foil, made New Haven his place of abode a few years ago On Orange street he built a handsome mansion which was the largest and most costly dwelling house in the city His litigation with a sister, regarding some of the points in the *settlement of the deceased* Anderson's estate has been made known through the newspapers of the country Mr Anderson has been a liberal giver to the two New Haven orphan asylums, but has never liked being solicited for money Hospitable and friendly in feeling he has been compelled by the pains of rheumatism to forego the pleasures of frequent social intercourse His house has been sold to the president of the Consolidated Railroad company, as Mr Anderson found his health improved by living at West Haven, near Long Island water and a few minutes' ride from New Haven Here he has built a $100,000 house the most elegant of the cottage residences along the shore at this Newport of Connecticut Mr Anderson is rarely seen in New Haven but occasionally invites his more prominent men to parties at his house where elegant entertainments are provided He is an excellent shot and is something of an expert in trimming down game [illegible] fowl His wealth is estimated at several millions

HENRY PECK

OUR NEW YORK LETTER

Something About Jewish Hester Street and Its Neighborhood

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept 3—There are queer localities in New York every which many of the oldest residents have never seen but the visitor from the country is apt to find them He wants to see the Irish, visit the dark quarters the crowded alleys where queer people from far away countries live—the Poles and the Italians, the Slavic Jews and the Hungarians, the Chinese, the Russians and the Bohemians And he can find colonies of all these and many more nationalities—little cities in the heart of the big city, but completely isolated socially, where the pure English language is unheard and where a ruddy and farmer like visitor is as much of a curiosity as a Turk or a Laplander would be in an interior village

The city is more moral, superficially at least, than it was There is no longer a 'Cremorne' or a "Harry Hill" concert saloons and dancing halls are things of the past, and *the cellar lodging house* is very rare But the localization of certain races is more thorough than ever and one such district as Hester street is unique Let the visitor go out Park row east and to Canal street, out Canal to Forsyth, and along Forsyth northward to Hester, and he is suddenly introduced to the center of the "Jews quarter"—as completely such as any "Ghetto" in an Italian city of the last century There is no law to compel these Oriental Hebrews to live together, as there was in Italy, Servia Turkey, etc whence they came, but the habit has become a second nature and by choice they crowd as closely as they can live and breathe Scatter them over a rural township not more than 500 to the square mile and they would die of loneliness

The observing visitor on the route toward Forsyth and Hester streets will note a continuous decline in the local "tone" Perhaps the restaurants give the best index of it On Park row he will see no bill of fare outside for the first three blocks it is assumed that the patron is able to pay well for good service On the next block he will see long lists placarded by the door "Broiled chicken, 30 cents, beefsteak, 20, coffee with milk 10" *A little further is one of the "Jim Fisk" res*taurants with 'Beefsteak 17 cents'—all other articles 5 and 10 cents On the next block the signs tell us of "Lodgings 15 cents," "Beefsteak 8 cents," and thereafter twenty dishes for 5 cents each, with 'corned beef hash" at the head of the list Last of all, a very few places offer lodging for 10 cents and three dishes for the same sum The hash at such places is indeed a mystery—scarcely to be contemplated without a shud*der*

Once on Hester street and the restaurant proper disappears but on the street stalls are great piles of black bread odd looking sausages—"three for ten cents"—ancient oranges, badly specked apples, boiled eggs, not to be questioned as to age, tomatoes that have served their term in more pretentious places and occasionally peaches suspiciously spotted and like the planet Mars in that they are "supposed to be inhabited" But the *sausages are not of pork* there is nothing on any list that means "ham and eggs" the beef has been "strained" the animal has been slaughtered according to rabbinical rules and all the signs are repeated in Hebrew

Here we are in a new world For twenty five blocks it is solid Jews" Not the intelligent and progressive Israelites from France or Germany, but from every corner of far eastern Europe and the adjacent sections of Asia In all the district one will not see an English name on any sign, but in Greek, Russian, Roumanian and other characters are such names as Ivedzoff Ischzunski, Gematzen Boralawski Papadopolis, Kruitzandorff, Artem, Pudligons, Moszchiski and Kranenovich Frequently the name and business are briefly repeated in English but always the nature of the goods sold is set forth in Hebrew

And all the eswarming, crowding swarthy thousands are educated, in a way Book stalls abound, covered with Hebrew books of all kinds, and copies of The Jewish Volks Zeitung and other Hebrew journals The ordinary resident there may understand none of the Eastern tongues but his own but all understand Hebrew, and that is the common vehicle of conversation—and very queer Hebrew it is The language of Palestine in the time of David and Solomon, modernized to suit the society and traffic of New York, and with words for all the things invented in 3,000 years made up haphazard from modern tongues and then Hebraized Such is the so called vernacular Hebrew of Hester street Yet they have some pretty ballads in this tongue, and at their theater "The Oriental," some very interesting plays are given Similarly many of the Roumanians and some of the Hungarians speak "Latin," as they call it, but no college professor could tell it from Pottawattomie It is at least seven times as far removed from Cicero's Latin as the "Dago" and "Kajun" of Louisiana is from Parisian French

Hester street should certainly have one word in common for dirt, for they have the thing in common It is no exaggeration to *say that in dirt they live, in dirt they move* and in dirt they have their being Dirty babies, clad in a single garment, crawl over the pavements, dirty children play in the dirty street and dirty men walk into houses with very dirty shoes All the people are smoky looking, all the houses grimy all the cellars "grimmy" and nearly all the people look as if they had not changed their clothes for months Even the best dressed among them look smoky and "smudgy" To an American it is a *mystery* that people can be contented in such dirt Yet they are Cleanliness is no necessity to them as to Americans and to the people of western Europe In all the thousands that crowd Hester street of a mild evening, you will not see twenty in clean clothing They do not feel the need of it

This is all the more noticeable because the Israelites generally are a neat people in their persons and clothing and scrupulous to them as to their food It is not because these people are Israelites that they are so indifferent to dirt, it is because they are of the oppressed classes of eastern Europe—that is, they are like the poorest peasantry of Turkey Servia, Russia and Poland A generation of freedom and American opportunities will do wonders for them The attrition of a free country will bring out the good elements in the Hebrew character

J H BEADLE

The Hair as an Evaporator

Too much hair in summer is uncomfortable, but according to Samuel [illegible] too little, and our young men with close clipped skulls make a great mistake in disfiguring themselves to the guise of convicts to keep their heads cool The moisture that flows out from the skin through the hair, drawn actively outward by the evaporation due to its excessive [illegible] carries off heat from the head much faster than the air can take it from a bald pate, or [illegible] equivalent of a bald pate that [illegible] see through the short hair [illegible] perspiration The bald head is [illegible] tionally, where the head properly covered with hair is (if not confined) by far the most comfortable part of the person.

She Missed Her Chance.

"Dear! dear!" he said as he laid down his paper and looked around the car, "but a hundred million dollars is too much for any one man to have"

"Who's got it?" asked the man on his right

"Jay Gould"

Then, for a moment everybody was silent. An old woman with a bundle on the opposite seat began to move about uneasily, something like a blush came to her cheeks, and she finally leaned forward and hoarsely whispered

"And he isn't a widower, is he?"

Everybody laughed, and she got huffy and *left the car at the next crossing* Luck always runs against some people.—Detroit Free Press.

Not So Favorable.

Deacon Williams—Brudder Jones, how did your son come outen de trial?

Brother Jones—De judge done give 'im two munfs in de jayil

Deacon Williams—Pears ter me like as if you oughter be pow'ful thankful. He got off mighty light, he did.

Brother Jones—'Twarn't s' light 's you seem ter think Dey's a gwinter hang 'im when de two munfs is up.—Harper's Magazine.

Why She Remained at Home.

Mrs Richesse—Are you going to Europe this summer, Mrs Bullion?

Mrs Bullion—No, indeed, I can't afford it. Besides, my cook is going.—Time.

Always Room for One More.

In ancient Mexico
There dwelt some time ago,
A person whom I know,
Called in this way
"Senor Don Rodrigo
Jose del Armijo
Hermanos Tobago,"
Likewise "el Rey"
When we got through with it,
If fools or wise of wit,
Not one in ten could hit
What it all meant.
Not one in twenty could
Pronounce it as he should.
If one had time he would
Think it misspent.
So when we spoke this man,
This titled Mexican
We all pursued this plan,
Thinking it meet
Dropped every el and del,
Jose and Don as well
All names we couldn't spell,
Just called him "Pete"
He with his wealth of name,
Took this one just the same,
And thus his card became
After that date
Senor Don Rodrigo
Jose del Armijo
Hermanos Tobago
El Rey y Pete"
—W C Edgar in Harper's Magazine.

Nothing to Fear

She (in great agitation)—Oh, George, I hear papa at the front gate, and he is very apt to be impulsive when he comes home late

He (reassuringly)—Calm your fears, dear. I'm in the coal business, you know, and he has owed the firm money for coal for over three months.—New York Sun

No Chance for Charity.

Mendicant—Please, sir, give me enough money to get a meal?

Citizen—I can't do it, my poor friend. Meals in this city cost 35 cents, and I have nothing less than 50 cents in my pocket Awfully sorry for you.—Burlington Free Press.

A Serious Quarrel.

"What time did young Sampson leave last night, Clara?" asked her papa

"It was after midnight," replied the girl, with a haughty sneer "We had a quarrel, and I bade him good by forever"

"If you quarreled, I wonder he didn't leave earlier"

"We didn't begin quarreling until nearly 10 o'clock."—New York Sun.

Solid with the Dog

"George, dear," said Mabel, "I thought you and papa were not very good friends"

"Well, yes, that's so to a great extent, I'm sorry to say"

"Why, then, did you send him that great big handsome bulldog?"

"Why did I send him that dog?" George smiled a tender, thoughtful, far away smile "You see, dearest, that dog and I are old friends"—Merchant Traveler

Valor and Discretion

"Now, then, my hearties," said a gallant captain seeing that his men were likely to be outnumbered, "you have a tough battle before you Fight like heroes till your powder's gone—then run I'm a little lame, I'll start now!"

The Cause.

"Isn't the baby a wee little thing for seven months?"

"Oh not so very He's small naturally. They *feed him* on condensed milk"—Harper's Bazar

Undoubtedly.

Rossi, the Italian tragedian, is said to be about to retire permanently from the stage. That probably means a "farewell" visit to the United States.—Lowell Courier

A Flyaway Joke.

"It's a perfect angel of a house," said she. "All wings, I suppose," said he.—Harper's Bazar

LOCAL NEWS

—D. S. Jones was over to Shaneville, O., for the Huber bolts.

Joe Cates was spending the week at his parents' home in Columbus.

—D. Yates is in New York buying a fall and winter stock of dry goods.

—Joe Sharp, of Lancaster, Ind., is visiting his sister, Mrs. F. A. Thompson.

—A. M. Lull has gone to Washington C. H. on a business trip for the Huber Co.

—Mrs. J. G. Leffler is spending this week at her parents' home in the Capital City.

—T. R. McCann, of Coshocton, was in the city today, paying the Huber works a visit.

—R. J. Young, a brother of Boston G., is here from Iowa spending a few days visiting.

—Miss Kate L. Hoffman, of Lancaster, O., is visiting at the home of Mrs. Kent Hunt.

—Judge Noyes is holding court in Bucyrus, having begun the September term last Monday.

—Harry Scribner has been quite ill for a couple days at his mother's home on South Main street.

—Herbert Thomas is down sick with an attack of fever at his parents' home on John street.

—Bright Durfee is here from Kansas City for a short time looking after his business interest.

—Misses Mollie and Allie Holt, of Carson, Kas., are guests of Mrs. Mozier on south East street.

—Mr. E. Huber was at Columbus Wednesday looking after the Marion county exhibit at the Centennial.

—Mrs. Harvey L. Copeland left Tuesday for an extended visit with her parents and relatives in Michigan.

Dr. Will A. Bell, of Kenton, was in the city Wednesday, stopping off on his way home from Columbus.

—Mrs. Kate Hardy has returned from New York and Pennsylvania after nearly three months absence.

—Delaware Herald: Mr. John T. Williams, of Marion, was among the Hotel Donavin guests last night.

—S. O. Brown, of Springfield, O., was in town Wednesday, combining business with pleasure, the guest of Dr. Gill.

—J. F. Kirshwider, one of the popular members of the Delaware bar, was in the city Wednesday on legal business.

—Mrs. Margaret Mossman, of Lane, Kas., is paying a visit to her daughter, Mrs. M. H. Dickerson, on east Center street.

—Miss Loura May Wyant returned to Franklin, Ind., Wednesday to resume teaching in elocution in the college there.

—Mrs. J. C. Johnston left for Chicago Wednesday night, called thither by the announcement of Miss Geneva's illness.

—John Jacoby, of Plymouth, Ind., is making his Marion friends a visit, stopping with Mr. and Mrs. M. Waddel on east Center street.

—Joseph Weaver and wife and daughter, of Lebanon, Pa., are guests at the home of Mr. Weaver's brother, J. H. Weaver, in this city.

—Mrs. Joseph Zimmerman, of Lancaster, O., who has been visiting with her cousin, Mr. E. Huber and family, left Wednesday morning for home.

—J. F. Hane was in Lincoln, Neb., this week on a business trip. Miss Florence accompanied him and will spend a month or more in the West.

—Miss Fenton, head trimmer at Farrow's Bee Hive, is now in Cincinnati for the purpose of copying the latest French patterns in hats and bonnets.

—Republicans should keep in mind the rally and basket picnic to be held at Scott Town next Tuesday. McKinley, Cooper and Gibson are to be there.

Isaac Conklin and wife and children are here from Butler, Mo., making their friends and relatives a visit, guests of J. Fridley on east Center street.

—Capt. J. L. Tillotson, of Charleston, Ill., was in this city Thursday, shaking hands with his many old comrades. Mr. Tillotson was Captain of Co. B in the 6th regiment.

—Marion hotels have reaped some benefit of the big Columbus encampment. Returning visitors are stopping here in large numbers and of course they have to eat and sleep.

—Mrs. John Merrill, of Anaconda, Mon., arrived in the city Thursday, giving her relatives and friends a complete surprise. Mrs. Merrill is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Richmond.

—Parties desiring printed matter for advertising during the fair will kindly place their orders now. There is always a rush at the last moment and we like to avoid it by getting out work early.

—Enos Baldwin and family will locate in Marion for the winter and probably make this their permanent home. Enos is now working up a fair advertising paper to which he is noted as a great success.

—Charley Merkle, son of Gottlieb Merkle, died at his father's home on south East street Thursday, after ten days' illness with typhoid fever. Charles was about 20 years old and became well known as manager of his father's meat market, where he conducted the business in a steady and popular way. There is much regret over his untimely death.

—Reports to the State Board of Health for the past week are summarized as follows: Diphtheria reported from Bayesville, Celina, Russellville, Alton and Cincinnati; typhoid fever reported from Conneaut, Cleves, Minster, Martin's Ferry, Clearport, Anna, Castine, Madisonville, Ansonia, Hamilton, Yorkshire, Plymouth, Port Clinton, Gilboa, Bellecentre, Akron, Dunkirk, Russellville and Kalida; scarlet fever from Port Clinton, Cincinnati, Mansfield, Sandusky, Lorain, Columbus and Toledo.

M. B. CHASE, ATTORNEY. **J. A. HUNTER,** NOTARY PUBLIC.

CHASE & HUNTER,
REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE and LOANS.

—Geo. Steiner, wife and daughter, of Penn., are visiting Geo. Smeltzer and family south of Marion.

—A little son of Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, residing on Park street, fell and broke an arm at noon today.

—Elijah Copeland, formerly a resident of Marion but now of Clarinda, Iowa, is visiting relatives in this city.

—Wm. Knapp and wife, of Howell, Mich., are guests of Mr. Knapp's brother, Lewis A., on Mt. Vernon avenue.

—An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Vincent, residing on Patterson street, died Thursday afternoon and was buried at 2 p. m. today.

—Misses Emma Foley, a sister of Mrs. Headley, and Odessa Stewart, of Norwich, Ohio, are in the city, stopping at J. W. Headley's.

—Our own great county exhibition is not to be lost sight of in the great Capital and Queen City attractions. Marion's is the third great institution in the state. It opens September 25th.

—The brick masons on the new East Marion school building have passed the frames of the second story and will soon be on cornice work. It need not be long now until that model structure is inclosed.

—Our Claridon correspondent notes the announcement of the approaching marriage of Chas. W. Conway to Miss Minnie Gibbs, of Caledonia. Mr. Conway is a salesman at Moore & Dedrick's grocery house.

—The Dudley run joint county ditch improvement came up for hearing before the Commissioners of Hardin, Union and Marion counties at this point today, but was postponed on account of the filing of numerous claims for damages.

—Gum chewing makes girls' faces lean and sallow, the jaws large and prominent, stretches the face and produces wrinkles, yet in spite of all these impending, alarming monstrosities Ohio girls keep right on chewing up five tons of gum a year.

—Ben Waddel is feeding for the great Fat Stock Show, of Chicago, eight head of young cattle, which he pronounces the best lot he has ever prepared for the show yard. They include four breeds as follows: Short Horn, Devons, Herefords and Holstein.

—The Press: Lima men seem to be running the Democratic politics of the country. Cal Brice is chairman of the national committee, Ben Yoder is president of the Ohio Democratic association in Washington, and James Townsend is chairman of the State committee. Lima has quit bragging of oil and gas and is crowing over her noted men.

—Findlay does not allow teams to hitch on its business streets or furnish a place for hitching purposes, and farmers are very indignant thereat. One farmer proposes "that the word go out among farmers to hold a meeting somewhere for the purpose of arranging to get an excursion to some neighboring city to lay in a stock of goods for the winter, and then again in the spring to lay in the summer requirements."

—Florence Culp, a Mansfield girl, advertised for gentleman correspondent, "object mutual improvement and perhaps matrimony." George A. Wilson, of Greenbush, Mich., answered it, and after two months correspondence they were wedded last May. Married life wasn't congenial, and the wife told Wilson he needn't live with her any more. As it was her mother's house he has gone and their little romance is over.

—The membership of the Methodist church under Rev. Wallace during the past year has reached 173, a net increase of 60 during the year. When Rev. Wallace assumed the pastorate there were 134 members, nine of these could not be found, eight have died during the year and four were dismissed by letter, so the present membership of 173 shows a net increase of 60, a fact that speaks very emphatically of Rev. Wallace's success. The conference year closes next week.

—The Cora Van Tassel Co. poorly played a poor play to a poor house at Music Hall Wednesday night. "Sweet Sixteen" is a very light affair with scarcely any merriment and Miss Van Tassel does not display her ability to any advantage whatever in the giddy character she assumes. Old Josh Whitcomb was chopped up and given in parts as an after piece. It was by gosh notwithstanding its ubiquity and the fact that every living theatre goer knows it as well as Uncle Tom.

—Many of the comrades of the Marion veterans have stopped off here to exchange greetings on their return from the encampment, and one hardly needs to say that there is much joy over the meetings. Comrades are bound together by a tie stronger than friendship—a mutual regard that those who have not experienced do not know. The old soldiers know, too, that time is speeding along and the pleasures of meeting in the future are clouded by the continual call of the eternal roll.

—A laughable scene took place at the Nickel Plate depot at Fostoria. Among the baggage was a trunk from which came a horrible smell, and the railroad boys notified the coroner that they had found a trunk in which there was a "stiff." Upon opening the suspicious article it was found to contain a large size limburger cheese. The trunk belonged to a German lady who came in on the same train. She fainted when told what grave suspicions the railroad officials had entertained.

—The following is a list of the ministers who attended the Free Baptist Association at Green Camp Wednesday and Thursday of last week: Rev'ds O. D. Patch, Cleveland; Prof. J. M. Davis, Rio Grande (college) Ohio; M. C. Miner, Marion; E. Farnham, Owens; J. J. Kenyon, Spencer; I. R. Griffith, Oregonia; A. H. McVey, Frondway; J. W. Kirk (colored) Rittsburg, Pa.; O. Rutter, Prospect; M. S. Waller, Hinckley; W. J. Lewis, Springfield; A. M. Simonton, Bloomville; B. F. Zell, Springfield; A. M. Stewart, West Virginia; G. H. Damon, Medina; S. S. Schnell, Kenos; A. H. Ballinger, West Mansfield; J. J. Mills, Broadway; L. Prindle, North Sheffield; and S. S. Kirts, Prospect; with fully double the number of Lay Delegates. Is it any wonder that Green Camp anxiously inquires, Where, Oh where are our chickens gone?

THE SAME OLD RACKET

But it Wouldn't Work on T. R. Roberts, Who was Singled Out to be Victimized.

The same dreary old bunko chestnut was attempted in this city Wednesday on Mr. T. R. Roberts, the same silver locked fraud that you can hear of all over this great country, but it failed to work the intended victim and therein is the news in this especial instance.

Wednesday morning a couple well appearing individuals who have been about town for several days, it appears, called at the home of T. R. Roberts on north West street and made unsuspicious inquiries about buying a farm. Mr. Roberts volunteered to sell his sixty acre tract, but "that was too small," so his larger tract near Longsville was talked of. The strangers concluded that would likely suit, but they would have to go and see it, and Mr. Roberts consented to go after dinner, offering to furnish a rig himself. They would not consent to that, however, and ere he had found time to eat his dinner the two gentlemen drove up to his house in a stylish double rig and awaited his readiness to go.

The trip was made to the farm and on the way out and while there it dawned upon Mr. Roberts that the contemplative buyers did not talk much like real business and he began to be suspicious though he never betrayed his thoughts. The farm was looked at and regarded as satisfactory and the party started for home. They came but a little way out until the "regulation" old innocent was met. This old fraud in the guise of a cross between a Mexican Greaser and a frontier American wanted to know where he would strike the "Keers" for Chicago, and the vehicle was stopped. He was directed to come towards town and was given consent to ride. After getting in the buggy he was further questioned and after due time and the various excuses he introduced his cards and the strangers were anxious to try the game. They called the turn and won and were lightly lubricated from the old innocent's big roll, and then Mr. Roberts was asked to try it. That gentleman excused himself however, and the strangers continued light gambling until they got near town, then the horses were stopped and the game urged upon Mr. Roberts. He was "dead on," as the saying goes, and stoutly refused to indulge, and after all manner of persuasion was exhausted without effect the horses were started up and the intended victim driven to his home in this city. They bade him a pleasant good day and hastily drove off without remembering to say a harsh word about the real estate, and have gone to find a victim whom they can induce to bite. The pair was the two slick fellows who have been about town for a week or more, whose presence excited some inquiry about their business, but not of a suspicious order.

OBITUARIES

BLACK.—In Green Camp, O., Sept. 4th, 1888, Miss Cora Black, eldest daughter of J. F. and Annette Black, aged seventeen years and nine months.

Her illness was but a few days duration, being prostrated with a severe headache which was soon accompanied with fever and followed in a few brief hours with a stroke of paralysis which was general in its character.

Her sudden death cast a sad gloom over the entire community of Green Camp, especially the younger members of society. She was an intelligent, loved and loving companion, a devoted member of the Green Camp M. E. church, whose seat was seldom vacant and whose musical voice ever added in the harmony of sacred hymns, now silent in death, to be heard only in the angelic choirs above. A willing, diligent and obedient student, who as equally won and retained her place in the hearts of instructors and classmates, and the drapery of mourning within the schoolroom but feebly speaks in its silence the sadness of those hearts which had so often thrilled with her magical touch and loving words. In a word, this dutiful daughter, loving sister and charming young lady was beloved by every one.

Funeral service was held in the Green Camp M. E. church, Sept. 6th. Rev. Sutton officiating, assisted by Rev. John Kibler, Rev. W. T. Cranston, Rev. B. F. Zell and Rev. M. C. Miner.

BOWEN.—New Essex, O., Sept. 7th, 1888, little Herman Orliss, infant son of James and Martha E. Bowen, aged eight months and seven days.

So fair and beautiful, full of life and bouyancy, but a brief illness and he fell an easy prey to that dreaded destroyer of childhood, cholera infantum. Funeral in Essex M. E. Church Sept. 8th, 1888, attended by Rev. J. A. Sutton, assisted by Rev. I. R. Griffith.

Republican Rally and Basket Picnic.

A grand Republican rally and basket picnic will be held in Clark's Grove, at Scott Town on Tuesday, September 18th. The following order of exercises will be observed:

9 to 10 a. m.—Reception of speakers and delegations.

10 a. m.—Meeting called to order by Chairman John Bain. Prayer—Rev. R. Wallace. Music—Marion Glee Club and Scott Town Band.

10 a. m.—Address by Hon. W. C. Cooper. Music by Band and Glee Club.

12 m.—Address by Judge William Lawrence. Dinner.

1:30 p. m.—Address by Hon. William McKinley. Music by Band and Glee Club.

4:15 p. m.—Address by Gen. J. W. H. Gibson.

5 p. m.—Closing song, "Marching Through Georgia"—everybody sing—assisted by the Band.

JOHN BAIN,
Chairman of the Day.

—The Republicans of the East Precinct Montgomery township will meet at Agosta on Friday evening, Sept. 21st, for the purpose of organizing a Harrison and Morton club. Good speakers will be engaged. Let every Republican turn out.

By order of
G. W. PRETTYMAN, Committeeman.

—Prof. Will Miles, the celebrated baritone of Lima, O., is in the city the guest of Rev. and Mrs. R. Wallace. He has just finished engagements in Cincinnati and Cleveland. He will sing Sunday morning at the M. E. Church.

A KANSAS LETTER

Something About Kansas, Her People and Her "Joints."—Prohibition Not a Howling Success.

Wichita, Kan., Sept. 11, '88.

EDITOR STAR:—You will very readily perceive by the heading of this letter that I am in the "Sunny State" of Kansas, on or about the above date, and as everything appears so bright and pleasant this morning, I will endeavor to say a few words, trusting that the readers of the STAR may look at the article as more pleasant than needful.

Passing from the scene of Saturday night's war dance, given in the opera house here by some of the Cheyenne Indians with scalps hanging from their belts and arrayed in their paint, still more hideous than I can describe, I say, passing from these thoughts to one so pleasant as writing you a letter, with several volumes of Hostetter's bitters and a bill advertising a fine ranch for sale—location good, plenty of water, also within eight miles of Medicine Lodge, and not any farther from what they call a "Kansas joint," which, by the way, things look seem to be doing most of the business, at least keeping pace with men running around trying to sell a piece of real estate or trying to skin his fellowman, and that will comprise all the business done here. Nevertheless you will meet some people that have been back to Ohio, and they will try and tell you—yes, and look you in the eye while telling the same—that Wichita is doing as much business as such towns as Columbus, Cincinnati, Dayton, and last but not least, Marion.

In speaking of "Joints," I suppose there are at least 100 of them in this place, and among that number I suppose there are twenty five of them that don't have a government license to sell liquors. The owners get run in about once every two weeks and have to pay $50 and keep right on selling just the same as in Germany. Prohibition works fine here! You can get what you want in the way of drinks, from a glassful to a barrel. Then again you will meet people back in Ohio who have the nerve to tell you that prohibition is a success in Kansas, but don't understand me to say these are smart people. All I have to say is that when they tell you that, they are trying to deceive you. Enough on the temperance question.

I can say this for Kansas, it is a nice country to live in, a very healthy place, and you meet many good people. For one that never saw this country he will be more than surprised while traveling over it to see such nice farms. The corn crop is about all the people depend upon, in fact you might say all, and when that fails—good bye farmer. Then he packs up his traps and sends his folks in the East a postal card that he is coming home to die. Don't let me discourage anybody from coming West to farm.

Say, STAR, in speaking of this State politically, just keep your eye on her this year. And I would recommend to your careful attention and reading the opening speech of Mr. Ulrey, for Congress from this district, and just say for me that it is a "fussy," and would ask some of my friends, Republican of course, to look it up and read the same. It is like unto the battle of the giants in force.

JNO. A. SCHEFFER.

LaRue.

Philip Weist, living three miles west of LaRue, was the subject on Monday evening last of what came near proving a fatal accident. While eating his supper he had the misfortune to swallow one half of an upper plate of teeth, which lodged in the esophagus, about four inches above its entrance to the stomach. He was driven to Dr. Sawyer's office in this village and, after about two hours persistent effort the Doctor succeeded in removing them. As they came to light the many anxious and interested friends who witnessed the operation were greatly rejoiced at the rescue from death of one so highly esteemed. I did not witness the Doctor's effort, but was told that he proceeded with cool and thoughtful deliberation, and he no doubt is entitled to great credit for his successful effort. He probably saved a vote for Cleveland. Philip had better have a set put in better, for there is no fun in swallowing such batches of teeth.

The Grand Army men are getting home from Columbus. They are tired, but say they had a good time—a friendly time in meeting each other—that nearly everybody seemed to be there.

The next thing in order is the campaign and the Republicans open it in Marion county at Scott Town on the 18th, and hope we have a pleasant opening. Let Republicans come out from far and near and Democrats too, and see and hear our great McKinley on the tariff issue. To hear him is well worth a twenty mile trip and a day. He is the greatest orator in Congress, the most profound statesman and a noble specimen of a man. Marionites turn out, and let us start the ball to rolling.

Nearly every man that stops here is a Republican and smiling. What's the matter? Every Northern State will go for Harrison, and New York will head the list of doubtful States with a larger plurality than all the other three will give for Harrison and Morton.

Maine went Republican. Astonishing!!!

All is quiet here. Farmers are very busy, but I tell you they are doing lots of thinking, and will be up and coming in November. We go for protecting American industries.

Such as remember 1840 remember the distressing panic brought about by Jackson's free trade policy, and remember that Granny Harrison, as the Democrats called him, was elected over Martin VanBuren by an overwhelming majority. Every time the tariff has been attacked and free trade attempted a distressing panic has prevailed, and if Cleveland should be elected we will be speedily overtaken by a calamitous panic. We already feel it, the dreaded free trade has its influence, and the people feel it—the storm is gathering over us, the dark cloud may be seen at a distance, and unless the winds disperse them they will break upon us. The winds in Vermont and Maine have scattered them there and cleared the sky.

Nothing more now, good bye until we meet at Scott Town on the 18th.

Sept. 14th. C.

The Campaign at Quinn Chapel.

The members of the A. M. E. church had a novel entertainment last night. It was a joint discussion and an election.

The orators were Thos. Cupper for the Democracy, who said that he no doubt resembled President Cleveland in wondrous if not in brain. He claimed that four years ago the people desired a change and were now satisfied and would not disturb the party in power. Thomas Cleveland Cupper spoke as one who had made a thorough canvass of the field and was confident of the result.

David Archy next spoke for Republicans with a stirring appeal for the support of General Harrison and a forcible attack on the administration with its free trade doctrines and suppression of colored votes in the South.

Charles Wheatly spoke for General Fisk and Prohibition, detailing the ravages and calamities of the drunk curse, showed how the brewers entered politics in 1868 and forced a change of front in the temperance question which grew big enough in 1884 to disturb the politicians' plans. He accounted the advance legislation and tremendous agitation since 1884 as a justification of separate party action.

Then Jackson closed for the Democrats with a happily worded speech.

All the speakers were loudly applauded and rousing patriotic and temperance songs were sung by a double quartet of good voices and the polls were opened by Pastor Davis, who announced that women as well as men would be allowed to vote at ten cents a vote.

Mr. Cupper's preliminary canvass had been a thorough one, having 10 votes ahead of the others at the beginning of the evening's contest.

The result was thirty five votes for Cleveland and Cupper, eight votes for Fisk and Wheatly, and two and one half votes for Harrison and Archy.

The church realized a good sum from the admission and festival. This early indication of the tendency of the colored vote is the first local political joke of the season.

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How it Occurred.

The Wyandot Chief of Tuesday contains an account of the injuring of a small tramp boy on the C. H. V. and T. road at Owens last week. He was after being injured taken to the Wyandot County Infirmary. "The little fellow was laughing and joking on his way and was very cheerful, and joked about his injuries. His hands were run over in such a manner as to leave the thumb on one hand and the little finger on the other. The little fellow's version of the accident—and it coincides with the story as told by the conductor of the train—is to the effect that he was running over a coal car and fell. As he fell with his hands over the rail a wheel passed over them cutting and smashing the bones and flesh of the fingers so that they adhered to the rail. He tried to withdraw the crushed hand but could not, and grabbed at it with the other hand, when it, too, was caught by a wheel and run over. One of the wheels also caught one of his legs and tore a chunk of flesh out of it. The little fellow is in good spirits and says he will be shining shoes again before long, but this is impossible."

Union County Treasury Trouble.

[Richwood Gazette.]

The news last week that there was a shortage in the Union county treasury produced a decided sensation here at Richwood as well as elsewhere throughout the county. The deficit was at first supposed to be from $4000 to $6000, but later reports indicated that it would go higher. Everybody had the utmost confidence in Treasurer Gray, and many believed that there must have been an error in book keeping and that an investigation would show everything all right. The first statement was too true. Treasurer Gray turned over his property and will probably go out of office a very poor man. The Commissioners held a meeting Saturday afternoon to look into the matter. They ascertained that the shortage was about $9700, excluding about $2000 which the Treasurer deposited in a bank, which deposit the bank refuses to give up, alleging that he owes them the amount. This would make the actual shortage about $7700. Robert Smith, the new Treasurer, has taken charge of the office.

Huber Exhibits.

The Huber Manufacturing Co. spend a large sum of money in making exhibits of their machinery at the fairs and expositions over the country during the fall season. Just now they have a threshing outfit at the Pennsylvania State Fair at Philadelphia, in charge of Messrs. Showen and Stuart; a rig at Mercer County Fair, [illegible], in care of Lon Barlow; a complete outfit at the Lincoln, Neb., State Fair, in charge of A. D. Jones, who goes to Topeka, Kas., next week; and a threshing rig at the Minneapolis Minn. Exposition. This list does not include the Ohio Centennial Exposition and the many county fair exhibits throughout Ohio.

Real Estate Transfers.

Anna Kibler to Ezekiel Pressler, 2 acres in Grand Prairie tp., $150.

Anna Stevens et al to Geo. W. Washburn, 80 acres in Salt Rock tp., $2400.

B. Olney and J. A. Morris to C. C. Alliger, 40 acres in Montgomery tp., $2110.96.

John Smith to Herman Kreis, 1 95/100 acres in Big Island tp., $600.

J. J. Harding to Daniel Scott, ½ acre in Marion tp., $650.

John Medlam to Wm. A. Garrison, lots 1339, 1351, 1355 and 1357 in Marion, $610.

J. T. Branson to J. H. Thomas, out lots 62 and 63 in Waters & King's add'n to Marion, $1000.

Probate Court.

Reuben F. Seif and Sarah L. Eckhart, licensed to marry.

Fred Paltzold, native of Germany, filed declaration to become a citizen of the U. S.

Jno. E. Davids appointed administrator of the estate of James Bowen.

Laura Hardy, admr'x of the estate of John Hardy, deceased, filed petition to sell real estate.

Jno. E. Davids, admr of the estate of James Bowen, filed petition to sell real estate. For hearing Oct. 15.

—Miss Eva Prosser has so far recovered from her recent illness as to be able to be around again.

Relief Corps Reception.

ED. STAR:—Quite a large number of the ladies who are members of Cooper Relief Corps of Marion were present at the reception tendered the visiting Ladies' Relief Corps at Columbus. The occasion was a most enjoyable event, one long to be remembered. The reception was held at the Deaf and Dumb institution on last Tuesday evening and everyone was received with a truly loyal welcome. It was estimated that at least 1000 ladies representing different corps throughout the country were present, filling the parlors and corridors to overflowing.

An entertainment of rare merit was given and no one could help but feel the patriotic enthusiasm aroused by belonging to such a grand organization and working for its glorious cause. The following interesting program was furnished: Quartet, Buckley Post, Akron; invocation, Superintendent Pratt; music, Buckley Post, Akron; address of welcome, Mrs. Mary E. Bancroft; response, Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, Past National Commander; address, Mother Bickerdyke; music, Modock Glee Club, Kansas; song, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean;" chorus; dress parade, Young Ladies' Relief Corps of Wells Relief Corps; music, Modock Glee Club, Kansas; general handshaking. The music was very fine. The Akron Male quartet rendered their selections in a very artistic style, as did also the Topeka Kas. Glee Club. The Western boys created a humorous spirit throughout the large audience by their appropriate selection on the "Reb Convention," and were received in a very gratifying manner. The address of welcome given by Mrs. E. Bancroft, the Department President, expressed a most cheery greeting to the many strangers in attendance, and was the source of general heartfelt sympathy and love. A response by Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, Past National Commander, was one of the grandest speeches heard in some time. This lady stirred the very souls of the patriotic people and was listened to with an earnestness that kept the audience spellbound. She had a wide experience, having been one of the foremost nurses at the time of the war, and so could not only relate many incidents which were highly entertaining, but set forth in an impressive manner the christian principles of this charitable organization, realizing as she has that this grand and noble cause benefits the nation to a large degree. The most thrilling incident related by this distinguished lady was in regard to the captured flags, which, she said, were seen in the hands and under the protection of 100,000 Grand Army veterans in their march that day, especially the one with a lone star upon it. She remembered how and by whom it was captured. It was a young, brave soldier from Ohio who, in the midst of one of the most desperate fights of the war, crossed a field and up the heights amidst the fire and smoke and snatched the rebel flag from its standard bearer and bore it back to his Colonel, to whom he said, "they have shot me Colonel, but I got the flag." It was such bravery and sacrifice as this, that called forth this response to President Cleveland's flag order, "no rebel flags will be surrendered while I am Governor." Mother Bickerdyke, also one of the famous nurses, gave an eloquent address and was cheered to the echo.

After the evening's entertainment, refreshments were served, and too much praise cannot be given to the Wells Relief Corps, of Columbus, for the courteous and hospitable manner in which its guests were entertained.

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Marion Gun Club.

The regular weekly practice shoot of the Marion Gun Club was not largely attended on Thursday, owing perhaps to several members being busy in preparing to go to the Columbus contest next Thursday. Neimeyer, who has been making poor scores, walked off with the silver jewelry with 23, while five of the boys scored 20. Spaulding won the sweepstakes shoot with a clean score. Below is Secretary Clement's official record:

Spaulding—
1101110111010111011011111—19
Frame—
1001110111111110111101111—20
Payne—
1011111001111011111110111—20
Springer—
1100101110101101011110010—15
Miller—
1110100111111110011111011—20
Neimeyer—
1111111111111111011111110—23
Ferry—
0100011111000000101111101—13
Stone—
1111011110111111110100111—20
Kling—
1101101111110101111111011—20
Hiseman—
0111010111101011111001000—16

Huntington Herald: Engineer McHale, of the C. and A., who pulled one of the G. A. R. excursion trains to Marion, O., Monday, tells the following on his conductor: "Say, Mac," said the conductor, coming up to the locomotive, "what are your politics?" "Oh, I'm a Belva Lockwood man," was Mac's laughing reply. "Well," said the conductor, "let me ride awhile on your engine. They have just taken a poll of my train, and I am the only blasted Democrat on board!"

—An Eastern editor says a man got into trouble by marrying two wives. A Western editor replies by assuring his contemporary that a good many in that section have done the same thing by marrying one. A Northern editor says that quite a number of his acquaintances found trouble by merely promising without going any farther. A Southern editor says that a friend of his was bothered enough when simply found in company with another man's wife.

—Several members of Company B of the 6th Ohio held an impromptu reunion prior to the departure of Capt. Tillotson Thursday night. They were joined by other old soldiers and a couple laymen and had a rousing old time. The boys seem to have a great admiration for Capt. Tillotson and his presence inspired them.

—Mrs. Evan Lewis and daughter, of Chariton, Iowa, and Mrs. H. W. J. Russel and daughter, of Kansas City, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. H. Copeland, on west Center street.

—Curt Harrison, with the banking firm of Kean & Co., of Chicago, but with headquarters at New York, is in the city on a short vacation.

—Charley Griswell is down sick, but it is thought his case will not prove serious.

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Farm Implements
—IS—
Peterson's One-Horse
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J. Hood & Son,
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Marion, O., Sept. 4, '88. 12w

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R. FAHEY.
[wed,fri,wk]

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THE SONG OF COLOR

He began his strain
Far backward in the green Devonian age
When no bright blossom hung on any tree
Its crimson petals or its golden bell
No single fruit gleamed ruddy in the sun
But all the jungle waste of primal growth
Gigantic marestails, ferns and ancient pines
Rolled one susurrent sea of endless green
And giant May flies poised on gauzy wing
O'er tepid swamps and antique grasshoppers
Chirruped the oldest music of the world
Threading that green and gloomy forest floor
He marked as emerald age succeeded age
The slowly kindling dawn of sylvan love
The pines and cycades sighed with tender need
The grasses beckoned with their feathery plumes
And whispered "Hasten sweetest, or we die!"
And through the woods for centuries the wind
Drifted the amorous pollen till the void
Was checked by Color and the instinctive tree
Hung out its lamps of bloom and wooed and won
The aid of myriad murmuring insect swarms
In the vast stress and strain of early life
Hung out its glowing fruit that beast and bird
Might guard its life, assist its kindly race
In conquest of the hungry continents
—William Canton

A FRENCHMAN'S TALE.

Whoever has chanced to spend a week or so at Frascati's hotel Havre during the height of the season must remember the interesting rows of men which daily at the hour when the low tide signal is flying, form along the wooden walk from the little village of green bathhouses to the water's edge to criticise or admire the fair bathers as they trip by in their flowing peignoirs with their lady's maids in tow. Here at the top of the line we have the usual Englishman with extravagant checked knickerbockers nudging the stout little Irishman at his side as each of the peignoirs sails past and saying to him in a most audible whisper "A mighty fine gal—aw! By George! a doosed pretty ankle!" to which our Irishman replies with the broadest of accents "Tis by St Patrick but she wouldn't be the worse for a pound or two the more!" And down there where the ripples break on the stones, we recognize that tall Monsieur le Comte de S—— with his craning neck and his eyeglass. The rogue! He always takes up his stand down there where he can study the graces of the outlines revealed by the peignoirs as they drop from haughty shoulders and are caught by obsequious maids. No heiress nor dowager but he knows the exact cut of her blue flannel corsage and how much of the natural she has about her! Between these two extremes is every imaginable grade—from your high treasury cockalorum down to your sleek combed groom and your white aproned garcon. We have seen them a hundred times and we know them by heart. The never ending procession of ladies—women to our shame be it said tired of that, too. The fat have lost their charms in our satiated eyes, the thin no longer coil themselves about our hearts. The stones on which we are sitting (for sand is scarce on this rough beach) remind us that they were never intended to be sat on and we are just preparing to leave when the tall gentleman whom we met at the table d'hote a week ago strolls up and sinks down beside us.

"Ah, but my good friend"—for he speaks English as fluently as he does several other languages—"is it not pleasant to sit down when one is tired? Here I have been stalking about like a lonely stork ever since Nina went into the water!"

Do not be surprised, reader, at the familiar tone which this big Frenchman takes. There is nothing like a week of table d'hote neighborhood at Frascati's to make friends, especially when one of the parties is a curious American and the other a talkative and traveled Frenchman. Monsieur Le Quai had easily swept away my reserve by showing none himself and before our third dinner was done we had gotten over an amount of ground on the road to intimacy which with reasonable people and at reasonable times is not to be traced over in less than two weeks.

"Ah madame is in the bath!" I remarked, scanning the crowd of heads bobbing about on the waves.

"La voila!" he said pointing her out to me. She was standing up; the waves reached only to her small waist leaving exposed a charmingly graceful bust and admirable head. I am rather a skeptic as regards feminine beauty but here was truly a face about which there could be no doubt. Rich black hair and soft eyes, full red lips, transpar—— But I never was good at describing faces, especially women's. Suffice it to say she was an ideal brunette. I could not help telling my tall friend so. "But" continued I "her cast of feature is certainly not French; she seems more to be Spanish."

"No" said her husband "she is not Spanish."

"Italian?" I ventured with more curiosity than politeness.

"Non pas Italienne."

As he did not advance any farther information and thinking that he did not wish to tell me I desisted and was preparing to change the subject when without any warning he began the following story.

"It was on a summer evening in the year 187–, that I was sitting on the veranda of a beautiful house near the city of Caracas. Directly before me stretched a perspective of exquisitely kept lawns and shaded walks while farther off here and there among the trees shone a silvery little lake. Far in the distance the white houses of the city caught the gleam of the evening sun as it sunk behind the mountains in the west. But it was not at this bit of nature's painting that I was gazing. I needed not to search the distance for beauties to charm my eye when at my side was seated what seemed to me then to be the most beautiful woman in the world. Whether she is what my fancy painted her or not I leave you to decide, for she is my wife."

I mumbled something to the effect that she was an angel of beauty, which the story teller did not heed.

"No words" continued he "can describe the admiration which I had for the rich warmth of her dark hair and the gentle depths of her black eyes, the melting red of her lips or the graceful curves of her figure. My dear friend, I had just proposed to her. It took the courage of a Napoleon to do it but I did and then waited breathless for her answer. So intense were my feelings that I have not forgotten a single word of our conversation.

"'No, my dear Mr Le Quai' she said with that friendliness of tone so tantalizing to a lover who sees his doom ahead, 'I do not doubt that what you say is true—that you love me with all your heart and soul and I cannot express how flattered I am by it. I feel for you sir the respect due to a man whom my father has brought to his house as a friend and the friendship which no woman can refuse to a man who has often amused and sometimes instructed her.'

"Miss Nina de Latore I was well aware was accustomed to the homage of all her father's numerous guests. He[illegible] I had little right to hope that I would be the favored one but with the obstinacy of all blind adorers I fancied she was gentler to me than to the others and thought I detected in the studied style of her refusal a faint encouragement to persist. Nevertheless pretending to be in the utmost despair I cried

"'Then I have nothing to hope! I am utterly rejected and must hereafter roam the world with a bitter heart and a ruined secret!'

"'I suppose' said Miss de Latore with a sympathizing smile 'that it is hard to love in vain. But you will soon forget me and some oth——'

"'Never!' I cried fiercely, 'never Nina! It is heartless of you to say it. Do not I beg you add cruelty to disappointment.'

"'Then' said my tormentor 'let us inveigh together against that fate which makes woman so beautiful and yet so heartless.'

"You know sir" said Mr Le Quai breaking in on his story—"you know how frequent earthquakes are in this part of South America particularly in the summer months when they often occur daily. On the day of which I have been telling you ever since early morning the ground had been trembling slightly while from time to time a deep rumbling could be heard like the growl of distant thunder. Though at first these tremors had absorbed much of my attention and caused me no little fear still my stay at Mr de Latore's had somewhat accustomed me to them but during the last words of my conversation with Nina not even my agitation could prevent my perceiving how greatly these movements had increased. Scarcely had Miss de Latore spoken the last words when a large porcelain vase was shaken from its pedestal at the foot of the steps and shivered to a thousand atoms. At the same moment I was thrown violently to the floor of the balcony which seemed to rise up to meet me with an energy which only fear can give. I staggered to my feet. My first impulse was to seize Nina in my arms and fly but on looking around I turned as I was I could nowhere see her. With difficulty retaining my balance I rushed down the drunken steps and fled from the now groaning house. It was impossible however to go far over such rolling ground. I soon was forced to sink dizzily to my knees. I saw the house skating from side to side; the chimneys tottered and crashed down the roof and the window panes were smashed to slivers. Long planks wrenched by the strain burst from their places leaving great holes in the walls. The stairs twisted and gave way, beams slid from their supports and fell to the ground in the midst of a debris of shingles, glass, bricks and plaster. As the rolling of the ground increased what remained of the walls unable longer to stand crumbled and swept down on the mass of ruin they contained. In a few minutes the beautiful villa was reduced to a heap of crushed and broken rubbish. All this happened in not much more time than it takes to tell it but a still more terrible scene yet waited to be witnessed, for of a sudden the earth cracked open and the entire ruin disappeared in the chasm. I clasped my hands in fright. At that moment I heard Nina's voice exclaim behind me 'God in Heaven help me!' In a frenzy I fought to regain my footing but could not do it. Looking behind me though I saw Nina lying not far away on the ground but hardly had I discovered her before the earth opened for a second time and swallowed her! 'My God!' I cried in an agony of horror. Now on all sides great rents were appearing and disappearing. Before I was able to dread it they extended to where I lay. A momentary vision of blackness filled my brain—and then I knew no more."

Mr Le Quai paused to wipe away the perspiration which had collected on his forehead at the recollection of this terrible catastrophe.

"Sir" he resumed "if you have ever dreamed that you were buried alive then you have had a taste of the feeling which I experienced on recovering consciousness. No hell could be blacker than the place where on awakening I found myself lying on my back. I turned my eyes in all directions but it was as if I had no eyes. No crack or cranny gave entrance to a single ray of God's blessed light. I can imagine no torture greater than to be plunged into eternal darkness. The silence of the place was perfectly awful. My breathing magnified sounded like the hissing of a furnace. I could hear my heart beat and almost the blood surge through my veins. When I attempted to move sharp pains shot through my whole body but I soon found to my joy that none of my bones were broken. God only knows why I was not crushed as I fell for the flooring of my prison was of rock. How far had I fallen? With an effort I lifted myself on my hips and taking a locket from my watchchain hurled it upwards into the darkness. It struck but not before its momentum must have been nearly spent. 'My God!' I murmured. 'At the bottom of a pit certainly more than one hundred feet deep!' I sat down again overcome by the terror of my thoughts and the oppressive influence of the pitchy darkness. After what seemed to me an interminable time I determined to explore the extent of the cavern which was destined to be my grave. Even in the midst of my fears I could not help thinking that my tomb would surpass the greatest earthly mausoleum. It is thus that poor weak human nature catches at a shadow for consolation. Now for the first time I became aware of a noise seeming to come from a distance which to my heated imagination and sensitive ears sounded like the blowing of some unearthly bellows. As I made a step forward I felt that the ground slanted considerably in the direction whence came the noise.

"Walking slowly along on the same level and feeling with my hands before me it was not long ere I came in contact with a rocky wall; retracing my cautious steps I came upon just such another. 'I am in a great passage' thought I with a shudder, 'high and narrow, descending deeper and deeper and leading God knows whither—perhaps to the bowels of the earth!' Overpowered with this thought it was some time before I dared to advance but at length summoning all my courage I determined to leave no stone unturned by which I might gain my liberty. Creeping down the slope as I neared the place whence the echoing sound arose my heart beat hard against my ribs. When I seemed almost upon it I paused. 'Now' thought I 'I am on the brink of a precipice. Better to dash myself at once to pieces than die the slow death of starvation.' I put my feet out expecting to find only space. But at the same moment I stumbled over something soft and fell forward. Once more I lay still, then groping about in the dark my hand touched something warm—a human face! I ran my hand along the body with dread. Suddenly the [illegible]. 'Nina!' I cried out, my voice sounding like the voice of ten thousand. She was not dead, for it was her breath which my fears had mistaken for the rumbling of some distant volcanic stream! Seizing her hands I clasped them in mine—I——

"Oh sir it is needless to go over those long moments of agony during which I worked over the half dead body of my love, or those moments of mingled joy and anguish when her dawning consciousness had to struggle with the fearful reality.

"I told her where I thought we were—how we had come there. To her piteous entreaties for comfort I could only respond with gloomy silence or an equally piteous entreaty of her to be hopeful. How strangely the aspect of things changes as the wheel of life turns around!

"At that moment sir we would both have given ten years of our lives to escape from our living entombment. Now at least I would not for worlds we had escaped, for then I should have lost those many bitter-sweet hours when Nina and I, buried from the world with death staring us in the face, were bound together by the strongest tie humanity is capable of—that of common adversity.

"When Nina tried to move she gave a loud cry of pain; her ankle was sprained and she could not move it without the greatest anguish. She was forced to lie quietly where she had fallen while I did my best to relieve her. God knows how long we remained thus. Hunger and thirst came in time but they were but two new troubles to be added to the rest. Though we could not sleep still our minds were filled with waking dreams—horrible to think of now. The strain was so terrible that at times Nina becoming delirious would toss and twist regardless of the pain she gave herself and fill the cavern with her piercing shrieks and heart rending moans. Then she would grow calm again and beg me to give her my hand that she might feel some one was near.

"After an eternity of this terrible torture a sudden shiver ran through the walls and floor followed by another and another; at first a faint rumble died away in the echoes of the cave but soon the rumble grew to a roar and the roar to thunder. The noise was deafening—the rocky ground moved like the ocean. Now it was my turn to become frantic. I did not know what I did but Nina tells me that in a frenzy I seized her in my arms and covered her with kisses. 'If we must die' I cried 'let us die together! You are mine now; not even death can part us.' In proportion truly as I lost my reason Nina became cool. She besought me to be calm, struggled with me when I seized her and conjured me to prepare for the next world since death was so near.

"But Destiny intended otherwise. In the midst of the tumultuous tossing of the earth the roof of our chasm split open letting in a flood of such blinding light that we could not shut our eyes tight enough to keep out the glare. This seemed to be the signal for peace once more to return, for the rumbling passed away and the quaking ceased. When at last we dared to open our eyes we found ourselves in a rift in the earth about twenty feet deep. The second earthquake must have forced up the bed of the cave more than eighty feet."

"And how did you get out?" I asked.

"Oh—and Nina Le Quai coming up from the bathing houses—the people of Caracas drew us out with ropes. They came you know very many to the ground of the earthquake mansion and with drew us with ropes."

"Poor little girl!" said the husband as he drew her tenderly to him. "It cost you a father and a home!"

"Yes, but it gave a husband too!"

"And a husband's confidence, dearest, which a million earthquakes could never shake."

"Mechant garcon!" said Nina roguishly, dragging her husband up by both hands.

As we were walking up to the hotel the checked knickerbockers passed us with their friend the little Irishman.

"Bai Jove! She's devilish pretty—aw!"

"Yis, me bhoy, an' more's the pity she limps!"—J M Belden in Frank Leslie's.

Castle Garden's Past History

And you gaze curiously at the little brown squatty structure surrounded by dirty frumpy looking folk, odd in dress, quaint in manner, loaded with bundles, the cans of their beds and babies. That is Castle Garden, once supposed to be a literal defense for New York. In later years it was turned into a magnificent auditorium packed with 10,000 or 12,000 people all applauding and enthusiastic, listening to the lyric delights of Jenny Lind. There too they watched the unfolding of the dramatic genius of Grisi and applauded to the echo the silver notes of her curly headed Mario. There too the characteristic conductor Julien brought his wonderful orchestra, there the great cornetist Koenig displayed himself as the forerunner of Arbuckle and Levy; there the Mollenhauer brothers with melancholy eyes and drooping mustaches and exquisite strains delighted the people of the town with their violin duets or solos, and there of late years from 200,000 to 500,000 immigrants have annually come pleading for admission to this land of the free, hoping to find its streets paved with gold, its trees incrusted with silver and the very dust that blows in their faces a diamond factor leading to imperial fortunes for them and theirs. Alas! the old Castle Garden has indeed fallen to a sad and unsavory reminder of the past and ought to be swept away.—Joe Howard in Boston Globe.

A Novel Necktie from Texas

Mr A Judson Cole, who is the manager of one of the large Chicago wholesale houses in the line of gentlemen's furnishings, shows a novel necktie which he has received from Texas. It is a rattlesnake skin made up in the form of a four-in-hand tie. The point rattle is set in the center of the outer fold to serve the purpose of a tie pin. As it glistens and shows all sorts of shifting colors in the sunlight or gaslight it makes a very attractive if not exactly conventional tie. Mr Cole says that it was sent to him as a sample, the sender saying that as the stock of rattlesnakes in his country is inexhaustible he can supply as many of these strange ties as the Chicago house may want.—Boston Budget.

Potato Whisky in England

Potato whisky apparently is becoming more popular with the English, to the great detriment of certain of them who contend that few forms of alcohol are so mischievous as it. During the first half of the current year the importation of potato whisky to the United Kingdom increased to nearly 100,000 gallons.—Boston Transcript.

The Deer's Antlers

An Englishman who has made a special study of deer says that the chief use of their antlers is not so much for fighting as for facilitating the progress of the animal through thick woods. By throwing up the head and applying the horns along the back the deer is enabled to go forward with great rapidity.—Chicago Herald

A LAND OF ROMANCE

Luxuries of Life in Paraguay—Bevies of Beautiful Women

Paraguay is surely one of the most favored lands on earth. There no insane love of gold comes in the heart to questionable deeds. No political situation harasses the mind. The very atmosphere breathes peace. The air is soft and balmy, inviting to repose, and pliable nature, throwing about everything her garment of rich vegetation, supplies man with all he needs and beautifies all that his eyes rest upon. Paraguay is indeed almost a fairy land of romance, so beautiful are its manifold attractions.

The native portion of the population is a remnant of the tribe of Guarani Indians, one of the loftiest tribes in the grade of civilization of all the American race. But nothing astonishes the visitor to Paraguay so much as the vast preponderance of the female over the male population. The proportion is something like nine to one. This is the result of a long and very fierce war in which the Guaranians followed and supported a cruel and ambitious ruler through indescribable hardships and sufferings. This war ended only with the death of the man who waged it and has reduced the whole population to about one sixth of what it was twenty years ago, leaving only women and boys. These women (this writer continues) are as beautiful and fair to look upon as can be found in any part of the world.

They are of medium height, rather slight and lithe, with finely molded limbs, small pretty hands and feet and figures of matchless grace and beauty that would serve for models of the sculptor's art. Their carriage is so easy and natural as to be almost the poetry of motion, for the freedom from high heeled boots and tight clothing has left their step light, supple and strong. Their dress is of the simplest form, a short tunic or robe not unlike a skirt falling to below the knees and a shoulder covering not unlike a shawl—both of pure white and adorned with pretty native lace. They are gracefully worn and bewitchingly serve to half reveal and half conceal the form beneath. In the midday siesta they are fond of lying languidly in their hammocks sipping their mate and singing in their low sweet voices, yet sad and with a touch of melancholy, the [illegible] or songs of the orange gatherers or those other strange weird songs of theirs whose words are all of love. Indeed what need to do aught else in a land so blessed as theirs?

Living entirely upon fruits and vegetables that are scattered with but little effort, unmoved by the ambitious schemes of the money making Europeans upon whom they look with questioning wonder, and possessed of languid voluptuous natures that are fostered by the climate, what else should they do save love and dance and sing? Dancing is their only pastime and into that they throw the whole spirit of their joyous nature. The slightest excuse is all that is necessary for getting up a ball at which the whole neighborhood at once assembles.

The girls and women are dressed only in the robes described. The men wear white linen trousers and red ponchos. The dances are in quaint original figures but nearly always very graceful. Sometimes the festivities will be kept up through the entire night, after which the participants will gaily return to their occupations of whatsoever nature, always contented, always happy. Sometimes there will be a grand contribution picnic at some distant point where the dancing will be kept up the round of a whole twenty four hours. For truly these people live but to be happy through the livelong day.

After reading this one is not surprised to learn that many visiting Europeans, Englishmen among the rest, have settled down in the country. Who would not in his heart become a lotus eater among the lotus eaters and settle down upon the sunny hillsides or shady river banks amid fragrant and fruitful orange groves to forget a regretted past and live only in the happy present, waited upon by the simple white robed Indian woman—devoted, affectionate and surpassingly fair?—Boston Transcript

The Successful Man's Methods

The clever person is always practical, always adaptable, always and unfailingly clever. He never misses his chance. Like Coleridge's raven who picked up the acorn and buried it straight and came back and dwelt there when the acorn was grown to a tall oak tree, the clever man lets no opportunity escape. Men who do not see the acorn or do not heed it are left to grumble in old age because there is no tree to cover them. There are hundreds of chances in a man's life and clever people grasp them at once and turn them into substantial blessings. Genius too often misses its chance and is sublime but a failure. But the man of tact misses nothing, quarrels with none, enjoys life to its fullest breadth and perhaps because of his success leaves a sweet remembrance to blossom after him.

This is what most people call luck. Grant saw his chance in the late war and grasped it. Lincoln saw his opportunity in the great debate with Douglas and seized upon it, and the world looking upon their early struggles and their lacks are apt to call them lucky. Men who heard the first faint cry for mustard, cod liver oil, pickles, sewing machines or hair wash have enriched themselves by their practical adaptability to the needs of mankind. Talent and genius are usually mighty uncomfortable to live with but cleverness goes with the stream and gives us what we like best and what we want. It comes in a white flannel suit in summer and muffled up in furs and skates in winter. This is the kind of people—and the only kind—to invite to your house to bring their trunks and spend a week or even two.—[illegible] in New York Mercury.

The Popularity of Pictures

What will be the result of the popularization of the picture? Will harm or good follow from an artistic standpoint? It seems reasonable to assume that good must come. The newspaper cut is laid before the eyes of thousands daily who would otherwise take no interest in pictures of any kind. In the columns of their daily paper or their weekly journal these thousands must in time grow to look upon a picture with increased interest and to value it as expressing a sentiment more clearly and forcibly than type can do this. The child familiarized daily with pictures must grow to be an adult to whom a picture is a necessity. As a consequence he becomes a judge of pictures and a patron of art though it may be in an humble way. In time real art is the beneficiary. The outcome ought to be the state of affairs the newspaper cut [illegible].—Pittsburg Bulletin.

London now has several lines of half penny buses which connect with the various horse car lines.

A Dude and His Trousers.

"Bagging at the knees is a matter, I confess, which has caused me more uneasiness than I can tell you. It has done more to turn my hair gray than anything else. But I do not have so much trouble now as I used to have. You know they are wearing trousers larger now than a couple of years ago. In fact today a well made pair has hardly a legitimate excuse for bagging unless they are worn constantly. I myself never wear a pair two days in succession. A little while ago when we wore trousers almost skin tight I thought I should have to go into an asylum. A pair worn half a day showed a decided inclination to expansion at that most critical point. I found myself attempting to ward off the evil. I tried every method I could hear of and every one I could invent but they did little good. Finally I invented one of my own. I used to hang the trousers up by the bottoms, bringing the seams together to have them hang straight, and then I dampened the incipient bags. After that I attached a weight of some sort to the waist band so as to bring the strain over the knees. The cloth in drying came back into shape and remained.

"Your tailor or your furnisher has no doubt tried to sell you the device known as pants stretcher. Don't waste your money. I have tried every kind known and they don't give satisfaction. They don't stretch the cloth evenly enough nor is the cure permanent. That little scheme of my own is the best I ever found. Oh yes you may try it. I haven't patented it. But if you really want to know the best and most satisfactory way of removing bags from the face of your trousers let me whisper it to you. Go to your tailor. For 10 cents or a quarter he will press them and nothing works so well. But when you are on the top of Mount Washington the tailor is not there. Always hang your pantaloons up carefully. I have known fellows who would go home, take off their coat and waistcoat, throw them into a chair, remove their trousers, dump them in a heap on top of the coat and vest and then pile the shirt and underclothing on top of the trousers. This is all wrong. A man's underclothing is always a little damp even in winter. The coat and waistcoat at the bottom, the trousers between them and the underclothing, the pantaloons are certainly in a regular sweat box. There they are all crumpled, creased and in a heap, and of course when the wearer comes to put them on in the morning he wonders what the deuce makes his trousers look so out of shape."—Boston Cor. New York World

Profits of Public Enterprises

E R Bandy, who has been connected with various public enterprises in electricity, pungently remarked: "The average American citizen will let you rob him daily and hourly of a small amount of money and permit you to rob all his fellow citizens in a great community at the same time, so that in the aggregate you have an enormous plunder, when if you were to take even a tithe of the amount out of his pocket annually or out of the public treasury he would want you hanged to the first lamp post. The street car lines take a penny more from every passenger than they are justly entitled to. Ferry boats are in the same class. The price per thousand for gas might be reduced.

"Every telephone subscriber could pay less for his telephone and leave still a large profit to the companies. Telegraph messages could be reduced, but in this hustling and active country no one wants to stop and consider those things. You pay your nickel of fare on the street car without ever so much as a thought that three cents fare would pay a good dividend on the original investment of most of the roads. You pay $1.25 a thousand for gas although you know in your inmost soul that $1 is a big price. It is in franchises of this character that money is rapidly made, and since the people are all willing to pay these small larcenies I don't know but that my original language terming it robbery is a little too strong. Perhaps the fact is that the American citizen is willing to pay pretty well for good accommodations of any kind."—New York Tribune

Fallibility of Human Judgment

Yet after all isn't it rather a curious weakness in human beings to care for one another's opinions? Why should Jones mind what you or I think of him or say of him when you and I are almost certain to be wrong? Nay, why should he mind what the majority think of him when the majority are usually wrong? what the cultured minority think of him when the cultured minority are seldom right? what the future generation think of him when the next generation may reverse the verdict?

An accurate history of criticism, for example, would be a delightful burlesque upon the fallibility of human judgment, only the historian should owe no fealty to what was current; he should stand so far apart from present human thought that all its most cherished conclusions should appear to him only shifting waves in an ocean of folly—should recognize that our moralities may be vices, our vices virtues, our orthodoxies follies, our rascals heroes, our masterpieces daubs, our Shakespeares and Goethes and Virgils and Dantes the puerile [illegible] that their contemporaries most believed them to be.—Lippincott's Magazine

An Artful Little Dodger

A lady came out on the steps of a house on Dutwell street and called aloud in sweet persuasive tones

"Georgie dear!"

There was no answer and she looked anxiously up and down the street and again called, but in a firmer voice

"George!"

Yet no sound. Taking in the entire horizon with one sweeping comprehensive glance she made a trumpet of her hand and called shrill and sharp

"Georgie!"

Then a little pair of scurrying feet came round the corner of the house accompanied by a round innocent face much stained with watermelon juice and a sweet voice inquired

"Did you call me mamma?"—Detroit Free Press.

Life in [illegible] Studios

In no place more than a studio is it true that the early bird gets the worm, but in a studio the bird must be prepared to defend her spoils. Thus it is a great thing to be among the first to pose the model at 9 on Monday morning, but unless you are prepared to fight for the continuance of your pose you will find that each comer will want to alter it to suit her particular taste. Unfortunately the malcontents have the right to put the pose to the vote, and it not unfrequently happens that after you have patiently blocked in the figure during the first hour, at 10 o'clock when the crowd arrives a fresh and totally different pose is voted for and carried by an overpowering majority and all your labor is lost.—Demorest's Monthly.

SCENES AT CASTLE GARDEN

A Few Bits of Information About Immigrants—Labeling Children

On the morning of my visit the possible makers of millions were not prepossessing in personal appearance, but fine clothes have so much to do with the making of fine birds that there could be no limit to what the imagination pictured for these at present undistinguished foreigners. The English boats generally bring English speaking people, and the day of their arrival the books are full of names such as O'Hara, Donnelly and Duffy, and on other days they contain the unpronounceable ones of the natives of Poland, Hungary, Italy and Germany. There are two matrons installed within a little inclosure in the center of the great rotunda. Their duties after their general supervision over all the women are first to care for the children under 16 years of age who are not under the protection of any one, and second to detect if possible the women who have been or are likely to be led astray.

The chief matron, Mrs Stucklein, has held her position four years. She told me that at first the tales she heard brought her many a sleepless night and caused her to shed many tears of sympathy and pity, but the constant association with wretched specimens of humanity and hearing the daily and hourly recitals of the women and children had accustomed her more or less to her task.

"The children" she said "are often as happy and contented as they can be. They have generally been sent for to join their friends here who are waiting for their arrival. Sometimes they are obliged to go from here to find their friends in some distant state, and in that case their tickets are procured for them and I fill out a label as to their names and destination. The label is tied to a buttonhole in their dresses or coats and in that way they are handed first to one person and then to another—the passenger agents and conductors on the railways—until they arrive at their destination. They get on far better than those who have the responsibility of looking after themselves. It sometimes occurs that the children have not a penny in their pocket when they land. If possible we communicate with their friends and obtain the price of their railway fare in case they are going out of New York. If they are to take a very long journey and have no money we generally give them fifty cents or a dime in order that they may buy a cup of coffee or tea or be prepared for an emergency, but if they are not to travel very far we provide them only with food."

Two or three women were seated within the inclosure and I asked the matron why they were there.

"They are here because they are detained for some reason or other" she answered. "That old lady is to join her husband in a western city. When she arrived here she expected to find a letter from him with money for traveling expenses. The letter had not arrived and so we have telegraphed to him. That ticket pinned on her dress is an indication that she is waiting for a telegram. That little girl by the side of her is her grandchild, who came from Germany with her."

When the matron had finished speaking she looked toward another woman and then said: "That young woman is a Swede and has also been sent for by her husband." The girl was hatless and had hair that had been bleached by the rays of the sun. She was not pretty to look at but was probably endowed with virtues enough to lead her husband to pay her passage across the sea at any rate. She too was having to wait for the remittance that would take her beyond Castle Garden.

"Sometimes the reason for the delay" explained Mrs Stucklein "is the miscalculation in time. The person sent for often leaves the other side sooner than is expected, or the steamer arrives earlier than it is looked for. The newcomer is allowed to remain here for a time but there are only those rough benches to sleep upon at night."—Florence C. Ives in New York Press

Best Tonic for the Hair

"How common it is to see a woman under thirty with only a tiny twist of hair behind her head," remarked a fashionable hair dresser to a reporter. "I venture to say however" the speaker went on "that if you ask her she will say that when she was a girl she had a splendid head of hair. Now what is the reason for this? The woman has lost no other of her physical charms but her hair has well nigh disappeared.

"I think that I can solve the problem. On retiring at night she goes to sleep without releasing her hair or giving it the vigorous combing and brushing which is absolutely necessary to its health and vitality. Hundreds of careless women do that. Then too she is not careful as to the kind of hairpins she uses. Metal hairpins should be used as little as possible, for rubber or gutta percha pins are far preferable although they may seem more clumsy, but if metal pins are chosen they should be straight and smooth.

"What is the best tonic for the hair? In my experience I have found that a good brush and regular brushing is the best tonic. If the hair is coming out rapidly let this treatment begin at once. Every morning unbraid the hair and brush it in its natural hanging position with a stiff white bristle brush—never a wire one. First brush one half of the hair. Then change the brush to the other hand and treat the remaining half in the same fashion. The same operation should be repeated in the evening.

"Begin with about fifty strokes on each side and gradually increase the treatment until not less than two hundred strokes are given each morning and evening. It will soon become a habit and before long the hair will cease to come out."—Chicago Herald

Slavery Practiced Among Ants

Slavery when practiced among ants has consequences no less evil than when practiced among men. The ants decline in strength and vigor and every generation finds them become more utterly helpless. They lose at last the power even to eat; placed within easy reach of food they wait for their faithful servants to come and put it into their mouths. It has been shown by experiment that the older patricians prefer starvation to the effort of helping themselves to their dinners. The slaves are really the masters and it seems to be from their love of habit that they remain in their position of bondage. It would be perfectly easy for them to free themselves from a [illegible] however is rapidly doing this for them. The slaveholders are so fast dwindling in strength and numbers that they will sooner or later undoubtedly become extinct.—New York Star

This is the difference between a noble thought and a merely brilliant thought. The former like a friend improves on acquaintance, the latter loses its force on a second meeting.—Ivan Panin

Appetites of Hired Girls

"Talk about the appetite of girls," said a portly matron at a domestic aid agency, with a smile. "Whatever may be the matter with that of our native born girls there is certainly no fault to be found with the digestion of the foreign born help hiring out in private families. Why, it's often been a wonder to me what ravenous appetites a good many of these girls develop. Now there was a 17 year old English girl, a small but plump creature who went to work in a family of two near Lincoln park. She was a good girl, quick, neat and conscientious, but after a fortnight the lady came to me and told me she couldn't keep Nellie any longer, she'd ruin them, she ate too much. Would you believe it sir, that small girl ate three pounds of sirloin beef steak at one breakfast. A couple of pounds of the roast beef together with bread, potatoes and pie enough to feed a starving family for a week was a regular thing with her. The first two or three days it amused that young married couple to whom she had hired out. They used to sit and watch her operations at the table with bulging eyes. They thought she had been starving and had to fill out again. But no—it was the same every day. They had to give it up. That girl was actually bankrupting them. The grocer's and butcher's bills at the end of the week were as high as they would have been for a boarding house.

"Then there was another girl, a German. She was an old maid of 35 or thereabouts. She was as thin as a rail and so pale she looked as if she had consumption. But the way she punished the eatables! My soul! And with that she never gained any flesh. She was a good servant, efficient, faithful and exceedingly methodical. But she came to me every week for a new place. Nobody could afford to keep her—that's the fact. And generally speaking my experience of many years with these foreign born hired girls is that they glory in an enormous appetite and enjoy their meals immensely. Some people think they just do it on purpose to bust the family. But no, it's natural with them."—Chicago Herald

Why the Sioux Take Scalps

When asked why the Sioux scalp their foes Little Red Shirt gave the following reasons: In former times the Sioux cut off the heads of their victims, but when they began to fight the white men they took to scalping the same as the white men do. The scalp is taken as indisputable evidence that a man has been killed, and whenever an Indian warrior recounts his bloody deeds he must produce the scalp to prove that what he says is true. If he fails to do this he is not believed. The scalps are usually kept for a time and then thrown away. Some of the old men wear scalps on their shirts or leggings and have them buried with their bodies when they die. In concluding his remarks on scalps Red Shirt said with a touch of sadness in his expression: "I don't like to keep scalps or look at them, for they always make me think of fights in which some of my friends have been killed." In reply to the question "Are you sorry that you will have no opportunity to increase the number of your scalps?" he said:

"No. I am glad that war is at an end. There are too many white men. The [illegible] dream, as they say. I do not want to see any more of my people killed. It is useless to shed their blood for [illegible] they must lose."

"Why do you have scalp dances?" was asked.

"When we come back from a big fight with many scalps we make a big feast. Each man tells what he has done in the war and we rejoice. If we take no scalps and have some of our people killed we come back sad and have no dance."

"In the Omaha or war dance what does each man say in his song?"

"He says 'I have killed a man. I am very glad. I have taken another scalp. I have — scalps now' (mentioning the number) 'and I am going to get some more.'"

"Does an Indian feel bad when he kills a woman or child?"

"No, not when he does it in war. [illegible] enemies kill our wives and children, we do the same. If an Indian kills one of his own people he feels very bad because it is wrong. It is not wrong to kill an enemy."—New York World

Transportation of Petroleum.

To what extent is the competition of Russia to affect the sale of Ameri[illegible] petroleum in Europe? It has alre[illegible] from the Austrian [illegible] though the effect is not yet very apparent in western Europe. The transportation of petroleum on the Mediterranean in summer presents dangers that render it almost impossible. When the temperature of the air about the vessel reaches a certain point the volatile elements of the oil escape and form a [illegible] element about it so combustible that [illegible] impossible even to light a match without its taking fire. Life on a steamer under these conditions becomes horrible. In the summer of 1885 a steamer bound from Batoum to England went the whole distance from the Dardanelles to Gibra[illegible] after the point of inflammability had passed. The fires under the engines had to be extinguished and she went under sail. It was impossible to have a [illegible] even in the galley. The sufferings of officer and crew during this period [illegible] hardly be conceived. Perfect safety was not obtained till the cargo was [illegible] in an English port.

The question of Russian compet[illegible] really depends on the permanent supply of oil from the Baku wells and there [illegible] doubts even among the engineers of Russian companies upon the subject. It is thought that oil will be found elsewhere in the Caucasus. There are [illegible] points under the Caspian as shown by [illegible] the surface and in some of the isl[illegible] also in Turkestan. It remains to be shown to what extent these resources will prove available.—San Francisco Chron[illegible]

English and American Advertising

"It is a mistake" said a well kn[illegible] advertising agent to me recently "[illegible] common one to suppose that Ameri[illegible] spend more in advertising than d[illegible] business men of other nations. [illegible] Americans spend more wisely and [illegible] more display for their money, but [illegible] actual sums expended by English a[illegible] tisers exceed those expended by A[illegible] cans. One English firm alone spent [illegible] year at least $500,000 in advertisin[illegible] commodity. Two hundred and sev[illegible] five thousand dollars of this money [illegible] disbursed in England and $150,000 [illegible] this country, the balance [illegible] They get more display out of the $1[illegible] spent here than out of the $275,000 [illegible] in England. No American firm can [illegible] this record of expenditure, which is [illegible] solitary instance but will be repeat[illegible] the same firm this year and many [illegible] years to come."—The Epoch.

MARION WEEKLY STAR.

PRICE, $1 00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

STAR PUBLISHING CO — PROPRIETORS

SATURDAY, - SEPTEMBER 15

NEXT WEEK'S STAR

A large sample edition of the Weekly Star will be issued next week under the management of Mr Enos Baldwin It will contain in addition to the regular matter of the paper an outline sketch of Marion county's improved stock Mr Baldwin has visited nearly every stable, flock and herd of thoroughbred stock in the county, and has been collecting material on improved stock since 1887

THE waterworks problem will come up before the council at the special session next week and in all probability an ordinance will be introduced to submit the question of the city building the works at the general election in November We understand that a majority of the councilmen favor this plan and they are wise enough to see that the present affords an opportune time to carry such a proposition For our part we are not partial to either plan but under the circumstances are somewhat like the old maid praying for a husband who said "Oh, Lord, anybody" If we could be assured that city waterworks could be managed by a non partisan board of trustees, as wisely and carefully as the non partisan school board, we shouldn't hesitate one minute to endorse the city plan There will be opposition to whatever is done, for the only harmonious belief we see entertained is that Marion needs the completion of the works and needs it badly

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A GREAT many Republicans are greatly kicking on the alleged newspaper—"Tariff Reform Advocate"—being distributed through the post office Now we do not assume the task of defending postmaster Tristram, for we know the distribution isn't according to Hoyle or Dickinson, in fact it isn't a newspaper at all, but we assume that sauce for the goose is likewise sauce for the gander. Republican postmasters aided their party in the campaigns of the past just as Democratic postmasters do now, with perhaps a slight variation as to the way of doing it, and it is not the proper caper to squeal on these literary distributions Every man that gets "Tariff Reform Advocate" will know it is a Democratic campaign sheet with the man milking on the wrong side of the cow, and if he doesn't care to read it he can throw it away or refuse to take it out

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WHEN you ask third party men why they run Prohibition tickets in the prohibition States of Maine, Iowa and Kansas, they tell you that the Republican party do not endorse the prohibition law, that they do not claim the law as their own, and therefore that they do not enforce it That the law is a dead letter where there is no prohibition party to enforce it But if an anti prohibitionist tells them that prohibition will not prohibit, they refer them to the success of the law in these States! They tell them the open saloon has been driven from these prohibition States, and that the number of criminals and paupers have been reduced 75 per cent Can't Prohibitionists be consistent?

THE result of the Maine election is most gratifying to the Republicans The campaign just closed was the hottest contest in the history of that State, the Democrats having used money and speakers, tracts and pamphlets freely to reduce the average Republican majority They did not expect to elect their men, but hoped to show the country that the Republican party is falling to pieces by Maine's returning a lower majority for them The result, in spite of these, show that the Republicans are full of vim, vigor and victory, they gaining between 7,000 and 8,000 on the plurality of the election in 1884, and over 20,000 over the election in 1880

ONE does not usually "neighbor" with all his neighbors He chooses such families for neighbors—to buy and sell, to lend and borrow—as he thinks will harmonize with his notions of righteousness and equity There are neighbors who are good buyers but poor payers, good borrowers but poor lenders An industrious man does not like to exchange work with a lazy man A wise man will not employ his neighbor's boys and let his own run idle It would be very unwise for Uncle Samuel to employ his neighbor's children and permit his own children to grow up in idleness, or compel them to work at starvation prices

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SENATOR CULLOM, of Illinois, has introduced into the Senate a bill, which, if passed, will abolish "Trusts" the penalty being a heavy fine and imprisonment for the violation of the measure This is a move in the right direction The country is a committee of the whole, now engaged in matters pertaining to the welfare of her manufacturing interests and while she is at it, "Trusts" should be made to disband, as they are not in the interest of the people, but subserve only the selfish greed of the few who are interested in them

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OWING to the alleged [illegible] of the Congressional nominee there will be an extra endeavor made by the democracy to reduce Col Cooper's vote below that of the party in this county We have only to say that the interests of Marion county Republicans are to be most promoted by a cordial support—a gain for the pleasant and able Colonel if possible If any of the party balk it will have the effect of ruining our chances in the future and place us in bad repute where there is no [illegible] feeling A few fellows feel constrained to be obstinate without knowing what for, and they are not good Republicans Cooper's reelection is as certain as the coming of election day, and if we really have any fellows who seriously intend to attempt to make a bad showing for Marion county we are forced to remind them in the language of Bro Price "so small that they have to stand on a brick to kick a duck"

CLEVELAND'S letter of acceptance came Monday and it apparently pleased the democracy, and Mr Harrison's came along Wednesday and is highly satisfactory to the Republicans, so both sides are rejoicing over these campaign documents Of course they were a long while coming but that seems to make no great difference now Those who feared either would refuse to accept have all fears allayed

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GOV HILL has been renominated for that office by the New York Democracy, and the dear Mugwumps are unceremoniously snubbed Just what this peculiar political race will do is not known but nobody seems to care They are small potatoes anyhow and the fact that the New York Democracy gave them a parting kick is peculiarly pleasing

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FOR two weeks Congressman McKinley has been by his sick wife's bedside in Canton, day and night Greater devotion than his could not be shown and although the demand for his presence in congress is almost imperative he will not leave his wife for a moment She is recovering

Footpads at Work

A daring attempt at robbery was made on Joe Turney as he was going to his father's home on east Center street Thursday night The bold footpads had evidently conceived the idea that Mr Turney was the possessor of a roll of money and singled him out for an easy victim for he passes along the street without noticing any thing or person When he was crossing the alley running between J Tribley's and D McWilliams' two strangers stepped up to him and inquired about some direction and the one in front attempted to thrust his hand inside Mr Turney's coat He pushed him away and as he did so was struck by the accomplice with a rock or some other heavy weapon that nearly laid him out At this moment Bricklayer Lewis came along, and the footpads took to their heels without any further attack

Mr Turney was considerably hurt by the blow received but not seriously so, and is around today as usual The attempt to rob him, however, of what he did not have was certainly a bold one, and the first of the kind in Marion in a long while

Marion Markets

The farmer will find the following prices paid for his products by Marion buyers the list is corrected on Friday of each week

Wheat (new)	60@75
Wheat (old)	90
Corn	40
Oats (new)	22
Oats (old)	30
Butter	11
Eggs	13
Lard	8
Cattle	[illegible]
Hogs	5½
Sheep	[illegible]
Wool	22@27
Potatoes (new)	[illegible]
Clover seed	[illegible]

A Pension Fraud
(Delaware Herald)

A party is traveling throughout the State against whom we would caution ex soldiers He represents himself as a special government agent and claims to be able to obtain increase in pensions He makes a pretended examination fixes the prices of his work gets the money and then decamps Have nothing to do with him

Sunburn Without Heat

Ironworkers, glassworkers and others are constantly exposed to a heat of 400 or 500 degs F and yet do not become burned and there can be little doubt that the enormous radiation from heated rocks and valleys in addition to the direct rays of the sun, make up an amount of heat far greater than is ever experienced on even a very sunny snow slope and yet one does not become sunburned No doubt the surface of the snow reflects and diffuses much heat but certainly far less than it receives as heat rays are absorbed and rendered latent by the snow melting and evaporation Experience fully corroborates this for one may lie on one's back and freely expose the face for long periods to the sun and yet remains unburned There must therefore be some one factor in sunburn than heat alone

In discussing the subject with Professor Tyndall he added the very interesting and significant fact that he was never more burned on snow than while experimenting with the electric light at the North Foreland lighthouse where there was no heat sufficient to produce such an effect I am aware that sometimes in peculiar conditions of the atmosphere the direct sun's rays will burn I have met with some singular instances where several persons have been burned on the same day, even in England who had never previously suffered in that way I am further aware that sometimes not always in a dead calm on a ship's deck one may be severely sunburned and that in tacking the same may occasionally happen

Masks and veils have long been used as a protection on snow and are more or less successful brown veils and glasses in my experience being the most efficient As bearing up this I may mention that a friend of mine after an ascent on snow had an enormously swollen face and I observed that in the general swelling there were many pits and depressions and that each pit corresponded to a freckle The irritating rays had been intercepted by the brown color of the freckle —Nature

Lap Dogs and Footmen

There is another thing about life in London that struck me as sensible At the shop doors the iron seats on one side for the footmen and opposite a bench with steel chains A carriage drives up and a lady alights with her dog The footman closes the carriage door and the vehicle drives off to make room for another Then the footman takes her ladyship's canine pet and chains it to the bench while he seats himself on the other I have seen as many as five pretty little dogs fastened in this way and so accustomed are they to the method there is no quarreling I have an idea they exchange gossip as London cres outside and it would be interesting to know what these dogs think of high life in London —Marshall P Wilder in New York Herald

Help for Harvard Students

A new help to student work is for a professor to gather out of the whole library such books (no matter how many) as he wishes his classes especially to study These are put in an alcove under his name his pupils having access to them all day and take them over night, returning them next morning The plan is new, but it grows in favor In 1880 thirty-two teachers thus reserved 8,830 books In 1886 fifty six teachers reserved 5,640 All books lent out numbered in 1880 11,950, in 1886, 60 195 This rate of increase greatly outruns that of the number of students It speaks of an increasing industry and productiveness And the best thing about the intellectual life here is that it is hopeful and not timid—it looks forward —American Magazine

A New Portable Cooker

It is stated that the French government has ordered 20 000 of the new portable cooker for camp purposes A few days ago it was shown in London to a gastronomic and scientific party of people To prove the powers of the invention the inventor Mr Wanzer served up a dinner of three courses which basted itself for thirty persons the entire cost of heating and cooking being less than two pence and the arrangement goes by clock work The inventor claims to have discovered a potent heat in steam and this is the basis of the invention —Once a Week

More Durable Ink Needed

President Bayles of the New York board of health, lately called attention to the subject of the use of more durable ink, and enforced his words by saying that it was of importance to people all over the land He says that very many of the records of births, deaths and marriages received at the office of the board are written in aniline inks, and that the paper upon which these fugitive fluids are used becomes in ten years perfectly blank, the ink having entirely evaporated —Cincinnati Commercial Gazette

Concerning Eyesight

The inhabitants of mountainous districts and of dry, elevated table lands may have a better sight than dwellers in low, humid and level regions although just the reverse may be the case Among European nations the Germans are generally supposed to have weak eyes, owing some imagine, to their excessive indulgence in tobacco, while others attribute the supposed decay to the form of type used in their books which requires closer looking at than ours in reading —Longman's Magazine

What a Philosopher Said

There recently died in this city a well known Boston merchant of convivial habits and who was known as a good liver in an epicurean sense Among those who attended the funeral were two friends, one of whom, said to the other "J—— ought to have outlived twenty years longer he had a constitution equal to it"

"Yes" replied the philosopher of the two an ex member of the senate "a man inherits his constitution, but he makes his own by-laws" —Boston Budget

Boat Building of Old

It is sad to think of the trouble Robinson Crusoe put himself to when he undertook to make himself a boat Had he been up in archaeology he would have hollowed out a tree trunk with red hot stones His ancestors appear to have used this rude, but effective method A canoe found recently in the Tunhovd herd in Central Norway has proved to have been fashioned after this manner It is in good condition and will be shown at the museum of Christiania —Detroit Free Press

A New Nickel Coated Bullet

A new bullet proposed for the English army is of an unusually small caliber, and is encased in an outer sheet of nickel which increases its power of penetration It is used with a rifle of greater thickness of barrel in which a heavier charge than usual can be fired Several hundred of the rifles have been made for experimental use —New York Sun

Do Not Suffer any Longer

Knowing that a cough can be checked in a day and the first stages of consumption broken in a week we hereby guarantee Acker's English Cough Remedy, and will refund the money to all who buy take it as per directions and do not find our statement correct

J Denison & Co

With the dead body of a daily paper on its hands and the county printing snatched away by a rival the Bowling Green Gazette is in a pretty hard place and proprietors have tired of running a newspaper for glory alone

---

John Garland convicted Alliance bookkeeper, on his way to Cleveland workhouse, jumped from the train and escaped Town cracked it because he wouldn't have to show up now

---

Captain H A Williams Millersburg swimmer floated down the Mississippi River from Alton to St Louis with his legs tied by the hands and his hands tied behind his back He started at 10 a m and arrived at St Louis at 6 o'clock in the evening, a large number of people being on the bank to receive him He floated all the way on his back and was accompanied by a few friends in a small boat The distance is 25 miles

---

By Delicacy of Flavor

And the efficacy of its action have rendered the famous California liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs, immensely popular It cleanses and tones up the clogged and feverish system and dispels Headaches Colds and Fevers

Sold by H C Hoffman & Co and H H Clacken & Co druggists

We find in fashion journals on calling down the bustle an observing editor in Frankfort finds that nine tenths of the misses pretty either had no bustle at all or wore a modest sort of compromise

PROHIBITION COLUMN.

[This column is conducted by the County Prohibitionists, who are solely responsible for its contents]

Ex Old Sherman

The following correspondence between our Prohibitionist friend Capt Ritter and the Cincinnati liquor organ is interesting

Indianapolis, Aug 20, 1888

Editor Southwest

DEAR SIR In an editorial in your paper of June 9th ult, you refer to Senator John Sherman having met the liquor dealers of Cincinnati in a saloon over the Rhine, just previous to last election and there made promises and gave assurances that their interests should be protected in the approaching legislature of Ohio, if they stood by the Republican party I desire to know whether Gen Sherman has made any denial or offered any correction to the case as stated by you in your paper A response to this would be highly appreciated by the undersigned Yours, respectfully

E I RITTER

E I Ritter—The Southwest makes no statements except on what it believes to be good authority John Sherman did do precisely as claimed by this paper, and we have the assurance from brewers and saloon keepers who there met and shook hands with him Further, Governor Foraker and his henchmen are playing the same game now temporizing and promising all kinds to our liquor interests, if they will support the Republican ticket this fall

John Sherman—nor his friends—has not and will not deny a single statement made by us Will not because we are prepared to back all charges with specifications and affidavits—Ed Southwest

The Grand National Rally

The grand feature of the campaign will be the National rally at Columbus during the Centennial there The commissioners have arranged to give each of the three parties one day in which to make themselves as agreeable as they can The Prohibition day is October 11th, and arrangements are being pushed to make this the grandest National demonstration of the whole campaign

On the Centennial grounds, there has been erected a grand auditorium capable of accommodating ten thousand people The speaking will be in this room There will be present Gen Fisk Dr Brooks, Sam Small, Dr Leonard, Van Bennett, Chapman Duke and probably Rev Hester the "Black Knight" of California The exercises of the day will consist of a grand parade of marching companies in the morning to be reviewed by Gen Fisk and Dr Brooks This will be followed by speaking in the auditorium There will be more speaking in the afternoon In the evening there will be another grand parade up in the city, and speaking in the State House Speaker Square Choice Prohibition music will add to the attractions

Prohibition Playing Out

This is the cry from the Republicans only, Let us see what are the facts Four years ago our state conventions were attended by 50 to 150 persons, this year there has not been a state convention in the United States that did not have from 400 to 800 delegates, and the conventions were attended by from 1000 to 5000 people, and such enthusiasm has never been known and the best men of the earth compose the conventions

---

The legalized saloon is the creature of law and Gen Fisk has well said that it must perish by law and the hand of the law's executor Let us remember that it exists today by the consent of the citizens of this State Let us see then where we stand The saloon keeper in the prosecution of his business is murdering his victims and bringing untold woe on thousands of women and children and we by conscious consent have become "accessories before the fact," to all the crimes committed by and through the saloon, and the law holds an accessory before the fact "equally guilty" with the principal Is there no way then to escape this fearful responsibility? It appears there is for every one who believes in the prohibition of saloons and its infamies, may register his convictions at the ballot box for its destruction A citizen who believes in prohibition and votes the Democratic ticket has given the lie to his convictions by registering his franchise in favor of license—a system abhorrent to every true Prohibitionist So also the "good Prohibitionist as you are" who votes the Republican ticket, has, while performing the supreme act of citizenship registered his only voice in government as in favor of saloon continuance under an eternal principle of "taxation" He has therefore given the lie to his convictions and stands unequivocally with the friends of the saloon and in no sense for Prohibition

---

"We reaffirm our unswerving devotion to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the States and Territories of the Union" —Republican platform of 1888

What does this high sounding pronouncement mean?

What did the hundreds of liquor men who voted for it at the Chicago convention and what do the hundreds of thousands of saloon keepers who are shouting for it understand it to mean?

Those words or their equivalents have been the slogan or rallying cry of the Rum Power from the beginning of the war

---

The labored effort of temperance men who hang by the eyelids to the g o p is simply to try to convince themselves that theirs is not as bad as the Democratic party The late John B Finch said "you place before us two eggs the one rotten the other only tolerable" We choose neither but wait, if necessary until the hen lays a fresh egg

---

We learn from the Chicago Post that at Grayville, Ill, a Mr Pender asked all the Republicans and Democrats who would make their ballot a subject of care and prayer to rise, and they all promptly sat still Which was very wise if they intended to vote the old ticket

---

The Voice of August 11 has three columns of interviews with leading Indianapolis liquor dealers all of whom are earnest enthusiastic supporters of Harrison and speak for him a "liberal and broad minded" sentiment toward the saloon business

The [illegible] of Death

[illegible] pains in [illegible] sinking at the pit [illegible] of appetite feverishness [illegible] are all positive evidence of [illegible] No matter how it [illegible] must be [illegible] death Acker's English Blood Elixir has never failed to remove scrofulous or syphilitic poisons sold under a positive guarantee

J Denison & Co

When you want something to tend strictly to business and cure a cough or cold, get Dr Fenner's Cough Honey

---

John Kennon, the oldest telegraph operator in the country, has resigned his office at Norwalk He is nearly 90 years of age and has held the Norwalk Western union office for 40 years John Kennon the Siberian traveler and author, is his son

Syrup of Figs

Is Nature's own true Laxative It is the most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to Cleanse the System when Bilious or Costive, to dispel Headaches, Colds and Fevers, to Cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion Piles etc Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco Cal

Sold only by H H Clacken & Co and H C Hoffman & Co druggists

Better Than Suicide

Professor Arnold says "An incurable dyspeptic is justified in committing suicide" We will guarantee to cure any dyspeptic within three months by Acker's English Dyspepsia Tablets

J Denison & Co

Banker Z [illegible] of Urbana is taking his first plunge in newspaper business with a long jump He bought two daily and two weekly papers and only has two more to gobble up before he will control the whole press of the country

---

Sallow complexion and listless [illegible] the blood is not sufficient [illegible] nervous system means [illegible] all of which is accomplished by Dr Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic Use his Cough Honey for all coughs, his Golden Relief in all pains and stomach and bowel disorders, his Kidney and Backache Cure in lame back, dropsy and all kidney disorders, his German Eye Salve in sore eyes, cracked skin and piles his Capitol Bitters for appetite and strength.

Parents Criminally Guilty

More than half of all deaths occur before six years of age An army of innocent, lovely children are swept needlessly away each year Parents are criminally responsible for this The death rate of children in England is less than half this Acker's English Baby Soother has done more to bring this about than all other causes combined You can't afford to be without it

J Denison & Co

In reporting the item about a dollar being an inch and a quarter in diameter and a half a dollar one inch the Hubbard Enterprise remarks that it has about fifty yards of subscriptions due that seems to be [illegible], time crawling in

STOP [illegible] IF YOU ARE.

[illegible] it will cost you nothing, [illegible] saving your own life [illegible] there are any [illegible] buy a bottle of [illegible] COUGH SYRUP and will send it [illegible] they [illegible] we will refund [illegible] the [illegible] is not [illegible] Ohio [illegible] in spring [illegible] three doctors had [illegible] they told [illegible] in the world could not [illegible] that he could [illegible] the neighborhood [illegible] of advertising [illegible] bought one bottle [illegible] SYRUP and some [illegible] relief at once, [illegible] he could walk [illegible] taught [illegible] than he ever [illegible]

[illegible] Postmaster.

Read what the [illegible] has to say for him

SPRINGBORO, OHIO, April 17, 1888

[illegible] White Lead [illegible] weeks I got [illegible] could hardly [illegible] Dayton could [illegible] to Springboro [illegible] The [illegible] my father [illegible] unable [illegible] doctor in the [illegible]

My brother got me a bottle of your Gerhard's Mexican Syrup at [illegible] I commenced to take it and got relief at once and have been continually improving since taking the first dose The Doctor told my father the Syrup could do me no good but I think he would have thought differently had he been here even after taking the first dose I am now about well I give my word, and what is better it's true! Mexican Syrup You may publish this if you like, that others may know what good it will do them Any one may write me upon the subject at Springboro Ohio

Yours respectfully CHARLES NEILEY

[illegible]

GERHARD [illegible] CO.

CINCINNATI O

A Toilet Luxury

[illegible] Ayer's Hair Vigor [illegible] youthful freshness [illegible] and gray hair [illegible] hair from falling, [illegible] and stimulates [illegible] growth

[illegible] hair which was [illegible] falling, and, in spite of [illegible] preparations [illegible] thinner [illegible] persuaded to [illegible] Two bottles of [illegible] stopped the hair [illegible] new growth [illegible]

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

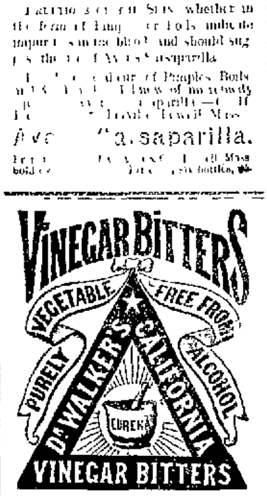
Sold by [illegible] Perfumers

[illegible] whether in the form of [illegible] indicate impurity in the blood and should suggest the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla

[illegible] of Pimples Boils [illegible] I know of no remedy [illegible] Sarsaparilla [illegible] Lowell Mass

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

[illegible] Lowell Mass [illegible] six bottles, $5



THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

And Health Restorer Cures all kinds of Headache within thirty Minutes Try it.

GEO W DAVIS of 81 Burgundy st New Orleans La writes under the May 26th 1888 as follows I have been a great sufferer [illegible] for fifteen years [illegible] I have just used three bottles of Vinegar Bitters and it has done me more good [illegible] Springs It is the best medicine [illegible]

JOSEPH J EAGAN of No 7 [illegible] New York says I have not been without Vinegar Bitters for the past twelve years and consider it a whole medicine chest in our family

MRS MATTIE FERGUSON of Dryden N Y says Vinegar Bitters is the best medicine I ever tried it saved my life

[illegible] BAILEY of Humboldt Iowa says Vinegar Bitters cured me of paralysis ten years ago and recently it cured me of rheumatism

MRS WM A DAVIS, of Franklin N J says I have suffered greatly from Indigestion and bowel troubles and Vinegar Bitters gave good relief

JAMES H DWYER of Webster Mass writes I always use Vinegar Bitters as a spring medicine and have the best of health

[illegible] of Monticello [illegible] New York writes I find it Vinegar Bitters the [illegible] tonic

VINEGAR BITTERS

It is the only Temperance Bitters known [illegible] stimulate the Brain and quiets the nerves regulates the Bowels and renders a perfect Blood circulation through the human veins which is sure to restore perfect health A beautiful book free

Address R H McDONALD DRUG CO

532 Washington Street New York

SEA-SALT SOAP

Possesses the tonic purifying properties of sea salt curing all local skin and scalp diseases pimples blotches eczema tetter chafing etc It is made from perfectly pure materials and is most healing and invigorating to the skin keeping it in a fresh clean and healthy condition Sold by druggists and fancy goods dealers or sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts or three for 60 cts by the proprietors

R H McDONALD DRUG CO

532 Washington street New York

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS Best Cough Syrup Tastes good Use in time Sold by druggists CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life —A H DOWELL, Editor Enquirer Edenton, N C, April 23, 1887

PISO

The BEST Cough Medicine is PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION Children take it without objection By all druggists 25c

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS Best Cough Syrup Tastes good Use in time Sold by druggists CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

ASK FOR THE Duplex!

No bones over hip to break

Quickly and perfectly adjusted to the form

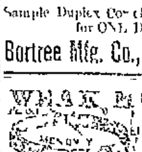
Double Bone! Double Steel! Double Seam

WARRANTED.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Sample Duplex Corset by mail, post paid for ONE DOLLAR

Bortree Mfg. Co., Jackson, Mich.



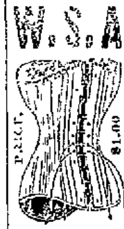
WEAK MEN [illegible]

[illegible]

SANDEN ELECTRIC CO 822 BROADWAY NEW YORK.

NEW INVENTION IN LACING.

W. S. A. CORSET



with self adjusting lacing can be changed from tight to loose fitting in five seconds, without removing from the person

NEVER REQUIRES NEW LACES OR STEELS

Laces will not SHOW THROUGH the Dress

The healthiest, best fitting and most comfortable Corset made

THE SELF ADJUSTING CORSET CO

120 FRANKLIN ST, NEW YORK CITY

Factory Rochester N Y

MEN ONLY. Cure for weakness, nervousness lack of manly vigor, development, etc [illegible] LOOK FREE, Erie Med Co Buffalo N Y

Legal Notice.

SANFORD W DEVORE of Lane Franklin County in the State of Kansas Tabitha Bixler of Williams Hamilton County State of Iowa Ivy A Howland of Allison Butler County State of Iowa Sarah E Howland of Eagle Grove, Wright County State of Iowa Samuel D Wyatt and John K Wyatt of Williams Hamilton County State of Iowa Frank H Dutton of Grand Junction, Green County State of Iowa Minnie P Irvin of Allison, Butler County State of Iowa Kate L Irvin and Ida Irvin of Chicago Cook County State of Illinois will take notice that a petition was filed against them on the 4th day of May, A D 1888 in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County State of Ohio by Ruth E Byers and is now pending (case No 5185) wherein said Ruth E Byers demands partition of the following real estate to wit

FIRST TRACT—Situated in the Township of Waldo County of Marion in the State of Ohio bounded and described as follows to wit Beginning at a stone at the northwest corner of the southwest part of lot No 7 and the southwest corner of Shaffer's land thence south [illegible] west along the line between lots 6 and 7 eighty three (83) rods and 15 links to a post thence south 88° east [illegible] rods to the center of the Olentangy River thence northerly along the center of said River with its meanderings [illegible] rods to a stone in the center of said river thence north 88° west 123 poles to the place of beginning containing 70 acres being the same land set off and assigned to Lavina Wyatt, widow of Samuel D Wyatt deceased for her dower estate in the suit of partition wherein D H Wyatt was plaintiff against J B Wyatt et al, at the November term A D 1863 Marion County Court of Common Pleas

SECOND TRACT Also the following described tract or parcel of land situated in the same Township, County and State, described as follows to wit Beginning at a post in the southwest corner of the piece of land above described thence south [illegible] west along the lot line between lots Nos 5 and 6 24 rods to a post thence south [illegible] 130 rods to the center of the Olentangy River, to a stone north 1½° west along the center of said River to the southeast corner of the dower lot aforesaid thence north 8° west along the south line of said dower lot 127 rods to a post in the east line of said lot No 6, thence north 1° east along said line 68 rods to a post thence north 8° west 75 rods to the place of beginning, containing forty six acres of land being the same land set off and assigned to Lavina Wyatt in severalty in the suit in partition of D H Wyatt vs J B Wyatt and others at the November term A D 1863

THIRD TRACT—Also situated in the County of Marion Township of Waldo in the State of Ohio bounded and described as follows Beginning at a stone on the line between lots Nos 6 and [illegible] in section No [illegible] one hundred and seventeen (117) rods and twenty three (23) links 25° west from the northwest corner of said lot No 6 thence on said line aforesaid south 2¼ west seventeen (17) rods and eleven and one half (11½) links to a stone thence north 8° west fifty eight (58) rods and nine (9) links to a stone on the west line of said lot No 6 on said line north 25° east sixteen and one-half (16½) rods to a stone and [illegible] inches in diameter north 3½ east [illegible] links thence south 88° east fifty eight (58) rods and eight (8) links to the place of beginning, containing six and nineteen one hundredths acres more or less

And that at the next term of said Court the said Ruth E Byers will apply for an order that partition be made of said Premises

Said defendants are required to answer said petition by [illegible] day of November 1888 or the order will be taken as prayed for in said petition

Dated this [illegible] day of September A D 1888

RUTH E BYERS

By R T [illegible] Her Attorney

Legal Notice.

THOMAS J SEARLES of the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania is hereby notified that Hattie L Searles did on the 11th day of September A D 1888, file her petition for divorce in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas within and for the county of Marion and State of Ohio charging the said Thomas J Searles with extreme cruelty towards her and adultery with one Mrs Emma Johnston which petition will stand for hearing at the next term of said Court

Dated this 11th day of September A D 1888

HATTIE L SEARLES

By M A Payne Her Attorney

Legal Notice.

JOHN CARROLL whose place of residence is unknown is hereby notified that on the [illegible] day of [illegible] A D 1888 Minnie G Carroll filed her petition against him in the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County charging the said John Carroll with extreme cruelty and gross neglect of duty toward her and praying that she may be divorced from the said John Carroll and that the custody of their child be decreed to her, and for all proper relief Said petition will be heard at the next term of said court

MINNIE G CARROLL

By M A PAYNE Her Attorney

ESTABLISHED 1839.

1839 1888.

MARION COUNTY BANK.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - $100,000 00.

Hereby acknowledges unlimited liability as the partners and owners I S Reed R H Johnson [illegible] for all the debts of the Bank [illegible] the public the most ample security [illegible] the capital which is duly sworn [illegible] The safe conservative quiet methods we have followed while they show no [illegible] gains [illegible] safe and remunerative [illegible] continued Good, safe business men will be treated liberally and accommodated at legal rates to the extent of safe Banking Drafts on Europe sold direct Home paper bought The old Pioneer Bank has never suspended or failed to pay on call in all its long history In soliciting business we do not claim to be able to make an insolvent solvent or to lend money never to be paid or to wait beyond the limit of safety but we have the means of our own to be liberal to our customers as far as safety [illegible] permit Call and see us

March 1 [illegible] I S REED Prest

School Examinations.

THE School Examiners of Marion County Ohio will meet for the examination of teachers

September 29th

October 13th

October 27th

Examination will commence at 8 a m and no applications will be received after 10 a m All examinations will be written and positively no private examinations will be granted A fee of 50 cents will be charged on admission to the examination and each applicant will furnish an envelope stamped and addressed to him or herself in which a certificate or notice of failure will be forwarded Applicants will be graded on a scale of 10 No certificate will be granted when the grade in any branch of study falls below 5 in average of [illegible]

7 secures a Certificate for 1 year
[illegible] 2 years
[illegible] 3 years,
9 4 years,
10 5 years

Four years experience also will be necessary in order to obtain No 4 and two terms to obtain No 3 Knowledge of the theory and practice of teaching and preparations for the work and success in the school room will also have an influence in determining the class of certificate

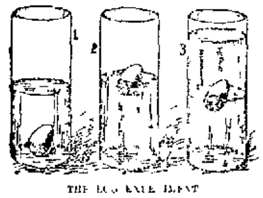
LEWIS BANCK
H G YOUNG } Examiners
W A SAUER

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

THINGS THAT ARE TALKED ABOUT IN THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD

An Egg Experiment That Illustrates in a Simple but Very Effective Manner the Difference in the Specific Gravity of Liquids

The egg experiment shown in the accompanying illustration while without novelty, is, says The Scientific American, interesting on account of its simplicity and effectiveness.



THE EGG EXPERIMENT

Two pint tumblers or similar vessel are necessary for this experiment. Half fill one with water and the other with strong brine. Into the water drop an egg. It goes to the bottom (see Fig. 1). An egg dropped into the brine floats (Fig. 2). By carefully pouring the brine through a long funnel or through a funnel with an attached tube which will reach the bottom of the tumbler containing the pure water, the water and the egg will be lifted and the egg will float in equilibrium at the middle of the tumbler (Fig. 3).

The first experiment shows that the egg is a little more dense than pure water, the second that brine is more dense than the egg, and the third that the egg can be supported in equilibrium between two liquids of different densities.

Photography as a Detective

Photography is gaining prominence in the criminal courts. With its help a Berlin merchant was lately convicted of crooked ways in keeping his accounts. The slight differences in color of inks were made manifest in the photograph. In the copy blue inks appear nearly white, black inks, on the contrary, almost black. A contemporary states that the books of the accused were submitted to a photographer who took off the pages concerned and brought into court the most undoubted ocular proofs of the illegitimate after entry of some of the accounts. A subsequent chemical test substantiated this evidence.

The photography is to be preferred to the chemical test, explains Scientific American, because it brings its proofs into court, and submits them to inspection at the same time leaving the document under examination unharmed, while the results of a chemical test must be taken on the evidence of the chemist alone and the writing examined is perhaps destroyed. In another case similar to the above the changing of the date of a note by an insignificant erasure and addition was proved by means of photography.

Irrigation of the Arid Region

The appropriation of $250,000 for the purpose of investigating the extent to which the arid region of the United States can be redeemed by irrigation, and the segregation of the irrigable lands and for the selection of sites for reservoirs and other hydraulic works necessary for the storage and utilization of water for irrigation, and to make the necessary maps, which was attached to the sundry civil appropriation bill by the senate, will be agreed to by the house. In authorizing the beginning of this important work the government enters upon an enterprise of greater magnitude than any of the kind it has ever engaged in. Director Powell of the Geological survey has estimated that of the arid region now not susceptible of cultivation, 15 per cent, or 150,000 square miles, or an area exceeding that of one half the land now cultivated in the United States, may be redeemed.

Egg Shell Method of Preserving Food

The egg shell method of preserving food, particularly meat, without cans, recently patented, consists essentially in enclosing the meat or other article in an extensible wrapper, such as animal membrane, and subjecting it to a sterilizing steam heat long enough to kill off all germs. It is then immersed in melted vaseline, which forms a permanent coating on hardening, and finally enclosed in a protective wrapper, such as gauze coated with plaster of Paris, or the coating of plaster of Paris may be applied directly on the expansible envelope as the article is placed in a bath of vaseline or other plastic substance, the package thus prepared being wrapped in paper or tinfoil.

An Amusing Experiment

A very amusing experiment may be performed, claims Popular Science News, by taking a saturated solution of nitrate of potash (saltpeter) and with a quill pen or fine brush drawing any picture, design or words upon a piece of white unsized paper. The lines should be kept away from each other and the ends must join exactly in a continuous outline, like the elephant in the illustration. When dry, the lines will be nearly invisible, but if one of them be touched with the glowing end of an extinguished match, a spark of fire will run through the paper, following the lines already traced and cutting out the design as if with an invisible knife.

A FIRE DRAWING

This experiment is explained by the chemical constitution of the saltpeter. This salt contains a large amount of oxygen, which is only feebly combined, and it readily leaves the potash and unites with the carbon of the paper, when heated to the point of ignition. The heat developed by the combustion is not sufficient to ignite the paper except where it has been saturated with the oxygen giving salt, and so the spark of fire, which is really only an indication of a violent chemical action, follows the lines previously traced. If an actual flame was brought into contact with the paper, of course the whole would be consumed, but the heat of the glowing charcoal is just sufficient to start the combustion by the aid of the oxygen in the saltpeter.

Salt may be placed on the table in the large cut glass or silver cellars inherited from one's grandmother. Guests transfer a portion of it to individual cellars with the old time salt spoon.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE

A New Process for Decorating Screens, Dados, Plaques, Frames, etc.

A new art process for the decoration of surfaces has been introduced which is calculated to attract interest, says Decorator and Furnisher. It consists in the drying and metalized treatment of leaves and plants, which are so prepared as to be fixed on grounds of various kinds and applied to fire screens, dados, plaques, picture frames and other suitable articles.

The leaves and stalks of plants, having been dried by artificial heat, are artistically arranged and fastened in place; they are next covered with a coating of gum arabic, a camel's hair brush being used for the purpose, and this coating is followed by the application of any of the metallic colors imported with the vehicle provided by manufacturers for their use.

Taking, for instance, a panel, the plants and leaves are arranged on it according to a set design. Leaves and branches will be found sufficiently supple for arrangement in any position. Some of the leaves may completely stand out from the ground, others be only slightly attached and have their edges brought forward. The attachment is made with glue. The leaves and stems may be colored according to nature, or given a uniform tint.

Household Pests

In response to offers of prizes housewives from every section of the country have been communicating to Good Housekeeping, a household magazine, their remedies for various household pests. The remedies suggested by these correspondents for the buffalo bug are few in number and include naphtha, aqua ammonia and the East Indian insect powder. One correspondent affirms that the man has not been born who can prove it sure death to the buffalo carpet bugs. Naphtha is the most common remedy.

To any readers who want to experiment with aqua ammonia, which a housewife assures will kill all the pests on the lists except flies, it is advised to obtain a quart of aqua ammonia and a large oiler and fill any broken place in the plastering and every crack, not forgetting the floor. It is claimed that this will not discolor paint, hurt varnish or fade carpets. For Buffalo bugs saturate the infested places. The fumes, it is said, will kill.

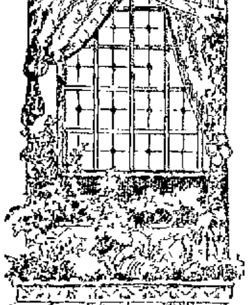
Judging by the number of remedies suggested for bedbugs, it would appear that these insects head the list of household pests. The remedies include Persian insect powder, alum water, corrosive sublimate, quicksilver, with white of egg, kerosene, salt water, borax, fumigation with sulphur and oil of sassafras. An Alabama correspondent advises the use of the oil from the red sassafras to be applied with a feather or brush to the crevices and woodwork of the bedsteads infested.

Advocates of alum water advise that the alum be dissolved in water, one pound to two scant quarts of water; apply with a brush, boiling hot, to all the joints and crevices of bedstead, floor and mop boards. The quicksilver and egg are mixed together thoroughly with an old steel knife, one ounce of quicksilver to the white of one egg; this mixture is daubed on wherever the bugs are likely to appear.

A Pennsylvania correspondent who advocates the most common of remedies—i. e., corrosive sublimate—after making two or three applications of the sublimate finishes up with an application of quicksilver and white of egg.

A Handsome Window Arrangement

Very attractive effects may be obtained by skillful treatment of the window upon a stair landing, for which the handsome arrangement shown in the cut may be taken as an example.



HANDSOME WINDOW ARRANGEMENT

The window here represented is of stained glass hung with flowered silk looped with heavy cord ornaments and tassels. A box and tray of repousse brass filled with choice plants and ferns is placed against the dado of Japanese leather paper, which enhances the effect of flower and foliage. A pretty variation of this design could be arranged by the use of some of the various imitations or substitutes for stained glass with cretonnes of good coloring for hangings, while a wooden box and tray in rustic work will appropriately replace the more costly brass.

French Fashions and Floral Designs

The return to French fashions in house furnishing has revived floral designs for carpets, cretonnes and other upholstery and curtain materials. New carpets show graceful, irregular designs of flowers in pale tints, on very light grounds, of which ecru and cream are most popular. Cretonnes and glazed chintzes represent popular fabrics for upholstery and curtains in country houses and are equally appropriate in any room from parlor to chamber.

Brilliant Window Decoration

Painted designs may be executed on paper or linen in aniline colors that will appear semi transparent against the light, even with several layers placed on each other, if the paper or linen is first dipped in camphor and allowed to dry. Decorator and Furnisher suggests ornamental forms thus colored and cut out as brilliant adornment for windows.

One Thing and Another

Cut fresh lemons in thin slices and divide these into four parts. A good garnish for salads and made dishes.

Fine table cloths and napkins should not be used so long as to become much soiled. Vigorous rubbing will then be needed to clean them, and this wears them out.

Pour boiling hot water into the kitchen sink every day, and two or three times a week put a large lump of washing soda over the drain pipe and there will be no bad odors.

Twenty drops of carbolic acid evaporated from a hot shovel will go far to banish flies from a room, while a bit of camphor gum, the size of a walnut, held over a lamp till it is consumed, will do the same for the festive mosquito.

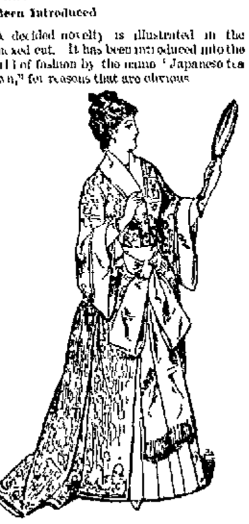
In using the finger bowl, dip the tips of the finger into the water, rinse them quickly and dry on the napkin.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

FASHIONS IN DRESS THAT HAVE FOUND FAVOR

A Japanese Tea Gown Which Is Picturesque in Effects and Unlike Any Other House Robes That Have as Yet Been Introduced

A decided novelty is illustrated in the annexed cut. It has been introduced into the world of fashion by the name "Japanese tea gown," for reasons that are obvious.



JAPANESE TEA GOWN

This gown is in point of fact, a loose princess robe in flowered brocade, enriched with gold embroidery and facings of either silk or China crape in the lighter shade of the brocade. This corresponds with the fringed scarf in twill silk and the lifted underskirt. Large gold pin in the hair. The sleeves are very wide at the cuffs, and are caught together in the center; they are lined with plain silk.

New Styles in Hair Dressing

The newest style is to draw all the hair up to the top of the head, secure it there, divide it into strands, and arrange it all up the back, in the figure of eight, commencing low down and working upwards. It is somewhat difficult to arrange it for oneself, and then the addition of a little hair that does not grow on the head is sometimes necessary. A fashion has crept in, but it is not one to be encouraged and has not found many followers, of cropping the hair above the poll for three inches or so, frizzing or curling it, and twisting all the rest up to the top of the head. A great many girls are turning their fringes backwards, sometimes over a cushion, and arranging the coils of hair so as to keep the fringe back (in addition to its being secured by fine pins). This fashion of turning the hair back and crimping it is gaining ground, and suits most young faces. Bangs are seldom seen now below hats.

The feathery aigrettes in white or color, with paste or real diamond drops shivering from wires, are almost the only ornaments seen in the full dressed heads. Loops of the airiest, fairest tulle are mounted on pins and put in at one side high up, among the coils and curls. Real fruit and flowers are lightly pinned in and clusters of red currants have appeared lately with pretty effect. A trail of blackberries on fair hair would not look amiss or a cluster of little oranges, out of a conservatory, among dark tresses.

Pleasing Fancies for Infants

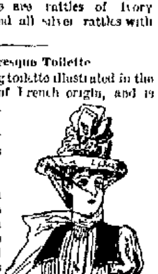
Studs in sets of three and fastened together by a light gold chain—never entirely out of fashion—are, says Elsie Bee in The Jewelers' Circular, being employed again for fastening infants' dress waists; later on these same buttons are used for small boys' blouse waists. Many of these studs are plain gold ones, others are chased, while others still are set with small turquoises or tiny pearls. All sorts of pleasing fancies are expressed in the safety pins provided for fastening down the baby's bib. These pins, as a rule, run in size about like the old cuff pin; some are plain bars of gold, many are enameled, while not a few are set with small turquoises. Gold and amber beads are also being worn to some extent by babies.

Numbered with articles suitable as gifts at christening parties are puff boxes of repousse silver, porringer sets of silver or gold, the name cup and the sets of flat ware in silver, including knife, fork, spoon and napkin ring. Then there are rattles of ivory with silver bells, and all silver rattles with ivory rings.

A Picturesque Toilette

The very pleasing toilette illustrated in the cut here given is of French origin, and is known as the park toilette. It is especially designed for young ladies and is essentially a summer costume.

The model from which the picture was made is in Gobelin blue, nun's veiling, finished with coat facings and waist bands in brown velvet. The sash is of shot pongee silk. The cream colored etamine front is honeycombed at the neck. The hat is an open straw trimmed with lace and surrounded with a drooping lace frilling. Other garniture consists of a tuft of daisies and an aigrette bow with lace pleating and ribbon placed in front of the crown.



THE PARK TOILETTE

Hats Worn by Children

Cinnamon colored fine straw hats are fashionable for both children and adults, trimmed with white ribbon. The large flap brimmed Leghorn hats are also well worn, trimmed with white ribbon and a long ostrich plume, or with white lisse and green leaves. Even the Zulu hat is much a la mode—that hat whose checkered career has been without parallel ever since it arrived from China and Japan in thousands of trading ships—and worn by persons of the poorest class, then sprang into fashion for garden wear, bounded into notoriety in the shape of work receptacles, pin cushions, and other fancy bazaar novelties and, finally, attained the height of its advancement by adorning the head of beauty at the most aristocratic race course in the world.

For children's country and seaside wear these Zulu hats are wonderfully popular, and many are trimmed with two ribbons, such as red and navy blue, pale blue and brown, etc. The brim at the back is turned up with a strap of each colored ribbon.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE

Why Many People Drink a Glass of Water Before Meals

A writer in Scientific American having found relief from long continued dyspepsia in the practice now so often recommended of drinking a glass of water before eating, gives the following explanation of its action.

In the morning the stomach contains a considerable quantity of mucus spread over and adherent to its walls. If food enters at this time the tenacious mucus will interfere, to some extent, with the direct contact between the food and the stomach necessary to provoke the secretion of gastric juice. A glass of water, taken before breakfast, passes through the stomach into the small intestines in a continuous and uninterrupted flow. It partly distends the stomach, stretching and to some extent obliterating the rugae; it thins and washes out most of the tenacious mucus; it increases the fullness of the capillaries of the stomach, directly if the water is warm and indirectly in a reactionary way if it is cold; it causes peristalsis of the alimentary tract, wakes it up (so to speak), and gives it a morning exercise and washing. Care must be taken not to give cold water when the circulation, either local or general, is so feeble as to make reaction improbable. We should not risk it in advanced age, nor in the feeble, whether old or young, nor should it be given in local troubles like chronic gastric catarrh. In these cases it is best to give warm or hot water. The addition of salt is very beneficial. Such a time honored custom as taking soup at the beginning of a meal could only have been so persistently adhered to because of its having been found by experience to be the most appropriate time. It does exactly what warm or hot water with the addition of salt does, and more, in that it is nutritive and excites the flow of gastric juice.

Care of the Complexion

The best soap in general for washing the face is pure white Castile, though some of the better kinds of toilet soaps are equally good. Where there is a tendency to eruptions the pure Castile soap has a healing effect where most soaps will aggravate the trouble. When possible use soft water to wash in, but as around the city this is impracticable, a few drops of ammonia added to hard water will soften it wonderfully. Apropos of rain water for the skin, an old lady who at the age of 97 years had skin as soft as velvet attributed it to the constant use of rain water in washing. Never use soap on the face during the day, but just before retiring for the night wash the face with a soft cloth in warm water, using the Castile soap liberally. After drying the skin, rub it well with vaseline or cold cream; in the morning wash this off, using a very little ammonia or soap in the water.

A few drops of the spirit of camphor added to the wash water twice a week is good to whiten the skin.

Many women who are in the country for the summer lose much benefit of sun and fresh air through fear of getting tanned if they go out except at certain hours of the day. If before going out they will powder the face well the danger is much lessened. Baby powder is very nice to use for this purpose, but if this is not at hand magnesia or corn flour will do very well. There are few things more painful and seemingly so slight, as sunburn, and the best remedy for this affection is the old fashioned one invariably recommended in the country of using plenty of buttermilk. Bathe the parts affected liberally and often, allowing the liquid to dry on, and do not rinse it off. It is very cooling and relieves the smarting instantly. Cream is also used for this purpose, but it is not any better than the buttermilk.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE

Helps and Hindrances to a Successful Dinner Party

There are many whose wealth and position entail upon them a certain amount of entertaining. Having [illegible] no special motive for giving dinners, they invite people to their houses because it is rather expected that they should.

At all events people must eat to live, and may as well make this necessity as agreeable in the performance as possible, so the question is, What constitutes a pleasant dinner? First and foremost of course the meats and drinks. If a failure is there, nothing can make up for it. Accepting that part to be perfection, the next thing is perhaps not to let the dinner last too long. "Linked sweetness long drawn out" is all very well, but one may have too much of a good thing, and there is sometimes a sensation of thraldom felt at dinner parties which is anything but conducive to brilliancy or even cheerfulness, and although it may happen that one's neighbors are exceptionally agreeable, that is not invariably the case, and when it is not, conversation is apt to flag and to require superhuman efforts to make it go at all.

A clever hostess will always try to invite such guests as are in harmony with each other, but it is impossible to manage this sometimes, so that allowance must be made for the human lumps of lead who have to be asked, and also for the electric sort of beings who carry with them an atmosphere charged with elements of storm and disturbance, and who at an over long dinner become irritable and argumentative, while the leaden ones seem to grow heavier the longer they sit. The hostess herself is, of course, one of the greatest helps or hindrances to a dinner. Self possessed and quiet, dressed becomingly to suit her own style, and above all never flurried or distrait, but with eye and ear on the alert, she is charming, even without beauty of feature, and her influence over the table is great, even when the party is so large that conversation is practically a series of tete a tetes. She can and will, when one of the pauses occurs—which always does occur some time during the dinner—prevent the traditional "angel" being too slow in passing, by finding some topic to start her guests upon again, or some lively remark to make them laugh.

As regards the guests it is impossible not to feel at times that such sacrifices have been made at the shrine of policy as to spoil the real brilliancy and pleasure of the party. People are asked solely because of the value they represent, either in the way of riches or rank, when it may be that they are the dullest of the dull, without one spark of intellect to brighten their heavy personality or enliven their neighbors. However, we must take things as they are, and as society is now constituted it is not feasible to "weed out" all bores or unattractive people from dinners or any other social gatherings, but those who entertain do well to bear in mind that wit, humor, talent of some sort, are greater factors in the success of a dinner party than mere gold, if the possessors have nothing else to recommend them.

Avoid Fault Finding.

Be careful not to cultivate a disposition to find fault or depreciate. Indiscriminate praise is nauseating, but, on the other hand, indiscriminate condemnation is irritating. A man or woman of the world ought to have good appreciation and good depreciation—that is to say, a keen sense of the merits of a thing and an equally keen sense of its faults, with the good taste to speak moderately either way.

YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

FOR THE SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENT OF OUR GIRL AND BOY READERS

Timely Suggestions About Collecting Sea Weeds—Plain Directions in Regard to the Preparation and Mounting of Choice Specimens

As many of the readers of this column will spend a part of the summer at the sea shore, the fascinating occupation of collecting sea weed is suggested, along with some timely directions about the same, given recently in Golden Days.

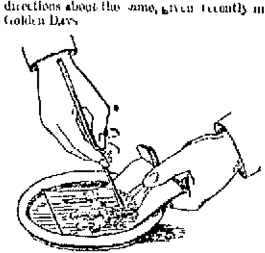


FIG 1—"FLOATING OUT" SPECIMENS

The amateur collector's outfit is a very simple one. A tin pail containing a number of wide mouthed bottles, a dip net of cheese cloth with a long handle and a knife for scraping the rocks, shells or the sides of breakwaters and wharves. When the tide is out little pools will be found in hollows left by some large stone, which are veritable aquaria, filled often with slender filamentous specimens which cling to the fingers and appear to be only slime, like the green scum which grows on stagnant water. Drop bits of these carefully into your wide mouthed bottles, with a little salt water, to keep them fresh until you are ready to mount your specimens. Scrape bits of drift wood. You may find rare specimens brought from distant waters on the keel or rudder of some old Indiaman. Take a boat and row out under the old wharves; you will find an abundant growth fringing the piers and piles.

The sooner the specimens are prepared after they are obtained the better, though dried seaweed which has been sent unprepared a great distance and has lain for a considerable time can often be floated out. For floating out the specimens an ordinary wash bowl will answer, and for small specimens, an ordinary soup plate is all that is necessary. To cleanse the specimens thoroughly from sand, and to soften it if dry, will be the first requisite. Salt water is best if attainable.

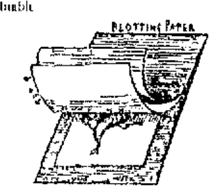


FIG 2—THE DRYING BOOK

Photograph cards are best for mounting small specimens. Place the spray of algae in the water and slip your card under it in an inclined position, as shown in Fig 1. A slip of glass under the card, or tin plate perforated to let the water drain through, will be convenient and support the mounting paper if thin. Hold the stem of the specimen firmly against the card and with a camel's hair pencil point the filaments under water in the direction you wish them to lie. Lift the card quickly and place it on a piece of blotting paper, cover the specimen with a square of linen and then with another of blotting paper (see Fig 2), and it is ready for the press. Most algae adhere to the paper naturally; those which do not should be lightly touched with mucilage.

Two flat boards form a very good press. They can be strapped tightly together with a shawl strap if you are traveling, or can be weighted with stones, a heavy flat iron, or books. Small specimens will dry in one day, and will not require change of dryers; others will need to have the blotting removed several times and dry layers substituted, the specimen remaining in press several days. Write on the card the name of the specimen (when known), the locality where found, and the date when gathered.

When the Birds Wake Up

An enthusiastic ornithologist has amused himself by investigating the question at what hour in summer the commonest small birds wake up and sing. He says: "The greenfinch is the earliest riser, as it pipes as early as 1:30 in the morning. At about 2:30 the blackcap begins, and the quail apparently wakes up half an hour later. It is nearly 4 o'clock, and the sun is well above the horizon, before the real songster appears in the person of the blackbird. He is heard half an hour before the thrush, and the chirp of the robin begins about the same length of time before that of the wren. Finally the house sparrow and the tomtit occupy the last place on the list."

This investigation has altogether ruined the lark's reputation for early rising. That much celebrated bird is quite a sluggard, as it does not rise till long after chaffinches, linnets and a number of hedgerow birds have been up and about for some time.

Two Little Roses

One merry summer day
Two roses were at play,
All at once they took a notion
They would like to run away!
Queer little roses,
Funny little roses
To want to run away!

They stole along my fence
They clambered up my wall,
They climbed into my window
To make a morning call!
Queer little roses,
Funny little roses,
To make a morning call!

The Fatal Stone

The facts in relation to the stone called the "Lia Fail," or Fatal Stone, are briefly as follows. On this stone it appears that the kings of Munster were crowned. It was originally deposited in the cathedral of Cashel, their metropolis. In the year [illegible] Fergus, a prince of the royal line, having obtained the Scottish throne, procured this stone for his coronation at Dunstaffnage, where it continued until the time of Kenneth II, who removed it to Scone, and in 1296 it was removed by Edward I from Scone to London, where it was deposited in Westminster abbey.

The Last of the Gladiators

The last gladiatorial contest under the Roman empire took place at the triumph of Honorius 404 A. D., on which occasion Telemachus, an eastern Greek, rushing forward and attempting to separate two contestants, was stoned to death by the fury of the assembled spectators. Thus in the blood of Telemachus, the martyr, the inhuman combats of ancient times were washed away forever.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP

Napoleon Bonaparte's Fortune—What Became of It?—$20,000,000 Private Fund.

What Napoleon Bonaparte did with the enormous fortune he left somewhere when sent to St Helena has since remained a mystery. In 1813 he told Marshal Berthier, and also Bourrienne, his private secretary, that he had nearly 100,000,000 francs or $20,000,000 in our money, to his personal fortune. That he did not expend it is certain, for there was no occasion to do so. Then, as emperor, the national exchequer received and honored his drafts. In 180[illegible] Napoleon, after having enriched all his family, had $10,000,000 of his own. The money received from the United States for the Louisiana purchase he used in re-equipping that grand army that fought and won at Austerlitz and Wagram. At least $5,000,000 of that money was never accounted for by the emperor. Where did he hide this enormous sum? He was by far the richest man in Europe in 1814, and not a franc of the money was left behind him. The French government thinks it has a clue. The result will be watched for with the greatest interest. This fortune is made the basis of a fascinating and ingenious romance recently issued under the title of "Napoleon Smith."

A Popular Poem

George MacDonald is the author of the following poem which has been inquired for:

Where did you come from, baby dear?
Out of the everywhere into here.

Where did you get your eyes so blue?
Out of the sky as I came through.

What makes the light in them sparkle and spin?
Some of the starry spikes left in.

Where did you get that little tear?
I found it waiting when I got here.

What makes your forehead so smooth and high?
A soft hand stroked it as I went by.

What makes your cheek like a warm white rose?
I saw something better than any one knows.

Whence that three cornered smile of bliss?
Three angels gave me at once a kiss.

Where did you get this pearly ear?
God spoke, and it came out to hear.

Where did you get those arms and hands?
Love made itself into hooks and bands.

Feet, whence did you come, you darling things?
From the same box as the cherub's wings.

How did they all come just to be you?
God thought of me, and so I grew.

But how did you come to us, you dear?
God thought of you, and so I am here.

Mollie Stark.

The speech popularly attributed to Gen John Stark on going into the battle of Bennington Aug 16, 1777, was, "Boys, we hold that field to-night, or Mollie Stark's a widow." His wife, the daughter of Caleb Page, of Starkstown, now Dunbarton, N H, was named Elizabeth, and though there is much discussion about the matter, it is probable that the legend is correctly given by the Hon J P Rodman in his centennial poem of the "Battle of Bennington."

The morning came—there stood the foe,
Stark eyed them as they stood,
Few words he spoke—'twas not a time
For moralizing mood.

"See there the enemy, my boys!
Now, strong in valor's might,
Beat them, or Betty Stark will sleep
In widowhood to-night."

A Swiss Custom.

The Swiss Good Night refers to the custom of the Swiss mountaineers of calling through their speaking trumpets at dusk, "Praise the Lord God!" One herdsman starts the call, and his neighbors from every peak echo it. The sounds are prolonged by reverberation from one mountain to another. After a short period, which is supposed to have been devoted to prayer, a herdsman calls "Good night." This, too, is repeated, and as darkness falls each retires to his hut. These calls may be heard for miles, and are reechoed from the rocks for some minutes after the original call has died away.

The Rain Gauge.

The pluviometer is a rain gauge, or an instrument by means of which the rainfall of any area may be determined. It is a cylindrical vessel in shape, and has a horizontal base, surmounted by a funnel shaped top. A glass tube allows the water from the outside to enter the bottom of the vessel. The water also falls into the funnel shaped top. The gauge is placed in an open space, free from the disturbing influences of winds, and when the water has risen one inch in the tube it is estimated that one inch of rain has fallen over the given area.

Locke's Moon Hoax.

The "moon hoax" is out of print and a copy can only be obtained by chance. It was first published in the New York Sun of Aug 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 31, 1835. The full title of the series was "Great Astronomical Discoveries Lately Made by Sir John Herschel, LL D, F R S, etc, at the Cape of Good Hope," and the articles purported to be extracts from and condensations of an account of these discoveries published in the supplement to the July number of the Edinburgh Journal of Science.

A Long Street Car Line

There is a street car line in Buenos Ayres, S A, on which sleeping coaches are used. The line is about 200 miles long, and horses are used in transportation. When a man goes a day's journey on the cars, he takes a sleeper, each of which is provided with four folding bunks. The cars are about eighteen feet long. Horses are employed because they are plentiful. Fuel is scarce and consequently dear.

An Electoral Vote

The electoral vote for William H Harrison in 1841 was as follows: Maine, 10, Massachusetts, 14, Rhode Island, 4, Connecticut, 8, Vermont, 7, New York, 42, New Jersey, 8, Pennsylvania, 30, Delaware, 3, Maryland, 10, North Carolina, 15, Georgia, 11, Kentucky, 15, Tennessee, 15, Ohio, 21, Louisiana, 5, Mississippi, 4, Indiana, 9, Michigan, 3. Total, 234, against 60 for Van Buren.

The Vane

The weather vane in the shape of a large grasshopper which adorns Faneuil hall in Boston, is said to have been placed there by the owner of the hall, who was also a wholesale grocer, as a sign of his occupation. The grasshopper was the sign of the Wholesale Grocers association of Boston. Mr Faneuil was a prominent member of this association.

The Watch

The term "watch" as applied to a pocket timepiece is not as old as the article itself. The first pocket timepiece was called "the pocket clock" and "the Nuremburg animated egg." It was made in 1477 by Peter Hele, of Nuremburg, and cost a year's labor. It was valued at 1,500 and was about the size and shape of a goose egg.

Nirvana

Nirvana is a word used in the Buddhistic language in the sense of to annihilate. It means literally the final deliverance of the soul from transmigration, and so from all pain.

HOW LOVELY WOMAN DRINKS

While the Thirsty Horde of Men Look on with Envy

THE hottest day this summer two young ladies approached the ice water tank in the waiting room of the Staten Island ferry. They wanted a drink of the water. Near by stood a man who also wanted a drink of the water. He'd been out with the boys the night before, and he wanted a drink of it pretty badly.

"You drink first, Flo," said one of them.

"Oh no, you Bess."

"Never! Go on Flo."

"I won't do it. Drink yourself, Bess."

There were now two men waiting.

"I think you're mean—when you know I want you to!"

"I don't care—you've got to drink first, because I won't."

"Well, then if I must I suppose I must."

There were now four thirsty men in line waiting anxiously.

"My, but it's cold!"

"Is it?"

"Awful."

"Don't drink it too fast or it'll make you sick."

"No, 'twon't. I ate three dishes of ice cream with Charlie the other night as fast as I could swallow them and it didn't make me sick."

There were eight men waiting to get a drink now.

"It's cold, isn't it, Bess?"

"Cold as ice."

"I guess there's ice in it."

"Of course."

"I'm going to drink real slow."

"That's right—the boat won't be here for a long time."

Sixteen men.

"It hurts my teeth."

"Does it?"

"Yes—makes 'em ache."

"It never does mine."

"It always does mine—real hard."

"That's funny."

"It does though. Don't you want some more?"

The census was taken at this point, and thirty two men found gazing longingly at the ice water tank.

"My, I guess I did want some more."

"'Course you did. Drink a whole lot."

"Don't you want some more?"

"Yes, after you get through."

"I've got through—couldn't drink another drop."

"Oh yes, you can."

"No, I can't."

Sixty four men reported. Those who had first fallen into line were now speechless with thirst.

"I'll just kill myself drinking so much. I know I shall."

"Oh no, you won't."

"But the horrid stuff is so awfully cold."

"That don't make any difference."

The crowd of thirsty men was now too long to count, but a careful estimate placed the number at one hundred and twenty eight.

"Let me have just a little more."

"Why, you'll kill yourself—I never saw anybody drink ice water so in my life."

"Oh, pshaw, I haven't drunk much. You'll want some more yourself before you go."

"Don't know but what I will—just push down on that thing again, won't you?"

"Oh here's our boat—hurry up or we'll get left!" and then the dear creatures left the tin cup swinging at the end of the chain and rushed for the gate.

Then that crowd of men fought with one another, and surged around that water cooler, and those who were not too far gone with thirst made remarks short but deep, and perhaps a quarter of them managed to get a drink before the boat started.—New York Tribune.

A Christian Spirit

Mr Isaacstein—I sells you dot coat, my friend, for sayventeen tollar; you dake him along!

Customer—I thought, Isaacstein, that you didn't do business on Saturday. Isn't this your Sunday?

Mr Isaacstein (in a low, reverent tone of voice)—My friend, to sell a coat like dot for sayventeen tollar vas not peesness; dot vas charity.—Time.

No Excuse for Him

Leader of Lynching Party—Now, young man, make a full confession or up you go.

Prisoner—I was fooling with a gun. I pointed it at my brother and—

"You didn't know it was loaded!"

"No."

"Men, pull on the rope and let him swing."—Lincoln Journal.

Consolation

Invalid—I have been here at these springs, doctor, six weeks, and I don't see that the water has had the slightest effect.

Dr Candid—You must have patience. There was a man here last season who didn't die until after he had been here two months.—Texas Siftings.

His Chief Suffering

Old Gentleman (to tramp)—I suppose, my friend, that in the nomadic life you lead there are a great many drawbacks.

Tramp (bitterly)—Yes, sir, there are some drawbacks, of course, but I suffer more from "move ons."—Time.

A Bright Prospect

Weinstein—Sandmeyer, I vos in luck.

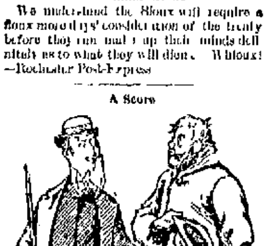
Sandmeyer—How vos dot, Ikey?

Weinstein—I haf bin accepted by Guggenheimer's widow! Also Guggenheimer vos just my size, and you know vot a wardrobe dot feller had! Yah! ya!—Time.

An Indian Sioux

We understand the Sioux will require a Sioux more days' consideration of the treaty before they can make up their minds definitely as to what they will dioux. Whioux!—Rochester Post-Express.

A Score



Hard Up Gent—Say, boss, can't yer give a feller a few cents to help him along!

Mr Delawney—Why don't you do something faw yaw own living? You had bettah ask for bwains instead of money.

Hard Up Gent—Well, boss, I asked yer for what I thought yer had the most of.—Life.

MARION WEEKLY STAR.

PRICE, $1 50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

STAR PUBLISHING CO. PROPRIETORS

SATURDAY, - SEPTEMBER 15

National Republican Ticket.

[Election, Tuesday, Nov 6th, 1888.]

For President,
BENJAMIN H. HARRISON,
Of Indiana

For Vice President
LEVI P. MORTON,
Of New York

ELECTORS AT LARGE,
Isaac P. Lamson, of Cuyahoga
Absalom H. Mattox, of Hamilton

DISTRICT ELECTORS
I—Simon Krugg, of Hamilton
II—George B. Cox, of Hamilton
III—Robert Williams, Jr., of Preble
IV—John Dover, of Dark
V—Jacob Werner, of Putnam
VI—Lewis S. Gordon, of Paulding
VII—Seth W. Brown, of Warren
VIII—Roland Jones, of Madison
IX—John Stillings, of Hardin
X—Edward B. King, of Erie
XI—John K. Pollard, of Adams
XII—Leander A. Edwards, of Brown
XIII—Frederick G. Whitley, of Fairfield
XIV—Robert P. Wallace, of Ashland
XV—Isaiah H. Rose, of Washington
XVI—Leroy E. Anderson, of Coshocton
XVII—John S. Cochran, of Belmont
XVIII—J. Walter McClymonds, of Stark
XIX—Henry B. Perkins, of Trumbull
XX—Albert Munson, of Medina
XXI—Sylvester T. Everett, of Cuyahoga

Republican State Ticket.

Secretary of State
DANIEL J. RYAN, of Scioto

Supreme Judge
JOSEPH P. BRADBURY, of Meigs

Member Board of Public Works
WELLS S. JONES, of Pike

Electors at-Large
ABSOLOM MATTOX, of Hamilton
I. P. LAMPSON, of Cuyahoga

For Congress
WILLIAM C. COOPER,
Of Knox

GEN BUTLER'S CENTRE SHOTS

We notice that our Democratic contemporaries are shy about tackling the speech that Gen. Butler made in Boston last week, on the Tariff. We are not surprised at their backwardness. The vigorous old Democratic war horse knows how to present the facts and arguments in favor of Protection, in such a way as to excite the interest and command the approval of the Democrats who are not confirmed Free Traders. He is a master not only of the political history of the country, but of all the questions involved in the Tariff controversy, and has an epigrammatic way of stating great historical and political facts.

For instance, he assails the system of internal taxes, and says that "direct taxation and slavery have caused the only insurrections which have broken out against our government." He shows the direct relation between the protective policy that had prevailed for sixty years before the war, under which the North had become strong and rich and equal to the exigencies of the greatest of modern wars. The South, almost wholly agricultural, and carried away by Free Trade notions, was all unready for the great conflict—as that able, scholarly and accomplished gentleman, Confederate Gen. Dick Taylor, in a very frank and able article published a few years ago, pointed out, when he said:

We could have passed such a law (Tariff for revenue only) and held it tight on you till it closed the furnaces, workshops, woolen and cotton mills and steel and iron works over the whole North and West, and scattered your workmen over the prairies and Territories.

In commenting on this candid admission Gen. Butler asks whether Gen. Taylor had not some such measure as the Mills bill in view. In fact, though Gen. Butler might not admit this, the old Whig party accomplished two incalculably important things. First: It cultivated and largely created the intense Union and national and Constitution loving sentiment of the North and of a small portion of the South, Webster being the chief prophet and leader, to this end. Second: It secured the Protection that prepared the North for the war and enabled it to whip the Free Trade and agricultural South, much more readily than it otherwise could have done. This, mainly under the leadership of Henry Clay.

Gen. Butler's point about free wool is strong and original, viz.:

Upon this great industry showing magnificent development in a single generation, the Mills bill directs what the committee admits will be substantially a deadly blow, because they foresee and expect heavy importations. From the beginning a tariff on wool and woolen goods has been the subject of most frequent examination in Congress, and the most severe criticisms. The South has in later years been opposed to it. Northern Presidents with Southern principles have not infrequently aided him. John Randolph, of Roanoke, was so bitter against it that he said he would go out of his way twenty rods to kick a sheep, and he apparently has transmitted his venom in that regard, if in nothing else.

The only wool that was a favorite at the South, before the war, was that which was on the heads of human chattels. And the "Solid South" that is union on that "twin relic" of the two great features of the Confederate Constitution—Slavery and Free Trade, which is partly revived in the initiative Mills bill, places its ban on Northern wool.

A Colossal Institution

Very few of the many people who everywhere see and read the advertisements of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, Pleasant Purgative Pellets and Favorite Prescription know that the Doctor, whose name is used as the trade mark and guarantee of their efficiency, is at the head of one of the most reliable and carefully systematized medical institutions in the world. It is located in the City of Buffalo, where, in separate, though adjoining buildings, of grand proportions, invalids are received and cared for, and his famous medicines manufactured and packed for shipment.

The establishment is known to the whole civilized world as the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, and some little idea of the magnitude of its operations may be gathered from the significant fact that contracts with eight thousand newspapers supply the public with advertisements of its universally admitted excellence as a health resort, and also of the time attested virtues of its curatives. Two hundred and fifty operatives daily lend their utmost efforts to the good work, and under a system of perfect discipline which makes a visit to the Hotel and Dispensary a matter of pleasure and astonishment.

The hotel structure is the first one inspected by the visitor and presents a picture and fulfillment of solid comfort and luxury which almost engenders a distaste for robust health and a desire to convalesce in the midst of such luxurious surroundings, for all time to come. Splendidly decorated and elegantly furnished reception and reading rooms and parlors, together with handsome offices and wide halls, grace the ground floor which is surmounted by an array of superbly equipped sleeping apartments, Turkish baths, ladies' parlors and all the numberless features that go together to create a veritable palace of health and comfort. Eighteen prominent physicians and surgeons are in permanent attendance.

By the time that the visitor reaches the open passageway which connects the Hotel and Surgical Institute with the World's Dispensary building, he will have become inured to the elegancies of the establishment and be in condition to express no surprise at anything he may see. He, however, will certainly see and hear enough to astonish anyone unacquainted with the minutiae of this noble institution.

On the fifth floor we find the immense Laboratory, peopled with careful chemists and an army of assistants actively engaged in the preparation of the "Golden Medical Discovery," "Favorite Prescription" and other world famed preparations, which are transmitted by a perfect system of tubing to the bottling and packing department in the great basement of the structure. Leaving the Laboratory you see everywhere the matchless swiftness and dexterity of skilled labor, and listen to the song of ponderous steam pounders, grinders, crushers and mixers. Fourteen large printing presses and innumerable folding, pasting and trimming machines that yield ready obedience to the fingers of scores of young ladies, who conduct this industry as a means of comfortable livelihood, assured them on a basis of short hours and good pay, are also marked features of the establishment.

The career of Dr. Pierce shows just how rapidly and surely a man can mount the rocky steep of success when the dual forces of perseverance and skill are always at his command.

This grand institution as it stands today is an honor to the science of medicine and surgery and a blessing to suffering humanity. It is one that every citizen of the States has a perfect and legitimate right to feel a pride and interest in. It is a great enterprise and is skillfully performing a great work and we honor ourselves in recommending its many excellences to public attention and inspection.

Claridon—[illegible]

Charles Warwick, who spent the past year in Severns, Kas., returned recently looking well.

Miss Nettie Devore is visiting friends in Marion.

Among the sick are Jerome Ault, Wilson Tweedle, Mrs. M. Clark, Mrs. W. F. Miller, John Underwood and Mrs. C. Martin.

Harold, a two year old son of E. J. Fields, drank from a bottle a quantity of laudanum and the little fellow soon became fast asleep. Happily a physician was secured in good time, emetics produced and the life saved, though it was difficult for a long time to keep him awake. Another caution.

Quite a number from Claridon are going to Knox county for peaches.

D. L. Williams went to Prospect on business this morning.

J. H. Owen will attend the Centennial on Thursday of this week.

September 10. X

John Eberhart, of Kansas, is visiting friends here.

Miss Dee, of Marion, is the guest of Miss Flora Devore.

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Mr. Chas. Conaway, of Marion, and Miss Minnie Geddes, Sept. 2[illegible]th, at 7 o'clock p. m.

Solomon Miller and wife, formerly of this place, now of [illegible], Iowa, are visiting relatives in this vicinity.

J. L. Mitchell Sundayed in Fredericktown Sept. 9th.

A team of horses belonging to Chas. Roth took fright at the tile mill yesterday and ran away, upsetting the wagon, tearing down fences and frightening everyone, but doing no serious damage.

Mrs. Simon Roach, of Kansas, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. Millison.

G. E. Haley began the fall term of the High School, Sept. 10th, with twenty five pupils.

Abraham Gibble, formerly of this place, now of Iowa, is visiting relatives in this neighborhood.

"Prince Imperial" is being exhibited on the canvass at the Buffalo fair this week. "Bayard" is also there for the present.

Sept. 11th. X

The New Prize Story

is eagerly sought for, read with pleasure or disappointment, is then tossed aside and forgotten. But ladies who read of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription read it again, for they discover in it something to prize—a messenger of joy to those suffering from functional derangement or any of the painful disorders or weaknesses peculiar to their sex. Periodical pains, internal inflammation and ulceration readily yield to its wonderful curative and healing powers. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

TARIFF DEFINED.

GENERAL HARRISON'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

HIS COMMUNICATION TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE

He Congratulates the Chicago Convention and Says That He Is In Perfect Harmony With the Platform There Adopted. What He Says on Other Important Issues Before the People.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 11.—Following is Gen. Harrison's letter of acceptance:

"Hon. M. M. Estee and Others, Committee, etc.:

GENTLEMEN—When your committee visited me on the Fourth of July last and presented the official announcement of my nomination for the presidency of the United States by the Republican convention, I promised as soon as practicable to communicate to you a more formal acceptance of the nomination. Since that time the work of receiving and addressing almost daily, large delegations of my fellow citizens has not only occupied all of my time but has in some measure rendered it unnecessary for me to use this letter as a medium of communicating to the public my views on the questions involved in the campaign.

"I appreciate very highly the confidence and respect manifested by the convention, and accept the nomination with a feeling of gratitude and a full sense of the responsibility which accompany it. It is a matter of congratulation that the declaration of the Chicago convention upon the questions that now attract the interest of our people are so clear and emphatic. There is further cause of congratulation in the fact that the convention utterances of the Democratic party, if any degree uncertain or contradictory, can now be judged and interpreted by executive acts and messages and by definite propositions in legislation. This is especially true of what is popularly known as the tariff question. The issue cannot now be obscured. It is not a contest between schedules, but between wide apart principles. The foreign competitors for our market have with quick instinct seen how one issue of this contest may bring them advantage and our own people are not so dull as to miss or neglect the grave interests that are involved for them.

The assault upon our protective system is open and defiant. Protection is assailed as unconstitutional in law or as vicious in principle, and those who hold such views sincerely, cannot stop short of an absolute elimination from our tariff laws of the principle of protection. The Mills bill is only a step but it is toward an object that the leaders of Democratic thought and legislation have clearly in mind. The important question is not so much the length of the step as the direction of it. Judged by the executive message of December last, by the Mills bill, by the debates in congress and by the St. Louis platform, the Democratic party will, if supported by the country, place the tariff laws upon a purely revenue basis. This is practical free trade—free trade in the English sense. The legend upon the banner may not be 'Free Trade,' it may be the more obscure motto, 'Tariff Reform,' but neither the banner nor the inscription is conclusive, or indeed very important. The assault itself is the important fact.

Those who teach that the import duty upon foreign goods sold in our market is paid by the consumer, and that the price of the domestic competing article is enhanced to the amount of the duty on the imported article—that every million of dollars collected for customs duties represents many millions more which do not reach the treasury, but are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from the tariff laws—may not intend to discredit in the minds of others our system of levying duties on competing foreign products, but it is clearly already discredited in their own. We cannot doubt without impugning their integrity that if free to act upon their convictions they would so revise our laws as to lay the burden of the customs revenue upon articles that are not produced in this country, and to place upon the free list all competing foreign products.

"I do not stop to refute this theory as to the effect of our tariff duties. Those who advance it are students of maxims and not of the markets. They may be safely allowed to call their project 'Tariff Reform' if the people understand that in the end the argument compels free trade in all competing products. This end may not be reached abruptly, and its approach may be accompanied with some expressions of sympathy for our protected industries and our working people, but it will certainly come, if these early steps do not arouse the people to effective resistance. The Republican party holds that a protective tariff is constitutional, wholesome and necessary. We do not offer a fixed schedule, but a principle. We will revise the schedule, modify rates, but always with an intelligent provision as to the effect upon domestic production and the wages of our working people.

We believe it to be one of the worthy objects of tariff legislation to preserve the American market for American products, and to maintain the American scale of wages by adequate discriminating duties upon foreign competing products. The effect of lower rates and larger importations upon the public revenue is contingent and doubtful, but not so the effect upon American production and American wages. Less work and lower wages must be accepted as the inevitable result of the increased supply of foreign goods in our markets. By way of recompense for this reduction in his wages and the loss of the American market, it is suggested that the diminished wages of the workingman will have an undiminished purchasing power and that he will be able to make up for the loss of the home market by an enlarged foreign market. Our working men have the settlement of the question in their own hands. They now obtain higher wages than those of any other country. They will make a choice between the substantial advantages they have in hand and the deceptive promises and forecasts of those theorizing reformers. They will decide for themselves and for the country whether the protective system shall be continued or destroyed.

The fact of a treasury surplus, the amount of which is variously stated, has directed public attention to a consideration of the methods by which the National income may be best reduced to the level of a wise and necessary expenditure. This condition has been seized upon by those who are hostile to protective custom duties as an advantageous base of attack upon our tariff laws. They have magnified and nursed the surplus, which they affect to deprecate, seemingly for the purpose of exaggerating the evil in order to reconcile the people to the extreme remedy they propose. A proper reduction of the revenue does not necessitate, and should not suggest, the abandonment or impairment of the protective system. The methods suggested by our convention will not need to be exhausted in order to effect the necessary reduction. We are not likely to be called upon, I think, to make a present choice between the surrender of the protective system and the entire repeal of the internal taxes. Such a contingency, in view of the present relation of expenditures to revenues, is remote. The inspection and regulation of the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine is important, and the revenue derived from it is not so great that the repeal of the law need enter into any plan of revenue reduction.

"The surplus now in the treasury should be used in the purchase of bonds. The law authorizes this use of it, and if it is not needed for current or deficiency appropriations, the people and banks in which it has been deposited, should have the advantage of its use by stopping interest upon the public debt. At least those who needlessly hoard it should not be allowed to use the fear of a monetary stringency thus produced to coerce public sentiment upon other questions. Closely connected with the subject of the tariff is that of the importation of foreign laborers under contracts of service to be performed here. The law now in force prohibiting such contracts received my cordial support in the senate, and such amendments as may be found necessary effectively to deliver our workingmen and women from this most inequitable form of competition will have my sincere advocacy. Legislation prohibiting the importation of laborers under contracts to serve here, will, however, afford very inadequate relief to our working people, if the system of protective duties is broken down.

"If the products of American shops must compete in the American market, without favoring duties, with the products of cheap foreign labor, the effect will be different, if at all, only in degree, whether the cheap laborer is across the street, or over the sea. Such competition will soon reduce wages here to the level of those abroad, and when that condition is reached we will not need any laws forbidding the importation of laborers under contract—they will have no inducement to come, and the employer no inducement to send for them. In the earlier years of our history public agencies to promote immigration were common. The pioneer wanted a neighbor with more friendly interests than the Indian. Labor was scarce and fully employed. But the day of the immigration bureau has gone by. While our doors will continue open to proper immigration, we do not need to issue special invitations to the inhabitants of other countries to come to our shores or to share our citizenship. Indeed, the necessity of some inspection and limitation is obvious. We should resolutely refuse to permit foreign governments to send their paupers and criminals to our ports. We are also clearly under a duty to defend our civilization by excluding alien races whose ultimate assimilation with our people is neither possible nor desirable. The family has been the nucleus of our best immigration and the home the most potent assimilating force in our civilization.

"The objections to Chinese immigration are distinctive and conclusive, and are now so generally accepted as such that the question has passed entirely beyond the stage of argument. The laws relating to this subject, would if I should be charged with their enforcement, be faithfully executed. Such amendments or further legislation as may be necessary and proper to prevent evasions of the laws and to stop further Chinese immigration would also meet my approval. The expression of the convention upon this subject is in entire harmony with my views.

Our civil compact is a government by majorities, and the law loses its sanction and the magistrate our respect when this compact is broken. The evil results of election frauds do not expend themselves upon the voters who are robbed of their rightful influence in public affairs. The individual, or community, or party that practices or connives at election frauds has suffered irreparable injury and will sooner or later realize that to exchange the American system of majority rule for minority control is not only unlawful and unpatriotic, but very unsafe for those who promote it.

"The disfranchisement of a single legal elector by fraud or intimidation is a crime too grave to be regarded lightly. The right of every qualified elector to cast one free ballot, and to have it honestly counted, must not be questioned. Every constitutional power should be used to make this right secure, and to punish frauds upon the ballot. Our colored people do not ask special legislation in their interest, but only to be made secure in our common rights of American citizenship. They will, however, naturally mistrust the sincerity of those party leaders who appeal to their race for support only in those localities where the suffrage is free and election results doubtful, and compass their disfranchisement where their votes would be controlling and their choice cannot be coerced.

"The nation not less than the states is dependent for prosperity and security upon the intelligence and morality of the people. The common interest very early suggested National aid in the establishment and endowment of schools and colleges in the new states. There is, I believe, a present exigency that calls for still more liberal and direct appropriations in aid of common school education in the states.

"The territorial form of government is a temporary expedient, not a permanent civil condition. It is adapted to the exigency that suggested it, but becomes inadequate and even oppressive when applied to fixed and populous communities. Several territories are well able to bear the burden and discharge the duties of free commonwealths in the American Union. To exclude them is to deny the just rights of their people, and may well excite their indignant protest. No question of the political preference of the people of a territory should close against them the hospitable door which has opened to two-thirds of the existing states. But admission should be resolutely refused to any territory a majority of whose people cherish institutions that are repugnant to our civilization or inconsistent with a republican form of government.

The declaration of the convention against 'All combinations of capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens' is in harmony with the views entertained and publicly expressed by me long before the assembling of the convention. Ordinarily, capital shares the losses of idleness with labor, but under the operation of the trust in some of its forms the wage worker alone suffers loss while idle capital receives its dividends from a trust fund. Producers who refuse to join the combination are destroyed, and competition as an element of prices is eliminated. It cannot be doubted that the legislative authority should and will find a method of dealing fairly and effectively with these and other abuses connected with this subject.

"It can hardly be necessary for me to say that I am heartily in sympathy with the declaration of the convention upon the subject of pensions to our soldiers and sailors. What they gave and what they suffered I had some opportunity to observe, and, in a small measure, to experience. They gave ungrudgingly; it was not a trade but an offering. The measure was heaped up, running over. What they achieved only a distant generation can adequately tell. Without attempting to discuss particular propositions, I may add that measures in behalf of the surviving veterans of the war and of the families of their dead comrades should be conceived and executed in a spirit of justice and of the most grateful liberality, and that, in the competition for civil appointments, honorable military service should have appropriate recognition.

"The law regulating appointments to the classified civil service received my support in the senate in the belief that it opened the way to a much needed reform. I still think so, and, therefore, cordially approve the clear and forcible expression of the convention upon this subject. The law should have the aid of a friendly interpretation and be faithfully and vigorously enforced. All appointments under it should be absolutely free from partisan considerations and influence. Some extensions of the classified list are practicable and desirable, and further legislation extending the reform to other branches of the service, to which it is applicable, would receive my approval. In appointments to every grade and department, fitness, and not party service should be the essential and discriminating test, and fidelity and efficiency the only sure tenure of office. Only the interests of the public service should suggest removals from office. I know the practical difficulties attending the attempt to apply the spirit of the civil service rules to all appointments and removals. It will, however, be my sincere purpose, if elected, to advance the reform.

"I notice with pleasure that the convention did not omit to express its solicitude for the promotion of virtue and temperance of our people. The Republican party has always been friendly to everything that tended to make the home life of our people free, pure and prosperous, and will in the future be true to its history in this respect.

"Our relations with foreign countries should be characterized with friendliness and respect. The right of our people and of our ships to hospitable treatment should be insisted upon with dignity and firmness. Our nation is too great both in material strength and in moral power to indulge in bluster or to be suspected of timorousness. Vacillation and inconsistency are as incompatible with successful diplomacy as they are with the National dignity. We should especially cultivate and extend our diplomatic and commercial relations with the Central and South American states. Our fisheries should be fostered and protected. The hardships and risks that are the necessary incidents of the business should not be increased by an inhospitable exclusion from the near lying ports. The resources of a firm, dignified and consistent diplomacy are undoubtedly equal to the prompt and peaceful solution of the difficulties that now exist. Our neighbors will surely not expect in our ports a commercial hospitality they deny to us in theirs.

I cannot extend this letter by a special reference to other subjects upon which the convention gave an expression. In respect to them, as well as to those I have noticed, I am in entire agreement with the declarations of the convention. The resolutions relating to the coinage, to the rebuilding of the navy, to coast defenses and to public lands, express conclusions to all of which I gave my support in the senate. Inviting a calm and thoughtful consideration of these public questions, we submit them to the people. Their intelligent patriotism and the good Providence that made and has kept us a nation will lead them to wise and safe conclusions. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN HARRISON."

EXCURSIONISTS KILLED

A Frightful Railroad Wreck Occurs at Rittman Station, Ohio

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 11.—A freight train on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railway ran into the rear end of an excursion train at Rittman station, O., yesterday, killing four persons outright and injuring twenty five others, three of whom have since died. The special train had been stopped by an accident in a deep cut and on a curve. The freight came down a grade at the rate of twenty five miles an hour. The passengers saw their danger and nearly all of them succeeded in escaping from the cars, but as they were scrambling up the embankment the wrecked cars toppled over on them. Nearly all those who were injured were struck by flying debris.

The names of the killed are:

Barney Balinger, of Galion, O., engineer of the freight, who jumped against the bank and fell back under the wheels of his own engine, his head being cut off.

William Cochran, of Caledonia, O., brakeman of freight train, killed outright.

John Shool, of Youngstown, O., member of Tod post, Grand Army of the Republic.

Samuel Bruce, of Youngstown, O., member of Tod post, Grand Army of the Republic.

The injured are:

Miss Ina Tucker, of Austintown, seriously hurt internally, since reported to be dead.

Miss Given, of Canfield, O., seriously hurt and since reported to be dead.

Charles Hogle, of Youngstown, O., member Tod post G. A. R., leg broken.

Daniel McFadden, of Youngstown, O., member of Tod post G. A. R., back injured.

Thomas Marland, of Youngstown, O., member of Tod post G. A. R., both legs injured.

Mrs. Sarah Martin, of Youngstown, O., injured about the head.

Mrs. D. Callahan, of Youngstown, O., injured in the breast.

Mrs. J. L. Botsford, of Youngstown, O., leg injured.

Mrs. Jones, of Youngstown, O., injured internally and face.

Mrs. Snyder, of Youngstown, injured internally.

Mrs. Dr. Hughes, of Berlin Centre, O., injured internally.

Mr. Dr. J. L. [illegible], of Canfield, O., injured in leg and side.

Mrs. Hugh Manchester, of Canfield, O., both legs broken.

Jones Neff, of Austintown, O., injured in head and legs.

Mr. Neff, of Austintown, O., leg injured.

I. Nichols, of New Lisbon, O., injured in head, leg and breast.

John Gault, of Jackson, O., seriously injured.

Mrs. McFarland, of Lowellville, O., slightly hurt.

Mrs. Wilson, of Sharon, Pa., wife of the postmaster, injured in back and hip and has since died.

P. Gerhardt, of Galion, O., cut in the face.

William Leith, leg broken.

Mrs. Scott Wilson, seriously injured and will probably die.

Patronized by All Classes

There never was a time when theatres were so generally patronized as now, but the attendance is of all classes. The majority only want to have eyes or ears momentarily tickled. They don't care to have their minds fatigued by any exertion. Formerly the stage was the recreation of the cultured and intelligent; now it is the pastime of the masses.—Dion Boucicault.

1851 1888

MARION

CO. FAIR!

—TO BE HELD AT—

MARION, - OHIO,

—ON—

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

SEPTEMBER

25, 26, 27 and 28.

LIBERAL PREMIUMS

Competition Open to All!

FINE DISPLAY OF LIVE STOCK

Fruits & Vegetables, Farm & Dairy Products

Exciting-Races

EACH DAY OF THE FAIR

A-Fine-Half-Mile-Track!

With Approved Turns and Stretches

THE PREMIUM LIST is full and complete, embracing articles of household and mechanical manufacture, as well as agricultural products and implements, live stock, poultry, fine arts, etc.

A First-class Exhibition is Guaranteed

A Good Band in Attendance Daily. Amusements of All Kinds.

EXCURSION RATES ON ALL THE RAILROADS.

☞ Secretary's Books will be open for Entries on and after Sept 15th and all Entries close on Monday preceding the Fair

H. M. AULT, Sec'y JOHN McELVY, Pres't

Our Next President

TO THE PUBLIC:

WE SUBMIT OUR FORMULA for your kind consideration. It is of a peculiar [illegible] put up to sell for a [illegible] [illegible] the world to [illegible] family remedy. The [illegible] ranks as the greatest

Blood Medicine IN THE WORLD

IT NEVER FAILS. HIBBARD'S RHEUMATIC SYRUP AND PLASTERS

No remedies known are [illegible] endorsed by its home people for the treatment of Rheumatism and all Blood Diseases. Our Medical [illegible] treating on Rheumatism and all Blood and Female Diseases free on application.

Rheumatic Syrup Company, JACKSON, MICH

CASCARA SAGRADA. As a laxative it will restore the bowels to their normal condition with[illegible] griping, and has remarkable virtue in [illegible] of habitual constipation and digestion [illegible]

BLACK COHOSH, as used in this syrup is a powerful [illegible] acting primarily on the [illegible] Kidneys and urinary organs.

[illegible] ROOT. In all diseases of women it [illegible] regulator [illegible]

TAMARACK is tonic, diuretic, alterative and laxative.

CULVER'S ROOT is a powerfully cholagogue [illegible] acting with great energy on the liver [illegible] an excellent tonic, laxative and alterative, acting upon the [illegible] glands [illegible]

MANDRAKE is powerful in its action, working [illegible] upon the liver and small intestines and is invariably used for habitual constipation.

BURDOCK has no equal for the cure of Rheumatism, Syphilis, Kidney, Liver and all Skin Diseases, [illegible]

POKE ROOT is esteemed [illegible] highly [illegible] Rheumatism, Syphilis, Scrofula [illegible] Skin Diseases.

IN ADDITION to the ABOVE, which are [illegible] MEDICAL FACULTY [illegible] known Blood [illegible] our medicine contains [illegible]

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup

[illegible] Safe Family [illegible] it contains no poison or opiates [illegible] No home [illegible] Spring [illegible] Price $1 00 6 bottles $5 00 [illegible]

TESTIMONIALS WORTHY OF CONFIDENCE.

[illegible] Hibbard's Rheumatic [illegible] Rev. [illegible]

[illegible] Mich Dec 20 '87 [illegible] of the Michigan Central R. R. Depot [illegible] Augusta, Mich. about seven years ago [illegible] and I have been a great sufferer ever since. Have consulted the leading physicians of this city and [illegible] and all pronounced my case a [illegible] Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup [illegible] good [illegible] allow me [illegible] greatest medicine in the world. L. [illegible] M. C. R. R.

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

JOB PRINTING!

For Sale Bills, Posters, Dodgers, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Cards, Labels, and all kinds of Job Printing at Reasonable prices, call at

THE STAR OFFICE.

A PERFECT COMBINATION

Of harmless vegetable remedies that will restore the whole system to healthy action, is absolutely needed to cure any disease "for the disease that affects one organ weakens all." Paine's Celery Compound is THIS PERFECT COMBINATION. Read the proofs!

"I have suffered terribly from nervousness and kidney trouble. I bought two bottles of Paine's Celery Compound, and oh how it did help me! I have so much faith in your medicine for I know what it did for me."
Ontario Centre, N. Y. MRS. J. J. WATSON

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

"For five years I suffered with malaria and nervousness. I tried Paine's Celery Compound, and I can truthfully say that five bottles completely cured me. I cheerfully recommend it, for I know it to be a good medicine."
CHAS. T. STEARNS, Letter Carrier Station B, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CURES ALL NERVOUS DISEASES,

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Piles, Liver Complaint, Kidney Trouble, Female Complaints and all diseases arising from Impure Blood.

$1 six for $5. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co. Props. Burlington Vt. | $1 six for $5. See that each bottle bears the Celery trade mark. | $1 six for $5. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co. Props. Burlington Vt.

For the Nervous, The Debilitated, The Aged.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL NEWS.

—Will Moore of Indianapolis is in the city for a short time

—Born, a son to Mr and Mrs John Kling in Richland township

—L C Sanford spent Sunday at his former home in Lima

—Treasurer Crow spent Sunday at his former home in Prospect

—Miss Carrie Hubley of Galion is visiting Mr and Mrs Will Hubley

—Wm Fies was among the Marion visitors at the encampment Monday

—Miss Eve Yale has returned home after a couple weeks visit in Fostoria

—Arthur Copeland has returned from Rochester Ind, to remain a few days

—Miss Edna Kesler has gone to Chicago to visit relatives and friends for a week

—Mrs Chris Drew has gone to Columbus to remain a week at her former home there.

—George McLain is preparing to erect another new dwelling on west Center street

—Miss Elizabeth McClure of New York is the guest of Mrs Harry True on South street

—Miss Stella Merchant departed for Cleveland Monday where she will attend school

—George Nicholson of Lancaster O was in the city visiting his daughter, Mrs C H Rutter

—Mrs S W Dixon of Kansas City is making a visit with J D Bishop and family

—D R Cunningham was at Fostoria Monday attending the funeral of a brother operator at that point

—Mr and Mrs Fenton Fish have returned home after a pleasant trip to the State of Oregon

—Dr Sweney and Mrs Dr Rhu were gone to Columbus to remain during a part of the encampment

—Mrs Martha Tracy accompanied by her son Ed visited with her daughter, Mrs Will [illegible] Sunday

—Mrs Lucy F Taylor mother of Mrs Rev Wyand, and Mrs Phillips of Urbana, are visiting at Rev Wyand's

H D Barber of Cedar Rapids Iowa stopped off on his way to the encampment to visit his cousin Mrs F Conley

—Mrs S F Langley who has been in poor health for the past two months is very ill at the present time with lung trouble

—Miss Orpha Mather, of Lockwood came up Friday of last week to visit with her sister Mrs Auditor Clark, for a couple days

—James Leahy returned to his business in Philadelphia on Thursday night after a very pleasant stay among his friends in this city

—Will Falk was compelled to suspend teaching at the Dunapher school west of town last Friday owing to an attack of fever

—Solomon Miller and Abraham Gable and their families are back to Marion from Center Point Io, on a visit after four years absence

—Rev W E Thomas and Ira Uhler were to Condit Station to attend the meeting of the Marion Presbytery at Trenton Church

—The death of James Bowen who resides south of town, again lessens the roll of Marion county pioneers An obituary appears in another column

—Joseph G Copeland and Mrs H D Copeland and son and daughter of Clarion Iowa are guests of Mrs Copeland on west Center street

—I A Carson Auditor Clark and Geo Copeland were in Cincinnati Thursday, each one combining business with pleasure in seeing the Queen City

—C B King returned from St Clair Flats on Sunday He has been busy since then explaining to the Gun Club how it was he was shooting at decoy ducks

—Prospect Advance Ed Underwood, who occupied a part of the postoffice room for five or six weeks with a stock of fine shoes returned with his goods to Marion last week

—Miss Pearl Adams of Peoria, Ill is the guest of her brother Dr Adams on south East street Miss Adams will be remembered as one of those injured in the horrible Chatsworth wreck about a year ago

—Hess & Woodard are developing into quite noted workers in statuary Some of the figures they have wrought are fully equal to imported work and we are pleased to note the growth of such skill here in our midst

—Mr and Mrs Tom Robinson, of Brooklyn, Io arrived in the city Saturday morning and visited with their niece, Mrs W H Wynn, on Orchard street, that day They are now visiting with other relatives in this and Delaware county

—Hello! At last the County Commissioners have concluded to pay for a court house telephone and the instrument is to go into the Auditor's office It will be a great convenience and the officers are heartily pleased at the action

—W A Sager was reappointed School Examiner by the Probate Court Saturday for a term of three years Mr Sager's services on the Examining Board so far had been under the term of S E Elliott who resigned before the expiration of his term

—Dr J W Craig of Mansfield was in the city Sunday called hither to professionally visit John Diebold Dr Craig is quite an old practitioner and has the largest practice of any doctor in this part of Ohio, and better still he is not only a good physician but a pleasant gentleman

—Nathaniel H Patton, of Lyran O W H H Patton, of Lane Kas James F Patton of Macedonia Io Murry B Patton of Hastings Neb brothers of Mr Harvey Watson are here to see their sister and attend the grand encampment at Columbus each being prominent members of the G A R in the localities in which they live The aggregate time of their service in the army was 16 years and 6 months James F serving as Sargent Major of 3d U S Cavalry from 1861 to 1867

—J C Johnston was in Hardin county on legal business Monday

—Wm Bland moved from west Center to his east Center street residence Tuesday

—Prof A C Trumbo formerly of the Normal was up from Columbus Grove over Sunday

—Miss Gertrude Green, of Ft Wayne Ind, is in the city visiting at the home of Mayor Crowley

—A daughter has been born to enhance the happiness of the home of Mr and Mrs U K Guthery

—Miss Jennie Wallace has gone to Chicago to spend a couple weeks with Mr and Mrs Burkholder

—Mr and Mrs E C Richardson have returned from Middle Bass having spent a delightful vacation

—The remains of Mrs Butcher were taken from the vault and buried in the Marion Cemetery Tuesday

—Finney Clark returned to his business at Cleveland Tuesday after a short vacation spent with friends in this city

—Charley Wright took a day off from business Tuesday and labored hard to be comfortable at the crowded Capital

—J J Morrow accompanied by Mrs Morrow, joined the G A R post of Adrian Mich, and took in the encampment

—Schaffner's furniture store was considerably torn up while workmen are engaged in relaying the floor in part of the room

—Pittsburg Leader Mrs Cora Van Tassel won hearty applause as she deserved Her expressive acting is simply captivating

—Early entries for the fair are urged for all exhibits at the fair Better exhibits and more pleasant work always results Come early

Mrs Chas Ferris of Circleville has joined her husband here and they will make their home in Marion during the winter

—Dr Adams was called to Centerburg O, Tuesday to visit a sister who is ill The doctor was accompanied by his sister from Illinois

John Bartram and Burt McNeil have gone to Wooster and Homer Johnston to Oberlin to resume their studies for the school year

—J W Ireland was called to Columbus Monday night to assist the McCormick people with their big exhibit at the Ohio Centennial

—Mrs Lydia Waddell of Portland Ore, has returned from the West accompanied by her son to pay his parents Mr and Mrs Silas Idleman a visit

—Mr George Gilmour of Nevada Iowa was the guest of Mrs G Campbell Saturday night and Sunday and will visit at the home of Dr Campbell, at LaRue

—The Mechanics Band bid highest for the City Hall during the Fair, paying $61 for the two nights There were a half dozen other bids ranging from $30 to $60

—The County Commissioners will not wait for waterworks to run a fountain in the court house corner The water will be supplied from the big court house tank

—F W Mathews took advantage of the attractive railroad rates to return from Kansas and pay his old home a visit Fat is now playing base ball professionally

—Harry Angler has left Marion to make his future home in Chicago, where he will continue the barbering trade Harry's shop here is in the hands of his right hand man Patsy Flaherty

—At the C and A election last Saturday Mr Benedict was re-elected President, W O Johnston was elected assistant to the President—a new office and J J Burrows, formerly of the T and St L, was made Superintendent

—The C, H V and T took twenty passenger trains from the North into Columbus Monday To get an idea of the crowd in the Capital City one has but to remember that fourteen railroads center in Columbus and some of them were doing a much heavier passenger traffic than the C and T

—Wm Fies has returned from St Clair Flats As usual Fies comes home with a fish story this time to the effect that he caught a bass weighing over five pounds the largest of the season at Star Island and we cannot doubt Mr Fies' word Somehow Marionites "get there" wherever they go

—The Central Oil Co of Galion has concluded to make Marion a distributing point for refined oil and will build a tank and erect a building as soon as a location has been selected and the ground secured This distributing business is not expected to be very extensive in the start but rather local with a good chance to grow

—John Koons was placed in the county jail about midnight Sunday night for cutting with intent to kill at LaRue Koons' victim was a fellow named Mat Sherer and he was considerably slashed up with a large pocket knife, though his wounds are such that he may recover Koons claims that Sherer struck him before he began using his knife in self defense

—Cards are out announcing the approaching marriage of Miss Nannie daughter of Mr and Mrs Joseph Johnston to F O Hopkins, at St Paul's Church, Wednesday evening Sept 19th The contracting parties are well known being prominent in society and otherwise and the wedding will doubtless be a fitting beginning of the brilliant circle of society events of the season

—The Directors of the Malleable Iron Company held an important meeting Monday night and made a slight change in the management, which however is hoped to do much good Mr A E Fleurette was elected Superintendent of the works and his accession to office relieves Mr Waples of the arduous duties of overseeing the men and gives him full time to care for his work as Secretary

—Marionites who have been grieving about Marion's ill luck can find one source of consolation the waterpipes are to be gathered up and the grass is to have a chance to grow This is but a small item of happiness in contrast with our defeat [illegible] waterworks and [illegible] worse the defeat Black Diamond and the loss of a Congressman but we hold that Marionites must be happy anyway

—East Center street residents are paralyzed over the construction of a crossing—stone too—east of Greenwood street It is the first the city has ever builded in that section

—A report of the Erie's unfortunate, death-dealing wreck is given in our news columns One Marion county boy was instantly killed Brakeman Will Cochran of Caledonia There is much sorrow over his death at his boyhood home

—Rev and Mrs I Root father and mother of Mrs Rev Miner dropped in very unexpectedly at the parsonage Tuesday morning Rev Root is a Methodist minister in the Southern Illinois Conference located at Shabonier Ill He will preach in the Free Baptist Church next Sunday morning

—Tell your friends about the coming Marion County Fair A liberal management has made it without dispute the best county fair in Ohio A monster exhibition and fine racing The excellence of our track and the liberal purses bring good horses and there will be choice sport Prepare to come

—Mrs Sargent has opened a new street connecting South and Center through her East Marion addition It is to be regretted that the street was not made to connect to John street from South to Center as John street is not opened between these two main streets and is located exactly one square east of Greenwood

—Richwood Gazette Mrs Miles Gregory of Marion was visiting Mrs W Tallman the first of the week P T Lightner of Marion pleased a large number of Richwood friends by a short stay in town Saturday evening Thomas Stocks of Marion was in town Sunday Samuel Bell of Marion, was in town Monday evening Mrs Kate Smith and son visited Marion friends last week

—Fifty of the Marion Steam Shovel Co employed took in the encampment and centennial at Columbus Tuesday on their second annual excursion The works were shut down to give the employes two days' vacation and the doors had barely closed for the two days' off until Manager Barnhart received telegraphic orders for two steam shovels The employes going on the excursion were provided with neat badges and they formed a fine looking body of workingmen

—Fred W Born the well known express messenger over the C and A and Miss Hattie D Springer the estimable daughter of H C Springer, were married at the home of the bride's father on west South street, Monday evening Rev M C Miner performed the ceremony in the presence of a company of about fifty intimate friends and relatives of the contracting parties after which an elegant supper was served The merry guests spent the evening very happily and truly wished Mr and Mrs Born much happiness and continued prosperity

—The sanitary condition of a number of Ohio towns is such that should any epidemic break out it would be fed on the most noxious odors and pestilence breeding places This is due to bad sewerage Towns which have no drainage and there are lots of them, let all refuse matter accumulate somewhere in the outskirts, and there it breeds disease Other places have small creeks which soon become uncovered sewers and flow through the center of town causing much sickness There seems to be a sort of carelessness in Northern Ohio in regard to public sanitary arrangements that lasts until disease does come with awful ravages, and then only too late precautions are taken Boards of Health amount to very little and do less It is a wonder that more places have not suffered from epidemics of fever and kindred diseases

Sympathy of Royal Bumpers

Art Kling has received the following touching testimonial from brother Royal Bumpers in Indiana on the accident that befell his beloved coon

Be it enacted by Wabash Division of the Loyal Bumpers in session assembled, that it is with sincere regret we learn of the unfortunate and severe blow sustained by our beloved brother Arthur Kling of Marion O, whose pet Republican coon was torn and mangled by a Democratic dog thereby causing it great bodily pain and a fracture of the left hind limb, also causing its owner our beloved brother, great mental anguish Therefore be it

RESOLVED That this lodge tender its condolence with the wish that our brother be revenged when the returns come in Nov 7th 1888 giving son of his Grandpap Harrison the Presidential chair for the coming four years Be it also

RESOLVED That this lodge forward to Brother Kling $1 the same to provide an Archibald Cork Leg for the coon And be it also

RESOLVED That an engrossed copy of these proceedings properly framed be sent to Brother Kling And, be it further

RESOLVED That a correct record of these proceedings (minutes and resolutions) be recorded in the archives of this lodge

J L WHITE, Chief Bumper
L D BENNETT Sec

Obituary

James Bowen was born in Calvert county Maryland January 14th 1791, and died Sept 8th 1888 aged 97 years 7 months and 24 days He was the eighth child of a family of twelve children, all of whom are dead except his brother Hobbs Bowen living at Knightstown, Ind Deceased was married to Margaret Munser at Hagerstown, Md Aug 23d [illegible] They settled and lived in Jefferson county, Va, until [illegible] when they came to Marion O where they lived and died They were the parents of five children, four of whom are living There are now living seven grandchildren and nine great grandchildren The deceased was converted and united with the M E Church in this place in 1842 under the ministry of Rev H E Pickler and has ever since been an acceptable member of this church

Certificates to Teach

Of the two classes of applicants for teachers certificates, examined August 11th and 25th the following were successful

Francesa Tuttle, J J Trettyman H J Hull and Andrew Foster of Agosta for one year Flora Flack of Galion one year Emmett Better Ed Harrington Gertie Lawrence and Emmet Templer of Marion one year J C Eager of DeCliff one year D A Sharp of Mt Blanchard five years J E Haley of Marion two years [illegible] Ludwig and R P Williams of Troy one year Cora Taylor of Meeral one year J J Miller of Prospect three years

TEACHERS EXAMINATION

The Questions in the Various Branches
Ten Applicants

Only ten applicants were before the board of County Examiners today Following were the questions submitted

ORTHOEPY AND ORTHOGRAPHY

What is an elementary sound? A syllable?

What is accent?

Divide the following words into syllables and mark the accented syllables Senile composed vagary absent (verb) collect (noun)

What is a vowel sound?

What is the use of diacritical marks

Define affix prefix and suffix

Write five derivative words with affixes

Spell the past tense of the following verbs Drop remit rally rely convey

Spell the plural of the following nouns Lynx fox ally valley penny

GEOGRAPHY

What is the population of the city of New York?

What State ranks first in manufactures

What State ranks first in the production of iron

What is the area of Rhode Island in square miles What is the area of Texas in square miles?

What is the position of the earth in regard to the plane of its orbit

What and how many motions has the earth?

Bound France

GRAMMAR

What is declension? Of what use is it

Decline Who fly fox sister-in-law

Abridge the following sentence When the sun had set, they pitched their tents

Expand the adjective and adverb phrases into clauses Men of wealth are often respected for the sake of their money

Write a sentence with a direct quotation

What is a sentence

Give the principal parts of the following verbs Sit set bring lay lie (to recline)

What is parsing?

What is an adverb A verb

Parse the emphasized words WE THE PEOPLE of the United States, IN ORDER to form A MORE PERFECT union, ESTABLISH justice insure domestic tranquility, PROVIDE for the common defense promote the general welfare, and SECURE the BLESSINGS of liberty to ourselves and OUR POSTERITY do ordain AND ESTABLISH THIS constitution FOR the United States of America

HISTORY

Give history of Iroquois Confederation

Give a history of the settlement of Florida

Who commanded the Union armies, and who commanded the Confederate forces at the battle of Bull Run

What was the first battle of the Mexican war

Who was the first Governor of the Northwestern Territory?

Where was the last battle of the war of 1812?

Who was the author of the Declaration of Independence?

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE

If you receive a poisonous bite how would you treat it

What is near sightedness

Name the digestive organs

What are veins?

What is food?

What is respiration?

What is secretion?

How should you treat a broken bone?

Why are bones hollow

Name the bones of the lower extremities

ARITHMETIC

Sold pork on commission at 4 per cent and invested the proceeds in coffee on commission of 2 per cent If my whole commission was $200 what was the value of the pork and coffee?

A grocer has three kinds of tea—20 lbs at 60 cts, and 30 cts and 40 cts He wishes to mix it so it will be worth 50 cts a lb How many lbs of the last and 40 ct will he add to the 20 lbs at 60 cts to make it?

A grocer's quart measure was too small by half a gill How much did he thus dishonestly make in selling four barrels of cider, averaging 31 gals 2 qts and 1 pt each if the cider was worth 24 cts a gal

What distance will I save by walking directly across from one corner of a plantation a mile square to the opposite corner?

How many persons can be supplied with bread 8 months for $50 when flour is $5 a barrel if when it is $7 a barrel $21 worth of bread will supply 6 persons 4 months?

What sum paid down June 1st is equivalent to $37 40 paid on the 1st of the next August money being worth 6 per cent?

At what time between 5 and 6 will the hour and minute hands stand together At what time between 10 and 11?

Why do we square the first figure of the root in cube root? And multiply by 300

Bought U S 4 per cent bonds at 105 amount of bonds $[illegible] what is my income?

For what amount must I draw my note at 12 months that when discounted at 7 per cent it may yield $100?

Probate Court

Albert J Roux and Cora Moore licensed to marry

William F Jones and Nyda Kessler licensed to marry

Henry K Brown and Nettie Price licensed to marry

William F Kaufman and Jennie Baker licensed to marry

David E Rhoads and Nancy Kelly licensed to marry

Charles E Herbold and Lena E Schneider licensed to marry

A H Kling accepted trust assigned by J W Shrote Application made to sell real estate

A C Mounts guardian of the estate of J E Phillips filed application to sell personal property at private sale

A Flat Contradiction

Some one has told you that your catarrh is incurable It is not so Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure it It is pleasant to use and it always does its work thoroughly We have yet to hear of a case in which it failed to accomplish a cure when faithfully used Catarrh is a disease which it is dangerous to neglect A certain remedy is at your command Avail yourselves of it before the complaint assumes a more serious form All druggists

MARRIED

HALLEPPE—SCHNEIDER—At the residence of the bride's parents on north Main street Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock by Rev Schweinfurth Mr Charles Halleppe of Cleveland to Miss Lena E Schneider of Marion

By request of the bride the ceremony was made private there being present only relatives and a few of her intimate friends After the ceremony a table was spread which actually groaned under the excessive weight of the good things of the land After thoroughly satisfying the demands of the inner man from this bountiful supply of good things the happy bride was made the recipient of many beautiful and valuable presents among which was a fine gold watch presented by the groom The remainder of the evening being spent in a most pleasant and enjoyable manner the little company broke up all wishing the happy couple a future of joy and happiness The bride and groom accompanied by Miss Bertha the bride's sister left for Cleveland this afternoon at 3 o'clock where a royal reception awaits them

The writer wishes them a pleasant trip and happy future

ONE WHO WAS THERE

JONES—KESSLER—At the residence of the bride's parents in Agosta O Sept 8th 1888 by Rev E A Sutton Mr Wm F Jones of Marion to Miss Nyda Kessler

"Peace to their bosoms flowers to their pathway"

BROWN—PRICE —By Rev E A Sutton at his residence in Green Camp O Sept 8th 1888 Mr Henry K Brown of Agosta to Miss Nettie Price of Bowling Green township

May they be prosperous and happy

How You Will Vote

Considerable discussion has been caused about the proper manner of printing election tickets because of this being the first Presidential election since Ohio was changed from an October to a November State Many people thought that it would be necessary to have two tickets separate ballot boxes and polling places for State and Presidential candidates The statutes providing for the change of the State election from October to November is not very clear and definite on this point but Attorney General Watson has decided that only one ticket and one ballot box will be required In accordance with this decision Chairman Cappeller of the Republican State Executive Committee and Chairman Townsend of the Democratic Committee, have agreed that only one ticket will be printed and one set of Judges and Clerks provided at each voting place The tally sheets for the election are now being prepared by the Secretary of State and they will be arranged in the following order Names of Presidential candidates electors at large district electors State ticket headed by Secretary of State member of Congress judicial ticket (Circuit and Common Pleas Judges) to be followed with the county ticket

The County Infirmary

The Infirmary Directors made their annual report to the County Commissioners last week saying the Infirmary is in splendid condition excepting for the lack of room and the old frame building They find the inmates are kindly and well cared for

The year began with 67 inmates—42 males and 25 females—and 52 were received during the year, making in all 119 During the year 12 were discharged 4 died 1 were removed to other counties and 9 to other institutions—in all 48—leaving 71 inmates yet in the Infirmary

The total expenses during the year were $8 711 57 That sum was divided in amounts as follows Meat and fish $72 potatoes $202 groceries $1000 physician's services and drugs $161 whisky and other liquors $11, tobacco $70 clothing $110 dry goods and bedding $105, boots and shoes $141, fuel and light $[illegible] coffins and grave digging $122 transportation $78 implements $201 miscellaneous farm and garden $18, superintendent $775 employes $671 Improvements $[illegible]

A $10,000 Assignment

J Wesley Shrote has made deeds of assignment to A H Kling, and the financial wreck has created a great deal of talk Mr Shrote's liabilities are given as about ten thousand dollars, and the property assigned if it can be converted to cash at real worth will nearly cover that sum The assets consist mostly of ninety five acres of land located southeast of town, and the land is regarded as worth $100 per acre

Mr Shrote's financial wreck is brought about by lending his brother Elmer, who is heavily involved and completely broken up Elmer has dropped several thousand dollars, estimated at from $15 000 to $20 000 in the stock business and he has dragged down Wesley and also lost Frank Shrote a considerable sum Wesley found his bad notes coming due and was aware of judgment being taken, and he concluded to assign promptly in order to give creditors an equal show We have not learned the names of the heavy creditors

Public Sale

The undersigned will make a public sale of or sell at private sale on Saturday September 22d 1888 all work that is not been sold during the season and that may not be up to that time Fifteen jobs of bona fide work—wagons buggies spring wagons etc—at reasonable prices on four years time at 6 per cent interest with approved security I have some good second hand jobs All work warranted As my patent carriage jack is growing to be in great demand I am compelled with my other business to sell off this work that my room to make room for a more extensive manufacture of them Sale from 10 to 4 o'clock in front of my establishment a little west of C, C, C and I depot Marion O

J J LINDSEY
S H BENNETT, Auctioneer [dw t]

A Leading Show Coming

Among the many leading shows, that of Wallace & Co is always in the van Its popularity seems to be unbounded and wherever it exhibits a crowded canvass is the rule It is to be in Marion O Sept 19 and there will be no exception to the immensely large patronage when it reaches us A company that is [illegible] for its [illegible] much variety and excellence and a Menagerie composed of animals so rare and curious will be sure to be appreciated by this community

LITTLE GIANT!
School Shoes
—AT—
Tristram & Young's
—LEADING—
BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS,
Are the cheapest and best wearing shoes manufactured, to be had only
—AT—
TRISTRAM & YOUNG'S,
Opp C H, Main St, Marion, O

SANFORD'S!

Everybody profits by a visit to our store Ours is the only exclusively

CHINA & CROCKERY STORE!

In Marion, and the natural consequence is that we are headquarters in all branches and

LEADERS IN LOW PRICES.

Your attention is called to our elegant line of Dinner Sets of all kinds and prices, our large assortment of Chamber Sets and our stock of Lamps We have everything in our line and want you to see the stock

L. C. SANFORD,
Fies Kling Block, S Main St

Our New Fall Stock

Has arrived. Call in at once and secure FIRST CHOICE.

GREAT BARGAINS!

JNO. FRASH.

PUPILS!

Who secure their School Books and Supplies at WIANT'S Will receive a new style (patent applied for) SLATE ERASER, made of specially prepared red felt surface decorated top and sides with a lead pencil eraser firmly fastened on the side FREE!

School Books and Supplies in great variety and lowest prices, 3 doors E. of P. O., at Wiant's.

S. S. FOX & CO.
MARION, OHIO.

Paradise Boiled Down.

There was a bridal couple coming in on the Bay City train the other day, says the Chicago Herald, and the passengers in that particular car were on the grin most of the time over their antics The bride had got the man she loved, and she didn't care a copper who saw her pillow her head on his shoulder The groom had got a farm with his wife, and if he wanted to feed her on gum drops or squeeze her hand whose business was it? A little old man, dried up and bald headed, sat directly in front of the couple, and he looked around so often that the young husband finally explained "We're just married" "I knowed it all the time," chuckled bald head "And we can't help it, you know" "No you can't—I'll be darned if you kin" "I presume it all seems very silly to an old man like you," continued the husband "Does it! Does it!" cackled the old fellow as he bobbed around "Well, you bet your life she doesn't I've been right thar three times over, and I'm now on my way to Canada to marry a fourth! You orter see me a week hence I'll hug and squeeze and fiddle at the rate of forty miles an hour, and darn the skunk that larfs at me! Silly! Why, children it's parrydise just biled right down!" S S FOX & CO, who are located in the Fite Block, East Center Street, make a specialty of fitting out young married couples for housekeeping The largest, neatest and cleanest stock in Marion county Call and examine our goods at least, tell us that you were just married and see what we CAN and WILL do in a case of that kind Do not forget the place

P S — Slate and Metal Roofing and Guttering Estimates given

PUBLIC SALE, 60 HIGH BRED NORMAN HORSES and MARES
At FAIR GROUNDS, SPRINGFIELD, O, Sept. 27, 1888
SEND FOR CATALOGUE ADDRESS R. S. KELLY, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

ANNIE THACKERAY.

THE FAMOUS NOVELIST'S GIFTED DAUGHTER'S HOME LIFE

History of the Love Match Between Miss Thackeray and Mr Ritchie Whom She Married—The Opposition of Their Friends—An Ideal English Home

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept 3—I first met Miss Thackeray in Italy, ages ago, when she was a strong hearty, affectionate whole souled, ugly girl of about 15 I had gone to Rome to spend some years in the study of art, and had arrived at a fortunate time The English society in the Eternal City was exceptionally brilliant that season The Brownings were there (it was before *the death of* that rare saintly spirit, Elizabeth Barrett Browning), Fanny Kemble, Mrs. Adelaide Sartoris, her sister, destined to become the mother in law of Nelly Grant, Frederick Leighton, now Sir Frederic, then at the commencement of his brilliant career Owen Meredith, more popular then with the general public than the stately Lord Lytton of the present day, and many more lions and notabilities of the highest distinction

Suddenly appeared among them Thackeray and his two daughters, Annie, the oldest (that dear good Annie to whom so many quaint, affectionate allusions are made in those delightful Thackeray letters which Scribner has been so good as to do the world the service of publishing), and her younger sister, in after years Mrs Leslie Stephen Their visit was a brief one, they remained only about a week but what a week it was—crowded with delights Thackeray was *among his familiar friends and admirers*, they greeted him with enthusiasm as a matter of course, and the rapid days whirled away in a perpetual round of sight seeing, picnics on the Campagna, rides, drives, [illegible], and what not, whirled away only too rapidly, before we had more than begun to realize our good fortune in having them with us they were off—vanishing from our horizon to star it in some new firmament on their rapid tour

I have always been grateful to have had this brief glimpse of Annie Thackeray in the heyday of her youth Although our acquaintance was so short, her strong personality left an ineffaceable impression upon my mind The distinguished family were a fascinating trio Thackeray were already acknowledged as one of the great men of the world His two daughters genuine girls, both of them, of the best type—just such girls as Louise Alcott would have delighted to draw—frank, candid, honest affectionate, kind hearted, were inseparable companions, devoted to each other, and worshiping their father with more than filial idolatry They were just as clever too as they could be—this need scarcely be said—well informed, witty, observing, full of young, fresh aspirations, and withal very ardent church women On their first visit to my studio I remember that Annie quite startled me by inquiring earnestly, with a suddenly demure countenance, whether I was 'High or Low?' This query is in fact the only verbatim remark of her brilliant conversation of that period which I am able to recall All absorbed in my art studies, and completely out of the pale of theological influence, I could not for the moment imagine what this overgrown English girl, with her earnest eyes and impressive demeanor, meant It was only on reflection that it occurred to me that she was troubled about my spiritual welfare, and anxiously inquiring whether I belonged to the High or Low English church

What changes had passed over both before we met again! This was not until about twelve years ago, when circumstances called me to make my home in London One of my *first pleasant duties on arriving was to pay a* visit to my old friend of Roman memory, Miss Thackeray, and to my grief and amazement I found her stricken down by sorrow and ill health Her father's death, a shock to all his friends, a loss to the whole world, had completely overwhelmed his tender loving daughter, who resembled him in character and inherited no small share of his brilliant genius, and when, before this deep wound was healed, she was called upon to *mourn the sudden death, under painful circumstances* of her beloved sister Mrs Leslie Stephen, the double blow proved more than she could bear She had always been delicate in health after growing to womanhood, and now her strength failed utterly, she sank into a condition of nervous prostration and extreme depression, from which for a time, it seemed unlikely that she would ever recover

Here indeed was matter for a [illegible] The ardent, enthusiastic girl whom I remembered so well had far more than fulfilled her early aspirations the choicest blessings of life had been showered plenteously upon her head, she had been surrounded by the most ennobling influences, had won easily, almost without an effort world wide celebrity, was even now the most envied and beloved of women, and yet midway upon her path she had fallen crushed and broken hearted It was at this darkest period of her life that our second meeting occurred She was then frequently for days together, unable to leave her room, and passed most of her time literally dissolved in tears.

What the poor woman needed was a new, powerful influence, able to renew her whole nature and withdraw her from brooding upon the past, and the need was responded to by love Like Mrs Browning before her she was saved to her friends, the world and the world of letters, by a happy marriage I am not aware how widely known the circumstances of Mrs Ritchie's engagement and marriage are in this country, but as it is one of the most touching and romantic of the numerous love affairs of letters upon record I will venture to tell the story Mr Richmond Ritchie, now her husband at that time her lover, and her second cousin moreover had cherished from his boyhood a romantic passion for his gifted relative Handsome, cultured, with a winning address, fine character and abilities, but one objection could be urged against him, and that the apparently insuperable one that he was greatly her junior Miss Thackeray herself held steadily that the disparity of years between them and her delicate health *were obstacles to their union that* ought not to be disregarded, and, whatever her real sentiments toward him may have been, she refused in any way to countenance his addresses It was not until after her sister's death, when, ill and depressed, she had withdrawn from the world, that he succeeded—taking advantage of her unhappy state of mind—in urging his suit with such [illegible] as to conquer her scruples His unchanged devotion at that sad time of discouragement—a sufficient proof surely of the sincerity and purity of his passion—touched her to the heart, she followed Browning's advice, trusted to love, and had her reward, although many trials had still to be surmounted before it was finally won The announcement of their engagement was received with intense disapproval and indignation by their mutual friends Every one declared it to be an act of insanity, and prophesied that their marriage would be the ruin of both

I can well remember talking it all over with Mr George Meredith, one of the most brilliant and irascible of conversationalists, and endeavoring in vain to modify his opinion. He had always been a warm admirer of Miss Thackeray, as who is not in the *brilliant guild of London men of letters*, of which her father had been the chief ornament, but he was ready now to forget his former high regard, and denounce her in bitter terms for her lack of common sense and good judgment What a picture he drew of the wretched future that would await the unhappy couple! Miss Thackeray was plain, her health feeble, in ten years she would be a complete wreck, an old woman, Ritchie on the other hand, a handsome boy, would be just beginning life, he would long before this have been alienated from his unsuitable partner, would inevitably fall in love with a younger woman, the unhappy wife would be abandoned, and compelled to endure all the torments of grief and despair, which she would well deserve, having brought them upon herself, by her own unpardonable folly Mr Meredith's harsh judgment was but the summing up of what was everywhere said Not a few of their friends made a determined effort to break off the match, from a sense of duty no doubt, persuaded as they were that it would result only in misery and disappointment With all this opposition to contend with the lovers had a hard battle to fight, but when Miss Thackeray had been won, as soon as they thoroughly understood each other, they proved strong enough to take their destiny in their own hand, in defiance of the world

And never was there a case in which the rightful supremacy of a true [illegible] love was more triumphantly vindicated The man's judgment, and the world's judgment, proved, as has often happened absolutely wrong—that of the weak woman trusting in her affections and intuitions the truth of God

Instead of remaining an invalid after her marriage, Mrs Ritchie recovered her health, instead of growing old, she grew younger each year Instead of cooling, her husband's affection [illegible], it became more strong and tender day by day Their home was a veritable oasis of rest and peace, and the two children who crowned their happy married life were of such rare beauty that it proved that their angel presences alone would have been sufficient to unite the most uncongenial partners *and render the most discordant* household serene and harmonious The dread presence that had stood by Annie Thackeray in her hour of trial proved to be, as Mrs Browning sang divinely of her own heart history 'Not Death, but Love,' and she was led forth by the strong hand of Love, from the dark valley of gloom, to the sunny heights of conjugal felicity

I have spoken of the girl Annie Thackeray as she flashed upon me in the spring time of her youth Shall I endeavor to describe Mrs Ritchie as she now appears in her pleasant London home? No woman ever lived, let me say at once, who gives so little the impression of being a woman of literature and fashion *She is simply and solely*, as far as appearances go, goodness and kindness combined She is not beautiful nay, more she is distinctly plain, if any one can be called plain whose features are beaming with intelligence and kindliness She dresses with great simplicity, is absolutely without pretension or self consciousness, betraying, indeed, in her manner a certain timidity and self distrust that belongs to her character So completely does she herself ignore the fact *that you find it difficult to remember* when with her that you are in the presence of a distinguished authoress, and think of her entirely as the tender wife, devoted mother and loyal affectionate friend Perhaps you will hesitate to call upon her in the fear of interrupting some literary task in which you know her to be engaged, and on venturing in find her, not at her writing desk but—if you have the privilege of being admitted into that sanctuary—in the nursery, at play *with the children, on the floor* with the baby crawling over her and Hester cooing in her arms She is one of the women in whom the maternal instinct is a sublime and exalted enthusiasm

It may appear that I am seeking to detract from Mrs Ritchie's intellectual ability by insisting thus upon the simple goodness of her character This is not the case I am seeking only to describe her faithfully as she really is—a woman of brilliant gifts and endowments, whose dominant qualities are nevertheless the sweet gentle feminine traits that give tone to her personality and impress so strongly those whom she meets in social intercourse With her gentle and generous nature I need scarcely say that she is always doing good, helping and planning for those less fortunate than herself—the animating spirit of endless philanthropies and charities Society too makes endless claims upon her which she cannot neglect, and what with her domestic duties the problem of her life remains how to command the few hours of daily seclusion requisite for pen work—in order that she may write those lovely poetic tales and novels which have endeared her to the public and given her a conspicuous post among the representative women of this generation

I do not feel inclined to drop my pen without paying a more direct tribute to the lovely children of whom I have spoken with so much admiration When I called to bid Mrs Ritchie farewell, on returning to this country, her little daughter Hester was in the room, a child of 4, with large, dark, unfathomable eyes and solemn brow a sibyl in embryo if one ever lived, the mother took the little girl upon her knee, and began to tell me about her wise sayings and the sweet stories which she was already beginning to write, when in the midst of our talk, the baby was brought in, with great liquid eyes shining like stars and a complexion more softly tinted than the most exquisite rosebud In a world over which countless lovely babies cast a gleam of heaven, despite its crime and misery my opinion remains unchanged that these two infants were the most beautiful that I have ever seen So was I captivated, so fully stirred by their beauty on that day that I was constrained on returning home despite myself, to write a poem in their praise, and moreover, hope that the mother followed my urgent advice and had their portraits painted forthwith in time to catch on their brows the fleeting evanescent charms of infancy as quick to vanish as the smile of the dawn lost in the fuller radiance and completeness of the day

The Ritchies are not wealthy their position is one of moderate independence assured by earnest effort the social status which is perhaps the most favorable of all for true development Mr Ritchie is a man of fine taste and cultivated intellectual ability, he has some government office and amuses himself with literature in his leisure hours His wife has never ceased to be a faithful worker with her pen, save when incapacitated by feeble health Her liability to physical suffering has been the only shadow that has rested upon their domestic life Their house in West Kensington is one of the many in London whose treasures are all within It is plain and unassuming, on the outside, but when you cross the threshold you find yourself in a veritable shrine for here every book, picture, engraving ornament, is associated with some venerated name The long low drawing room, furnished with [illegible] perfect taste, opens into a large secluded garden where a cedar tree is standing in solemn majesty, worthy to [illegible] the sacred hill of Lebanon.

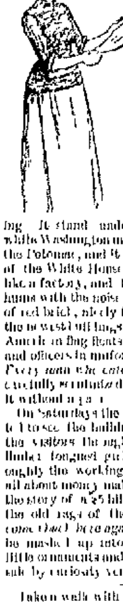
GEORGE HUE

A GREAT MONEY MILL.

THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

How the Notes Are Engraved, Printed and Counted for Uncle Sam—$40,000,000 in Greenbacks—The Grinding Up of Millions

[Special Correspondence.]



WASHINGTON, Sept 3 UNCLE SAM makes all the greenbacks used in the United States I visited his factory yesterday where about $40,000 are turned out daily It is one of the busiest machine shops of the treasury department and it has a building bigger than any county court house as its workshop This building is called the Bureau of Engraving and Printing It stands under the shadow of the big white Washington monument, on the banks of the Potomac, and it is within a stone's throw of the White House and Treasury It looks like a factory, and the whole neighborhood hums with the noise of its machinery It is of red brick, nicely finished and it is one of the newest buildings of the government The American flag floats from a staff on its roof and officers in uniform stand about its doors *Every man who enters this big money mill is* carefully scrutinized and no one goes through it without a pass

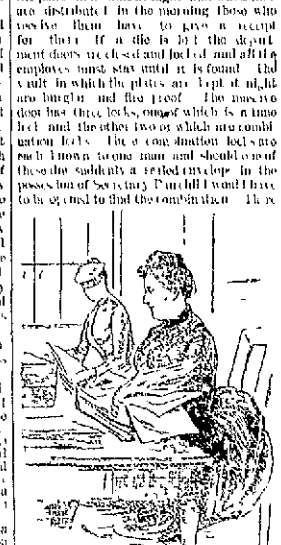
On Saturdays the general public is admitted to see the building, and guides conduct the visitors through it These guides are limber tongued girls who understand thoroughly the working of the department and all about money making They can tell you the story of a $5 bill from the time it leaves the old rags of the paper makers until it *comes back here again as soiled currency to* be mashed up into pulp and cast into the little ornaments and statuettes furnished for sale by curiosity venders

Take a walk with her through the department *She will show you how the plates are* engraved and how the dies are cut in many pieces You will only see the backs of the engravers They work in their shirt sleeves, with their faces toward the windows and have little cubby holes which shut them off from interruption No one engraver is allowed to make a whole bank note Each enters part of one in steel, and each has his specialty Some of the finest engravers in the world are here and some of the faces *which you see every day on your $1 and $2* bills comprise hundreds of dollars worth of work Take the face of Garfield upon the $5 bank notes and it took one man two months to engrave the plate that made it This engraving has to be done upon steel A drawing is first made in pen and ink, and then the work is transferred to steel by the engraver It requires an artist to do it, and the best engravers work so slowly that you can hardly notice their progress from day *to day The steel plates upon which this* work is done are of the finest make, and they are really worth their weight in silver

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Some of these notes of the government have romances mixed up with their making *The face of a goddess of liberty may be that* of the sweetheart of the engraver, and the ideal pictures of the various notes have usually their counterparts in real life Some of the engravers do nothing but scroll work and the best engraving is done by hand There is an engraving machine here which does the delicate line and lathe work running in and out in a thousand delicate threads in the back of the notes This machine is the invention of Homer Lee of the Homer Lee *Bank Note company* of New York It will turn out 3,000 impressions a day and it only takes one man to operate it

Returning to the plates as soon as they are engraved the steel is hardened and a number of other dies are made from it The taking care of the plates is a very important work, for in case they should fall into the hands of counterfeiters their work could not be detected The dies are every morning given out by the man in charge of them The man is known as the custodian of the vault and he gets $2,400 a year He keeps the plates in a vault at night and when they are distributed in the morning those who receive them have to give a receipt for them If a die is lost the department doors are closed and locked and all the employes must stay until it is found The vault in which the plates are kept at night are burglar and fire proof The massive door has three locks, one of which is a time lock and the other two of which are combination locks The combination locks are each known to one man and should one of these die suddenly a sealed envelope in the possession of Secretary [illegible] would have to be opened to find the combination There



EXAMINING MONEY PAPER

are 10,000 pieces of steel in the vault and all told they will weigh fifty tons Every piece of steel is carefully watched and this fifty tons of little steel plates is the bottled up brains and the skill of hundreds of great engravers Useless plates are never thrown away they must be destroyed in the presence of witnesses and they are taken to the Navy yard and melted there

It is impossible to estimate the care with which Uncle Sam watches every movement in regard to his money matters Here every sheet of bank note paper that comes into the department is counted and every scrap must be accounted for by those who use it Bank *note paper is originally grayish white in* color It has red and blue threads of silk running through it, and when the sheets are given out the requisition specifies exactly for what they are to be used It is a curious thing, too that in receipting for the paper the superintendent has to receipt for the amount of money which it will represent when it is printed If he wants 10,000 sheets for $20 notes he gives his receipt for $[illegible]00,000 and if he wants 2,000 sheets for $10 notes he gives a receipt for $[illegible]0,000

Mr Lee is one of the finest engravers in the United States and is still under 40 He is a tall, fine looking, black whiskered fellow, with a broad intellectual forehead and *cheeks as rosy as a milkmaid* He was not long ago in Paris, and while there visited one of the leading engraving establishments of France He did not say who he was, but asked for samples of their work and I was shown, as such, some of his own work which he had done in New York

After the bank notes are printed the sheets are taken to the drying room and left there *over night* The drying room is an air tight compartment, heated by steam to a tempera*ture of 250 degrees above zero In the morning* the sheets are taken out and carefully examined for imperfections The least fault causes the sheet to be thrown aside and a torn sheet is never used If the least bit of ink has gotten upon them, or if there is the slightest mistake in the printing, the sheets are thrown out and the printer has an amount deducted from his wages for each sheet so lost The perfect sheets are put up in packages of 1,000 each, with ten slips of paper between each hundred notes The

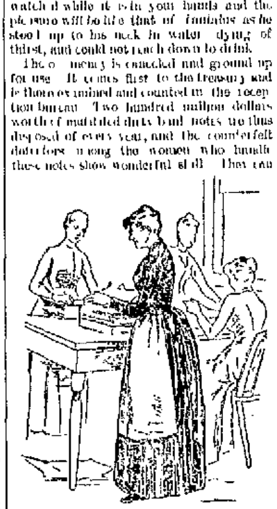
ENGRAVERS AT WORK

notes are then polished by being put between mill boards and a pressure of 5,000 pounds to *the square inch being placed upon them* They are then sealed and numbered, the numbering being done by automatic machines run by women There are, in fact, more women than men in this department, and ladies make the best money counters

There is a lady counter here who is the fastest in the world, and she counts hundreds of bills per minute Her fingers go like lightning, and she does not move her lips as she counts She does not keep her eyes on the notes and she seems to work by intuition

All the notes which come from the bureau of printing and engraving are made up into packages of from $4,000 to $40,000,000, for convenient use in the cash room of the treasury The packages contain exactly the same number of notes but the notes differ in value from $1,000 to $10,000 Ten thousand dollars is the highest legal tender note authorized by law, and it is needless to say that few notes of this denomination are in circulation In the cash vault of the treasury you may get the chance to handle a package containing $40,000,000 if you are on good terms with the cashier, but the money will be carefully watched while it is in your hands and the pleasure will be like that of Tantalus as he stood up to his neck in water dying of thirst, and could not reach down to drink.

The old money is counted and ground up for use It comes first to the treasury and is there examined and counted in the redemption bureau Two hundred million dollars worth of mutilated dirty bank notes are thus disposed of every year, and the counterfeit detectors among the women who handle these notes show wonderful skill They can



COUNTING SHEETS

tell whether a note is a good one by feeling it After the notes are counted they are cut into pieces and are then carried over to the bureau of printing and engraving They are here put into a big grinding machine which is sealed after it is filled, and the mass of cut greenbacks is chewed and ground until it is made into a pulp The pulp is given over to the people who use it to make images of the Washington monument, badly constructed statuettes of the presidents and Mr Cleveland and paper weights Each of these images has marked on it the amount of money which it took to make the pulp of which it is constructed But, of course, this is all guess work A paper weight may have originally been $10,000 or $1,000 It may have been $1,000,000 or $100,000 It depends entirely on the denominations of the notes and thus the curio makers can [illegible] There is considerable fraud in the business and it was said at one time that there was a lot of spurious pulp put on the market [illegible] bank note pulp This [illegible] not at all improbable

The superintendent of the bureau of printing and engraving is one of the old veteran officers of the government, Mr Graves who was in the treasury department for years under the Republican administrations and who is an example of civil service reform in having been promoted under [illegible] to his position He is still [illegible] young in years His hair and beard are still black and I judge he is still under 45 He is a rigid disciplinarian and he has run the bureau on business principles With all the wealth of the nation passing through his hand he looks after Uncle Sam's pennies as carefully as though he were peddling pins, and so far there has been no fault found and so far as I can learn nothing but praise given for his administration

THOMAS J TODD

RICH NEW HAVEN MEN.

THE CITY OF ELMS BOASTS OF NOT A FEW MILLIONAIRES

Many of Them Made Their Money in Clocks, of Course, and They Include Politicians Business Men and Inventors Personal Gossip

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW HAVEN, Sept 3—Within the boundary lines of this city are the homes of a number of men whose personal and real estate gives them prominence accorded to millionaires

The career of James E English, whose millions can only be approximately estimated, has been such as to give him a good social position, *independent of his wealth His* father, James English was intrusted with the management of various public trusts The great grandfather of Mr English was killed by a British bayonet during the invasion of New Haven in the time of the revolutionary war His mother, Nancy Griswold, was of a family which has furnished two governors to the state, and the subject of this sketch came near being the nominee of the Democratic party for *president of the United States*, losing the honor in favor of Franklin Pierce then almost unknown to Democrats throughout the country Mr English was born in New Haven in 1817 At the age of 11 years his self reliance and energy, manifested in the labors on a farm in Bethlehem, near his home, have made him a member of congress and governor of Connecticut When in congress he, to the surprise of a large part of his constituency, voted with the Republicans for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia

He was a carpenter's apprentice at the age of 16 and a few years later a contracting builder Buying and building vessels shipping, clocks to Philadelphia and other ports with return cargoes of coal served to swell the income made him a large owner of stock in the New Haven Clock company He is a large owner of the Adams Express stock and owns many of the finest buildings in New Haven, which have been built with his money and under his active supervision The record of his political successes in local, state and national affairs is a long one Member of the state legislature in 1855 6, state senator, 1856, 60, 70 and 71 member of congress, *1861-65* governor, *1867-71*, and United States senator, 1875 77, he is still although past 70 years old full of the vigor of youth He has been married three times, his last matrimonial venture, two years ago finding him united to a beautiful daughter of New York, about 35 years old

Ex Governor English is reputed to be worth between $1,000,000 and $5,000,000 As far back as 1873 his annual income was $120,000 His benefactions include a gift of $10,*000 to the library of the Yale law school*, $35,000 to the East Rock park of New Haven and various contributions for benevolent purposes

Hiram Camp whose long silvery hair gives him an exceedingly patriarchal appearance, is also a New Haven millionaire He is just now the Prohibition candidate for governor of Connecticut and although president of New Haven Clock company and a man of many affairs he enjoys working with *his hands every day in constructing clocks* His manners are winning He loves to ride spirited horses and as an ex chief of the fire department he has appeared on parade mounted, his fine physique, graceful seat and commanding presence having always made him a central figure for the admiration of the people Mr Camp is a model of what is understood by the description "A gentleman of the old school" His birth place was Plymouth Conn , his ancestry belonging to *the class of sturdy New England yeomanry* whose Puritanism was without bitterness At the age of 4 years Mr Camp began his contribution to the industries of the world, by riding the horse attached to a plow, he once narrowly escaping death by an accidental fall while so engaged He has been the inventor as well as the manufacturer of many of the different clocks in use at this time and of American make One of his most interesting inventions is a clock which beats time to music and whose movement is regulated at will He has filled with acceptance a number of positions of public trust, and has been a member of the state legislature He deeply concerns himself in education and evangelization, supports two Sunday school missionaries in Nebraska and a city missionary in another state His money founded the Mt Hermon boys' school at Gill, Mass , which was under the management of the great evangelist, D L Moody and cooperated with him in establishing the Northfield (Mass) seminary for young ladies He is a generous contributor to the institutions—president of one and a trustee for the other Three years ago he built a fine church on land of his estate Mr Camp is a Congregationalist, and for years has attended the Church of the Redeemer the pastor being Rev John E Todd, who has taken a bold stand against that wing of the denomination professing alliance to the doctrine of a possibility of probation after death, of which Rev Newman Smyth, successor of the late Rev Dr Leonard Bacon, of the First Congregational church of New Haven, is a distinguished advocate

The wealth of Edward Malley, the dry goods merchant, is variously estimated but is generally thought to be in the neighborhood of a million dollars He is the father of Walter Malley, who, with a cousin, was tried a few years ago on the charge of causing the death of a young girl named Jennie Cramer Mr Malley owns a large number of dwelling houses built at moderate cost, and which are rented He is a lover of fine horses and field sports and a noted fisherman *and hunter*

John C Anderson son of the deceased tobacconist whose wealth was acquired by acting upon the discovery that fine cut could be kept from the effect of dampness by wrapping it in tin foil, made New Haven his place of abode a few years ago On Orange street he built a handsome mansion which was the largest and most costly dwelling house in the city His litigation with a sister, regarding some of the points in the *settlement of the deceased* Anderson's estate has been made known through the newspapers of the country Mr Anderson has been a liberal giver to the two New Haven orphan asylums, but has never liked being solicited for money Hospitable and friendly in feeling he has been compelled by the pains of rheumatism to forego the pleasures of frequent social intercourse His house has been sold to the president of the Consolidated Railroad company, as Mr Anderson found his health improved by living at West Haven, near Long Island water and a few minutes' ride from New Haven There he has built a $100,000 house the most elegant of the cottage residences along the shore at this Newport of Connecticut Mr Anderson is rarely seen in New Haven but occasionally invites his more prominent men to parties at his house where elegant entertainments are provided He is an excellent shot and is something of an expert in bringing down game and fowl His wealth is estimated at several millions

HENRY PECK

OUR NEW YORK LETTER

Something About Jewish Hester Street and Its Neighborhood

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept 3—There are queer localities in New York which many of the oldest residents have never seen but the visitor from the country is apt to find them He wants to see the 'slums' the dark quarters the crowded alleys where queer people from far away countries live—the Poles and the Italians, the Slavic Jews and the Hungarians, the Chinese, the Russians and the Bohemians And he can find colonies of all these and many more nationalities—little cities in the heart of the big city, but completely isolated socially, where the pure English language is unheard and where a ruddy and farmer like visitor is as much of a curiosity as a Turk or a Hawaiian would be in an interior village

The city is more moral, superficially at least, than it was There is no longer a 'Cremorne' or a "Harry Hill's" concert saloons and dancing halls are things of the past, and *the cellar lodging house is very rare* But the localization of certain races is more thorough than ever and one such district as Hester street is unique Let the visitor go out Park row eastward to Canal street, out Canal to Forsyth, and along Forsyth northward to Hester, and he is suddenly introduced to the center of the "Jews quarter"—as completely such as any "Ghetto" in an Italian city of the last century There is no law to compel these Oriental Hebrews to live together, as there was in Italy, Servia Turkey, etc whence they came, but the habit has become a second nature and by choice they crowd as closely as they can live and breathe Scatter them over a rural township not more than 500 to the square mile and they would die of loneliness

The observing visitor on the route toward Forsyth and Hester streets will note a continuous decline in the local "tone" Perhaps the restaurants give the best index of it On Park row he will see no bill of fare outside for the first three blocks it is assumed that the patron is able to pay well for good service On the next block he will see long lists placarded by the door "Broiled chicken, 30 cents, beefsteak, 20, coffee with milk 10" A little further is one of the "Jim Fisk Restaurants with 'Beefsteak 17 cents'—all other articles 5 and 10 cents On the next block the signs tell us of "Lodgings 15 cents," "Beefsteak 8 cents," and thereafter twenty dishes for 5 cents each, with 'corned beef hash' at the head of the list Last of all, a very few places offer lodging for 10 cents and three dishes for the same sum The hash at such places is indeed a mystery—scarcely to be contemplated without a shudder

Once on Hester street and the restaurant proper disappears but on the street stalls are great piles of black bread odd looking sausages—"three for ten cents"—ancient oranges, badly specked apples, boiled eggs, not to be questioned as to age, tomatoes that have served their term in more pretentious places and occasionally peaches suspiciously spotted and like the planet Mars in that they are "supposed to be inhabited" But the sausages *are not of pork* there is nothing on any list that means "ham and eggs" the beef has been "strained" the animal first was slaughtered according to rabbinical rules and all the signs are [illegible] in Hebrew

Here we are in a new world For twenty five blocks it is solid "Jews" Not the intelligent and progressive Israelites from France or Germany, but from every corner of far eastern Europe and the adjacent sections of Asia In all the district one will not see an English name on any sign, but in Greek, Russian, Roumanian and other characters are such names as Tredzoff Tcehzinski, Gematzen Bonalowski Papadopolis, Kruitzandorff, Artemn, Paulagoris, Moszchiski and Kranesovich Frequently the name and business are briefly repeated in English but always the nature of the goods sold is set forth in Hebrew

And all these swarming, crowding swarthy thousands are educated, in a way Book stalls abound, covered with Hebrew books of all kinds, and copies of The Jewish Volks Zeitung and other Hebrew journals The ordinary resident there may understand none of the Eastern tongues but his own but all understand Hebrew, and that is their common vehicle of conversation—and very queer Hebrew it is The language of Palestine in the time of David and Solomon, modernized to suit the society and traffic of New York, and with words for all the things invented in 3,000 years made up haphazard from modern tongues and then Hebraized Such is the so called vernacular Hebrew of Hester street Yet they have some pretty ballads in this tongue, and at their theatre "The Oriental," some very interesting plays are given Similarly many of the Roumanians and some of the Hungarians speak 'Latin,' as they call it, but no college professor could tell it from Pottawattomie It is at least seven times as far removed from Cicero's Latin as the "Dago" and 'Kajun' of Louisiana is from Parisian French

Hester street should certainly have one word in common for dirt, for they have the thing in common It is no exaggeration to *say that in dirt they live, in dirt they move* and in dirt they have their being Dirty babies, clad in a single garment, crawl over the pavements, dirty children play in the dirty street and dirty men walk into houses with very dirty shoes All the people are smoky looking, all the houses grimy all the cellars 'grimmy' and nearly all the people look as if they had not changed their clothes for months Even the best dressed among them look smoky and 'snuffy' To an American it is a mystery that people can be contented in such dirt Yet they are Cleanliness is no necessity to them as to Americans and to the people of western Europe In all the thousands that crowd Hester street of a mild evening, you will not see twenty in clean clothing They do not feel the need of it

This is all the more noticeable because the Israelites generally are a neat people in their persons and clothing and scrupulous to clean as to their food It is not because those people are Israelites that they are so indifferent to dirt, it is because they are of the oppressed classes of eastern Europe—that is, they are like the poorest peasantry of Turkey Servia, Russia and Poland A generation of freedom and American opportunities will do wonders for them The attrition of a free country will bring out the good elements in the Hebrew character

J H BEADLE

The Hair as an Evaporator

Too much hair in summer is uncomfortable, but according to Sam [illegible] too little, and our young men with closely clipped skulls make a great mistake in subjecting themselves to the guise of convicts to keep their heads cool The moisture that flows out from the skin through the hair, drawn actively outward by the [illegible] evaporation due to its extreme diffusion [illegible] off heat from the head much faster than the air can take it from a bald pate, or [illegible] the equivalent of a bald pate that one can see through the short hair [illegible] perspiration The bald head is [illegible] tinually, where the head properly covered with hair is (if not confined) by far [illegible] comfortable part of the person.

She Missed Her Chance.

"Dear! dear!" he said as he laid down his paper and looked around the car, "but a hundred million dollars is too much for any one man to have"

"Who's got it?" asked the man on his right

"Jay Gould"

Then, for a moment everybody was silent. An old woman with a bundle on the opposite seat began to move about uneasily, something like a blush came to her cheeks, and she finally leaned forward and hoarsely whispered

"And he isn't a widower, is he?"

Everybody laughed, and she got huffy and *left the car at the next crossing* Luck always runs against some people.—Detroit Free Press.

Not So Favorable.

Deacon Williams—Brudder Jones, how did your son come outen de trial?

Brother Jones—De judge done give 'im two munfs in de jayul

Deacon Williams—Pears ter me like as if you oughter be pow'ful thankful. He got off mighty light, he did.

Brother Jones—'Twarn't s' light 's you seam ter think Dey's a gwinter hang 'im when de two munfs is up —Harper's Magazine.

Why She Remained at Home.

Mrs Richesse—Are you going to Europe this summer, Mrs Bullion?

Mrs Bullion—No, indeed, I can't afford it Besides, my cook is going —Time.

Always Room for One More.

In ancient Mexico
There dwelt some time ago,
A person whom I know,
Called in this way
"Senor Don Rodrigo
Jose del Arrujo
Hermanos Tobago,"
Likewise "el Rey"
When we got through with it,
If fools or wise of wit,
Not one in ten could hit
What it all meant.
Not one in twenty could
Pronounce it as he should.
If one had time he would
Think it misspent.
So when we spoke this man,
This titled Mexican
We all pursued this plan,
Thinking it meet
Dropped every el and del,
Jose and Don as well
All names we couldn't spell,
Just called him "Pete"
He, with his wealth of name,
Took this one just the same,
And thus his card became
After that date
Senor Don Rodrigo
Jose del Arrujo
Hermanos Tobago
El Rey y Pete"
—W C Edgar in Harper's Magazine.

Nothing to Fear

She (in great agitation)—Oh, George, I hear papa at the front gate, and he is very apt to be impulsive when he comes home late

He (reassuringly)—Calm your fears, dear. I'm in the coal business, you know, and he has owed the firm money for coal for over three months —New York Sun

No Chance for Charity.

Mendicant—Please, sir, give me enough money to get a meal?

Citizen—I can't do it, my poor friend. Meals in this city cost 35 cents, and I have nothing less than 50 cents in my pocket Awfully sorry for you —Burlington Free Press.

A Serious Quarrel.

"What time did young Sampson leave last night, Clara?" asked her papa

"It was after midnight," replied the girl, with a haughty sneer "We had a quarrel, and I bade him good by forever"

"If you quarreled, I wonder he didn't leave earlier"

"We didn't begin quarreling until nearly 10 o'clock "—New York Sun.

Solid with the Dog

"George, dear," said Mabel, "I thought you and papa were not very good friends"

"Well, yes, that's so to a great extent, I'm sorry to say"

"Why, then, did you send him that great big handsome bulldog?"

"Why did I send him that dog?" George smiled a tender, thoughtful, far away smile "You see, dearest, that dog and I are old friends"—Merchant Traveler

Valor and Discretion

"Now, then, my hearties," said a gallant captain seeing that his men were likely to be outnumbered, "you have a tough battle before you Fight like heroes till your powder's gone—then run I'm a little lame, I'll start now!"

The Cause.

"Isn't the baby a wee little thing for seven months?"

"Oh not so very He's small naturally. They *feed him on condensed milk* "—Harper's Bazar

Undoubtedly.

Rossi, the Italian tragedian, is said to be about to retire permanently from the stage. That probably means a "farewell" visit to the United States.—Lowell Courier

A Flyaway Joke.

"It's a perfect angel of a house," said she.

"All wings, I suppose," said he —Harper's Bazar

LOCAL NEWS

—D S Jones was in [illegible] to Shane ville O for the Huber folks

Joe Coles was spending the week at his parents home in Columbus

—D Yates in New York buying a fall and winter stock of dry goods

—Joe Sharp of Lancaster Ind is visiting his sister Mrs E A Thompson

—A M Eddings gone to Washington C H on a business trip for the Huber Co

—Mrs J G Leffler is spending this week at her parents home in the Capital City

—E R McCann of Co [illegible] was in the city today, paying the Huber works a visit

—R J Young a brother of boston G is here from Iowa spending a few days visiting

—Miss Kate L Hoffman of Lancaster O is visiting at the home of Mrs Jacob [illegible]

—Judge Norris is holding court in Bucyrus having begun the September term last Monday

—Harry Scribner has been quite ill for a couple days at his mother's home on south Main street

—Herbert Tr[illegible] is down sick with an attack of fever at his parents home on John street

—Bright Durfee is here from Kansas City for a short time looking after his business interest

—Misses Mohr and Alla Holt of Carson Kas, are guests of Mrs Mozier on south East street

—Mr E Huber was at Columbus Wednesday looking after the Marion county exhibit at the Centennial

—Mrs Harvey E Copeland Tuesday for an extended visit with her parents and relatives in Michigan

Dr Will A [illegible] of Kenton was in the city Wednesday stopping off on his way home from Columbus

—Mrs Kate Hardy has returned from New York and Pennsylvania after nearly three months absence

—Delaware Herald Mr John E Williams of Marion, was among the Hotel Donavin guests last night

—S O Brown, of Springfield O was in town Wednesday combining business with pleasure the guest of Dr [illegible]

—E J Brushwiler one of the popular member of the Delaware bar, was in the city Wednesday on legal business

—Mrs Margaret Mossman of [illegible], Kas, is paying a visit to her daughter Mrs M H Dickerson, on east Center street

—Miss Laura May Want returned to Franklin, Ind Wednesday to resume teaching in elocution in the college there

—Mrs J C Johnston left for Chicago Wednesday night called thither by the announcement of Miss Geneva's illness

—John Treoby of Plymouth, Ind, is making his Marion friends a visit, stopping with Mr and Mrs M Waddell on east Center street

—Joseph Weaver and wife and daughter of Lebanon Pa are guests at the home of Mr Weaver's brother J H Weaver, in this city

—Mrs Joseph Zimmerman of Lancaster O, who has been visiting with her cousin Mr E Huber and family left Wednesday morning for home

—J L Hane was in Lincoln Neb this week on a business trip Miss Florence accompanied him and will spend a month or more in the West

—Miss Fenton, head trimmer at Farron's Bee Hive is now in Cincinnati for the purpose of copying the latest French patterns in hats and bonnets

—Republicans should keep in mind the rally and basket picnic to be held at Scott Town next Tuesday McKinley Cooper and Gibson are to be there

Isaac Conklin and wife and children are here from Butler, Mo making their friends and relatives a visit, guests of J Fribley on east Center street

—Capt J L Tillotson of Charleston Ill was in this city Thursday shaking hands with his many old comrades Mr Tillotson was Captain of Co B in the 64 regiment

—Marion hotels have reaped some benefit of the big Columbus encampment Returning visitors are stopping here in large numbers and of course they have to eat and sleep

—Mrs John Merrill of Anaconda, Mon arrived in the city Thursday giving her relatives and friends a complete surprise Mrs Merrill is the guest of her mother Mrs Ruchmond

—Parties desiring printed matter for advertising during the fair will kindly place their orders now There is always a rush at the last moment and we like to avoid it by getting out work early

—Enos Baldwin and family will locate in Marion for the winter and probably make this their permanent home Enos is now working up a fair advertising paper to which he is noted as a great success

—Charley Merkle son of Gottlieb Merkle died at his father's home on south East street Thursday, after ten days illness with typhoid fever Charles was about 20 years old and became well known as manager of his father's meat market where he conducted the business in a steady and popular way There is much regret over his untimely death

—Reports to the State Board of Health for the past week are summarized as follows Diphtheria reported from Lyersville, Celina, Russellville Alton and Cincinnati typhoid fever reported from Convoy, Clevis Minster, Martins Ferry, Clearport, Anna, Gastine Madisonville, Ansonia Hamilton Yorkshire, Plymouth, Port Clinton, Gilboa Bellecentre Akron Dunkirk Russellville and Kalida scarlet fever from Port Clinton Cincinnati Mansfield Sandusky, Urbana Columbus and Toledo

M. B. CHASE, ATTORNEY **J. A. HUNTER,** NOTARY PUBLIC

CHASE & HUNTER,
REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE and LOANS.

—Geo Steiner wife and daughter of Penn are visiting Geo Smeltzer and family south of Marion

—A little son of Mr and Mrs Hunter residing on Park street fell and broke an arm at noon today

—Elijah Copeland formerly a resident of Marion but now of Clarinton Iowa is visiting relatives in this city

—Wm Knapp and wife of Howell Mich are guests of Mr Knapp's brother James A on Mt Vernon avenue

—An infant child of Mr and Mrs Vincent residing on Patterson street died Thursday afternoon and was buried at 2 p m today

—Misses Emma Foley a sister of Mrs Headley, and Odessa Stewart of Norwich Ohio are in the city, stopping at J W Headley's

—Our own great county exhibition is not to be lost sight of in the great Capital and Queen City attractions Marion's is the third great institution in the state It opens September 25th

—The brick masons on the new East Marion school building have passed the frames of the second story and will soon be on cornice work It need not be long now until that model structure is inclosed

—Our Claridon correspondent notes the announcement of the approaching marriage of Chas W Conway to Miss Minnie Gaddis, of Columbus Mr Conway is a salesman at Moore & Diedrich's grocery house

—The Dudley run joint county ditch improvement came up for hearing before the Commissioners of Hardin Union and Marion counties at this point today but was postponed on account of the filing of numerous claims for damages

—Gum chewing makes girls' faces lean and sallow, the jaws large and prominent, stretches the face and produces wrinkles yet in spite of all these impending, ruinous monstrosities Ohio girls keep right on chewing up five tons of gum a year

—Ben Waddell is feeding for the great Fat Stock Show, of Chicago eight head of young cattle, which he pronounces the best lot he has ever prepared for the show yard They include four breeds as follows Short Horn, Devons Herefords and Holstein

—The Press Bancroft men seem to be running the Democratic politics of the country Cal Brice is chairman of the national committee Dan Yoder is president of the Ohio Democratic association in Washington and James Townsend is chairman of the State committee Lima has quit bragging of oil and gas and is crowing over her noted men

—Findlay does not allow teams to hitch on its business streets or furnish a place for hitching purposes and farmers are very indignant thereat One farmer proposes "That the word go out among farmers to hold a meeting somewhere for the purpose of arranging to get an excursion to some neighboring city to lay in a stock of goods for the winter, and then again in the spring to lay in the summer requirements"

—Florence Culp, a Mansfield girl advertised for gentleman correspondent "object mutual improvement and perhaps matrimony" George A Wilson of Greenbush Mich answered it and after two months correspondence they were wedded last May Married life wasn't congenial, and the wife told Wilson he needn't live with her any more As it was her mother's house he has gone and their little romance is over

—The membership of the Methodist church under Rev Wallace during the past year has reached 173 a net increase of 60 during the year When Rev Wallace assumed the pastorate there were 141 members, nine of these could not be found eight have died during the year and fourteen were dismissed by letter, so the present membership of 173 shows a net increase of 60 a fact that speaks very emphatically of Rev Wallace's success The conference year closes next week

—The Cora Van Tassel Co poorly played a poor play to a poor house at Music Hall Wednesday night Sweet Sixteen is a very light affair with scarcely any merriment and Miss Van Tassel does not display her ability to any advantage whatever in the giddy character she assumes Old Josh Whitcomb was chopped up and given in parts as an after piece It was by gosh notwithstanding its ubiquity and the fact that every living theatre goer knows it as well as Uncle Tom

—Many of the comrades of the Marion veterans have stopped off here to exchange greetings on their return from the encampment, and one hardly needs to say that there is much joy over the meetings Comrads are bound together by a tie stronger than friendship—a mutual regard that those who have not experienced do not know The old soldiers know, too, that time is speeding along and the pleasures of meeting in the future are clouded by the continual call of the eternal roll

—A laughable scene took place at the Nickel Plate depot at Fostoria Among the baggage was a trunk from which came a horrible smell, and the railroad boys notified the coroner that they had found a trunk in which there was a stiff Upon opening the suspicious article it was found to contain a large size limburger cheese The trunk belonged to a German lady who came in on the same train She fainted when told what grave suspicions the railroad officials had entertained

—The following is a list of the ministers who attended the Free Baptist Association at Green Camp Wednesday and Thursday of last week Rev'ds O D Patch Cleveland Prof J M Davis Rio Grande (college) Ohio, M C Miner Marion F Farnham, Owens E J Kenyon, Spencer, E R Griffith, Oregonia A H McVey, Froudway J W Kirk (colored) Rittsburg Pa O Butler Prospect, M S Waller Hinckley W E Lewis Springfield, A M Simonton Bloomville B F Zell, Springhill A M Stewart West Virginia, G H Damon, Medina S S Schnell, Kenox A H Ballinger West Mansfield J J Mills Broadway, L Prindot North Sheffield and S S Kirts, Prospect with fully double the number of Lay Delegates Is it any wonder that Green Camp anxiously inquires Where, Oh where are our chickens gone

THE SAME OLD RACKET

But It Wouldn't Work on T R Roberts Who was Singled Out to be Victimized

The same dreary old bunko chestnut was attempted in this city Wednesday on Mr T R Roberts the same silver locked fraud that you can hear of all over this great country but it failed to work the intended victim and therein is the news in this especial instance

Wednesday morning a couple well appearing individuals who have been about town for several days it appears called at the home of T R Roberts on north West street and made unsuspicious inquiries about buying a farm Mr Roberts volunteered to sell his sixty acre tract but "that was too small," so his larger tract near Longsville was talked of The strangers concluded that would likely suit, but they would have to go and see it and Mr Roberts consented to go after dinner offering to furnish a rig himself They would not consent to that however, and after he had found time to eat his dinner the two gentle men drove up to his house in a stylish double rig and invited his reading s to go

The trip was made to the farm and on the way out and while there it dawned upon Mr Roberts that the contemplative buyers did not talk much like real business and he began to be suspicious though he never betrayed his thoughts The farm was looked at and regarded as satisfactory and the party started for home They came but a little way out until the "regular" hon old innocent was met This old fraud in the guise of a cross between a Mexican Greaser and a frontier American wanted to know where he would strike the "keers" for Chicago, and the vehicle was stopped He was directed to come towards town and was given consent to ride After getting in the buggy he was further questioned and after due time and the various excuses he introduced his cards and the strangers were anxious to try the game They called the turn and won and were lightly lubricated from the old innocent's big roll, and then Mr Roberts was asked to try it That gentleman excused himself however, and the strangers continued light gambling until they got near town, then the horses were stopped and the game urged upon Mr Roberts He was dead on as the saying goes and stoutly refused to indulge and after all manner of persuasion was exhausted without effect the horses were started up and the intended victim driven to his home in this city They bade him a pleasant good day and hastily drove off without remembering to say a hard word about the real estate and have gone to find a victim whom they can induce to bite The pair was the two slick fellows who have been about town for a week or more whose presence excited some inquiry about their business but not of a suspicious order

OBITUARIES

BLACK—In Green Camp O, Sept 11th, 1888 Miss Cora Black eldest daughter of J J and Annette Black, aged seventeen years and nine months

Her illness was but a few days duration, being prostrated with a severe headache which was soon accompanied with fever and followed in a few brief hours with a stroke of paralysis which was general in its character

Her sudden death cast a sad gloom over the entire community of Green Camp, especially the younger members of society She was an intelligent loved and loving companion a devoted member of the Green Camp M E church whose seat was set down vacant and whose musical voice ever added in the harmony of sacred hymns now silent in death, to be heard only in the angelic choirs above A willing, diligent and obedient student, who as equally won and retained her place in the hearts of instructors and classmates, and the drapery of mourning within the schoolroom but feebly speaks in its silence the sadness of those hearts which had so often thrilled with her magical touch and loving words In a word, this dutiful daughter loving sister and charming young lady was beloved by every one

Funeral service was held in the Green Camp M E church, Sept 9th Rev Sutton officiating assisted by Rev John Kibler, Rev W T Cranston, Rev B F Zell and Rev M C Miner

BOWEN—New Essex, O Sept 7th 1888, little Herman Orliss infant son of James and Martha E Bowen, aged eight months and seven days

So fair and beautiful, full of life and buoyancy but a brief illness and he fell an easy prey to that dreaded destroyer of childhood, cholera infantum Funeral in Essex M E Church Sept 8th, 1888, attended by Rev J A Sutton assisted by Rev E R Griffith

Republican Rally and Basket Picnic

A grand Republican rally and basket picnic will be held in Clark's Grove, at Scott Town on Tuesday September 18th The following order of exercises will be observed

9 to 9 30 a m—Reception of speakers and delegations

9 30 a m—Meeting, called to order by Chairman John Bain Prayer—Rev R Wallace Music—Marion Glee Club and Scott Town Band

10 a m—Address by Hon W C Cooper Music by Band and Glee Club

11 a m—Address by Judge William Lawrence Dinner

1 30 p m—Address by Hon William McKinley Music by Band and Glee Club

4 15 p m—Address by Gen J W H Gibson

5 p m—Closing song "Marching Through Georgia"—everybody sing—assisted by the Band

JOHN BAIN,
Chairman of the Day

—The Republicans of the East Precinct Montgomery township will meet at Agosta on Friday evening Sept 21st, for the purpose of organizing a Harrison and Morton club Good speakers will be engaged Let every Republican turn out

By order of
G W PRETTYMAN, Committeeman

—Prof Will Miles, the celebrated baritone of Lima O, is in the city the guest of Rev and Mrs R Wallace He has just finished engagements in Cincinnati and Cleveland He will sing Sunday morning at the M E Church

A KANSAS LETTER

Something About Kansas Her People and Her Joints—Prohibition Not a Howling Success

Wichita Kan Sept 11 88

EDITOR STAR—You will very readily perceive by the heading of this letter that I am in the [illegible] State of Kansas, on or about the above date and as everything appears so bright and pleasant this morning I will endeavor to say a few words trusting that the readers of the STAR may look at the article as more pleasant than accidental

Passing from the scene of Saturday night's war dance, given in the opera house here by some of the Cheyenne Indians with scalps hanging from their belts and arrayed in their paint still more hideous than I can describe, I say passing from these thoughts to one so pleasant as writing you a letter, with several volumes of Hostetter's bitters and a bill advertising a fine ranch for sale—location good plenty of water also within eight miles of Medicine Lodge, and not my further from what they call a "Kansas Joint" which, by the way things look seem to be doing most of the business at least keeping pace with men running around trying to sell a piece of real estate or trying to skin his fellowman and that will comprise all the business done here Nevertheless you will meet some people that have been back to Ohio, and they will try and tell you—yes, and look you in the eye while telling the same—that Wichita is doing as much business as such towns as Columbus, Cincinnati Dayton, and last but not least, Marion

In speaking of "Joints, I suppose there are at least 100 of them in this place, and among that number I suppose there are twenty five of them that don't have a government license to sell liquors The owners get run in about once every two weeks and have to pay $50 00 and keep right on selling just the same as in Germany Prohibition works fine here! You can get what you want in the way of drinks, from a glassful to a barrel Then again you will meet people back in Ohio who have the nerve to tell you that prohibition is a success in Kansas, but don't understand me to say these are smart people All I have to say is that when they tell you that they are trying to deceive you Enough on the temperance question

I can say this for Kansas, It is a nice country to live in a very healthy place and you meet many good people Let one that never saw this country he will be more than surprised while traveling over it to see such nice farms The corn crop is about all the people depend upon, in fact you might say all and when that fails—good bye farmer Then he packs up his traps and sends his folks to the East a postal card that he is coming home to die Don't let me discourage anybody from coming West to farm

Say, STAR in speaking of this State politically Just keep your eye on her this year And I would recommend to your careful attention and reading the opening speech of Mr Ebey, for Congress from this district and just say for me that it is a "flusy," and would ask some of my friends, Republican of course, to look it up and read the same It is like unto the battle of the giants In force

JNO A SCHREEDER

LARUE

Philip Worst living three miles west of LaRue, was the subject on Monday evening last of what came near proving a fatal accident While eating his supper he had the misfortune to swallow one half of an upper plate of teeth, which lodged in the œsophagus, about four inches above its entrance to the stomach He was driven to Dr Sawyer's office in this village and, after about two hours persistent effort the Doctor succeeded in removing them As they came to light the many anxious and interested friends who witnessed the operation were greatly rejoiced at the rescue from death of one so highly esteemed I did not witness the Doctor's effort, but was told that he proceeded with cool and thoughtful deliberation, and he no doubt is entitled to great credit for his successful effort He probably saved a vote for Cleveland Philip had better have a set put in better, for there is no fun in swallowing such batches of teeth

The Grand Army men are getting home from Columbus They are tired, but say they had a good time—a friendly time in meeting each other—that nearly everybody seemed to be there

The next thing in order is the campaign and the Republicans open it in Marion county at Scott Town on the 18th and hope we have a pleasant opening Let Republicans come out from far and near and hear our able [illegible] and see and hear our great McKinley on the tariff issue To hear him is well worth a twenty mile trip and a day He is the greatest orator in Congress the most profound statesman and a noble specimen of man Marionites turn out, and let us start the ball to rolling

Nearly every man that stops here is a Republican and smiling What's the matter Every Northern State will go for Harrison, and New York will head the list of doubtful States with a larger plurality than all the other three will give for Harrison and Morton

Maine went Republican Astonishing!!!

All is quiet here Farmers are very busy but I tell you they are doing lots of thinking, and will be up and coming in November We go for protecting American industries

Such is remember 1840 remember the distressing panic brought about by Jackson's free trade policy, and remember that Granny Harrison as the Democrats called him, was elected over Martin VanBuren by an overwhelming majority Every time the tariff has been attacked and free trade attempted a distressing panic has prevailed, and if Cleveland should be elected we will be speedily overtaken by a calamitous panic We dread to feel it, this dreaded free trade has its influence and the people feel it—the storm is gathering over us, the dark cloud may be seen at a distance and unless the winds disperse them they will break upon us The winds in Vermont and Maine have scattered them there and cleared the sky

Nothing more now, good bye until we meet at Scott Town on the 18th

Sept 14th C

The Campaign at Quinn Chapel

The members of the A M E church had a novel entertainment last night It was a joint discussion and an election

The orators were Thos Cupper for the Democracy who said that he no doubt resembled President Cleveland in everything if not in brain He claimed that four years ago the people desired a change and were now satisfied and would not disturb the party in power Thomas Cleveland Cupper spoke as one who had made a thorough canvass of the field and was confident of the result

David Archy next spoke for Republicans with a stirring appeal for the support of General Harrison and a forcible attack on the administration with its free trade doctrines and suppression of colored votes in the South

Charles Wheatly spoke for General Fisk and Prohibition, detailing the ravages and calamities of the drunk curse, showed how the brewers entered politics in 1868 and forced a change of front in the temperance question which grew big enough in 1881 to disturb the politicians plans He recounted the advance legislation and tremendous agitation since 1881 as a justification of separate party action

Eben Jackson closed for for the Democrats with a happily worded speech

All the speakers were loudly applauded and rousing patriotic and temperance songs were sung by a double quartet of good voices and the polls were opened by Pastor Davis who announced that women as well as men would be allowed to vote at ten cents a vote

Mr Cupper's preliminary canvass had been a thorough one having 10 votes ahead of the others at the beginning of the evening's contest

The result was thirty five votes for Cleveland and Cupper eight votes for Fisk and Wheatly and two and one half votes for Harrison and Archy

The church realized a good sum from the admission and festival This early indication of the tendency of the colored vote is the first local political joke of the season

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How it Occurred

The Wyandot Chief of Tuesday contains an account of the injuring of a small tramp boy on the C H V and T road at Owens last week He was after being injured taken to the Wyandot County Infirmary "The little fellow was laughing and joking on his way and was very cheerful, and joked about his injuries His hands were run over in such a manner as to leave the thumb on one hand and the little finger on the other The little fellow's version of the accident—and it coincides with the story as told by the conductor of the train—is to the effect that he was running over a coal car and fell As he fell with his hands over the rail a wheel passed over them cutting and smashing the bones and flesh of the fingers so that they adhered to the rail He tried to withdraw the crushed hand but could not, and grabbed at it with the other hand when it too, was caught by a wheel and run over One of the wheels also caught one of his legs and tore a chunk of flesh out of it The little fellow is in good spirits and says he will be shining shoes again before long, but this is impossible"

Union County Treasury Trouble
[Richwood Gazette]

The news last week that there was a shortage in the Union county treasury produced a decided sensation here at Richwood as well as elsewhere throughout the county The default was at first supposed to be from $4000 to $6000, but later reports indicated that it would go higher Everybody had the utmost confidence in Treasurer Gray, and many believed that there must have been an error in book keeping and that an investigation would show everything all right The first statement was too true Treasurer Gray turned over his property and will probably go out of office a very poor man The Commissioners held a meeting Saturday afternoon to look into the matter They ascertained that the shortage was about $9700 excluding about $2000 which the Treasurer deposited in a bank, which deposit the bank refuses to give up alleging that he owes them the amount This would make the actual shortage about $7100 Robert Smith the new Treasurer has taken charge of the office

Huber Exhibits

The Huber Manufacturing Co spend a large sum of money in making exhibits of their machinery at the fairs and expositions over the country during the fall season Just now they have a threshing outfit at the Pennsylvania State Fair at Philadelphia, in charge of Messrs Showen and Stuart, a rig at Mercer County Fair, Pennsylvania, in care of Lon Barlow complete outfit at the Lincoln Neb State Fair, in charge of A D Jones shipping to Topeka Kas, next week and a threshing rig at the Minneapolis Minn Exposition This list does not include the Ohio Centennial Exposition and the many county fair exhibits throughout Ohio

Real Estate Transfers

Annie Bible to Ezekiel Prosser 2 acres in Grand Prairie tp $150

Anna Stevens to Geo W Washburn, 40 acres in Salt Rock tp $2500

B Olney and E A Morris to C A Allinger, 10 acres in Montgomery tp $2110 80

John Smith to Henrietta Keels 4 98 acres in Big Island tp, $5001

J F Harding to David Scott ½ acre in Marion tp, $660

John Moffatt to Wm A Garrison lots 1338, 1551 1355 and 1347 in Marion $610

J T Branson to J H Thomas out lots 67 and 68 in Wyatt & Kling's addition to Marion, $1000

Probate Court

Reuben F Self and Sarah E Eckhart, licensed to marry

Fred Paltzold, native of Germany, filed declaration to become a citizen of the U S

Jno E Davids appointed administrator of the estate of James Bowen

Laura Hardy, admr'x of the estate of John Hardy deceased, filed petition to sell real estate

Jno E Davids admr of the estate of James Bowen filed petition to sell real estate For hearing Oct 15

—Miss Eva Prosser has so far recovered from her recent illness as to be able to be around again

Relief Corps Reception

ED STAR—Quite a large number of the ladies who are members of Cooper Relief Corps of Marion were present at the reception tendered the visiting Ladies Relief Corps at Columbus The occasion was a most enjoyable event one long to be remembered The reception was held at the Deaf and Dumb institution on last Tuesday evening and everyone was received with a truly loyal welcome It was estimated that at least 1000 ladies representing different corps throughout the country were present filling the parlors and corridors to overflowing

An entertainment of rare merit was given and no one could help but feel the patriotic enthusiasm aroused by belonging to such a grand organization and working for its glorious cause The following interesting program was furnished Quartet Buckley Post, Akron, Invocation, Superintendent Fratt music Buckley Post, Akron address of welcome Mrs Mary E Bancroft response Mrs Annie Wittenmyer, Past National Commander, address, Mother Bickerdyke music, Modock Glee Club Kansas song, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean" chorus dress parade, Young Ladies Relief Corps of Wells Relief Corps music Modock Glee Club, Kansas general handshaking The music was very fine The Akron Male quartet rendered their selections in a very artistic style, as did also the Topeka Kas, Glee Club The Western boys created a humorous spirit through out the large audience by their appropriate selection on the "Hen Convention," and were received in a very gratifying manner The address of welcome given by Mrs E Bancroft the Department President expressed a most cheery greeting to the many strangers in attendance, and was the source of general heartfelt sympathy and love A response by Mrs Anna Wittenmyer, Past National Commander, was one of the grandest speeches heard in some time This lady stirred the very souls of the patriotic people and was listened to with an earnestness that kept the audience spellbound She had a wide experience, having been one of the foremost nurses at the time of the war, and so could not only relate many incidents which were highly entertaining, but set forth in an impressive manner the christian principles of this charitable organization, realizing as she has that this grand and noble cause benefits the nation to a large degree The most thrilling incident related by this distinguished lady was in regard to the captured flags, which, she said, were seen in the hands and under the protection of 100,000 Grand Army veterans in their march that day especially the one with a lone star upon it She remembered how and by whom it was captured It was a young, brave soldier from Ohio who, in the midst of one of the most desperate fights of the war, crossed a field and up the heights amidst the fire and smoke and snatched the rebel flag from its standard bearer and bore it back to his Colonel to whom he said, "they have shot me Colonel, but I got the flag" It was such bravery and sacrifice as this, that called forth this response to President Cleveland's flag order, "no rebel flags will be surrendered while I am Governor" Mother Bickerdyke, also one of the famous nurses, gave an eloquent address and was cheered to the echo

After the evening's entertainment, refreshments were served, and too much praise can not be given to the Wells Relief Corps, of Columbus for the courteous and hospitable manner in which its guests were entertained

***

Marion Gun Club

The regular weekly practice shoot of the Marion Gun Club was not largely attended on Thursday, owing perhaps to several members being busy in preparing to go to the Columbus contest next Thursday Neimeyer who has been making poor scores, walked off with the silver jewelry with 23, while five of the boys scored 20 Spaulding won the sweepstakes shoot with a clean score Below is Scorer Clement's official record

Spaulding—
1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—19
Frame—
1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—20
Payne—
1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—20
Springer—
1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0—15
Miller—
1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—20
Neimeyer—
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—23
Ferry—
0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 —13
Stout—
1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1—20
Kling—
1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—20
Herman—
0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—16

Huntington Herald Engineer McMillen of the C and A, who pulled one of the C A R excursion trains to Marion, O Monday tells the following on his conductor "Say, Mac" said the conductor coming up to the locomotive what are your politics?" "Oh, I'm a Belva Lockwood man" was Mac's laughing reply "Well," said the conductor "let me ride awhile on your engine They have just taken a poll of my train, and I'm the only blasted Democrat on board!

—An Eastern editor says a man got into trouble by marrying two wives A Western editor replies by assuring his contemporary that a good many in that section have done the same thing by marrying one A Northern editor says that quite a number of his acquaintances found trouble by merely promising without going any further A Southern editor says that a friend of his was bothered enough when simply found in company with another man's wife

—Several members of Company B of the 64th Ohio held an impromptu reunion prior to the departure of Capt Tillotson Thursday night They were joined by other old soldiers and a couple layman and had a rousing old time The boys seem to have a great admiration for Capt Tillotson and his presence inspired them

—Mrs Evan Lewis and daughter, of Clarinton, Iowa, and Mrs H W J Russel and daughter, of Kansas City, are visiting their aunt Mrs H Copeland, on west Center street

—Curt Harrison, with the banking firm of Kean & Co, of Chicago, but with head quarters at New York, is in the city on a short vacation

—Charles Griswell is down sick, but it is thought his case will not prove serious

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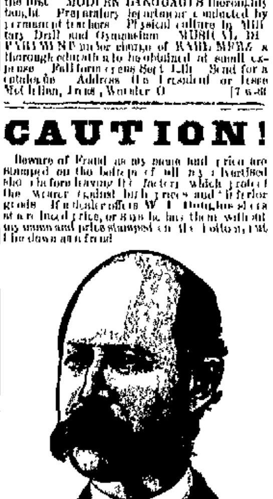

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THE SONG OF COLOR

He began his strain
Far backward in the green Devonian age,
When no bright blossom hung on any tree,
Its crimson petals or its golden bell;
No single fruit gleamed ruddy in the sun,
But all the jungle waste of primal growth,
Gigantic marestails, ferns and ancient pines
Rolled one sunstrent sea of endless green,
And giant May-flies poised on gauzy wing
O'er tepid swamps, and antique grasshoppers
Chirruped the oldest music of the world,
Threading that green and gloomy forest floor.
He marked as emerald age succeeding age
The slowly kindling dawn of sylvan love;
The pines and cycades sighed with tender need,
The grasses beckoned with their feathery plumes
And whispered "Hasten, sweetest, or we die!"
And through the woods for centuries the wind
Drifted the amorous pollen, till the [illegible]
Was checked by Color, and the instinctive tree
Hung out its lamps of blossom, wooed and won
The aid of myriad murmuring insect swarms
In the vast stress and strain of early life,
Hung out its glowing fruit, that beast and bird
Might guard its life, assist its kindly race
In conquest of the hungry continents.
—William Canton

A FRENCHMAN'S TALE.

Whoever has chanced to spend a week or so at Frascati's hotel Havre during the height of the season must remember the interesting rows of men which daily at the hour when the low tide signal is flying, form along the wooden walk from the little village of green bathhouses to the water's edge to criticise or admire the fair bathers as they trip by in their flowing peignoirs with their lady's maids in tow. Here at the top of the line we have the usual Englishman with extravagant checked knickerbockers nudging the stout little Irishman at his side as each of the peignoirs sails past and saying to him in a most audible whisper "A mighty fine gal—aw! By George! a doosed pretty ankle!" to which our Irishman replies with the broadest of accents "Yis by St Patrick but she wouldn't be the worst for a pound or two the more!" And down there where the ripples break on the stones, we recognize that tall Monsieur le Comte de S—— with his craning neck and his eyeglass. The rogue! He always takes up his stand down there where he can study the graces of the outlines revealed by the peignoirs as they drop from haughty shoulders and are caught by obsequious maids. No heiress nor dowager but he knows the exact cut of her blue flannel corsage and how much of the natural she has about her! Between these two extremes is every imaginable grade—from your high treasury cockalorum down to your sleek combed groom and your white aproned garcon. We have seen them a hundred times and we know them by heart. The never ending procession of ladies—women to our shame be it said tired of that, too. The fat have lost their charms in our satiated eyes, the thin no longer coil themselves about our hearts. The stones on which we are sitting (for sand is scarce on this rough beach) remind us that they were never intended to be sat on and we are just preparing to leave when the tall gentleman whom we met at the table d'hote a week ago strolls up and sinks down beside us.

"Ah, but my good friend"—for he speaks English as fluently as he does several other languages—"is it not pleasant to sit down when one is tired? Here I have been stalking about like a lonely stork ever since Nina went into the water!"

Do not be surprised reader at the familiar tone which this big Frenchman [illegible]. There is nothing like a week of table d'hote neighborhood at Frascati's to make friends especially when one of the parties is a curious American and the other a talkative and traveled Frenchman. Monsieur Le Quai had easily swept away my reserve by showing none himself and before our third dinner was done we had gotten over an amount of ground on the road to intimacy which with reasonable people and at reasonable times is not to be traveled over in less than two weeks.

"Ah madame is in the bath!" I remarked scanning the crowd of heads bobbing about on the waves.

"La voila!" he said pointing her out to me. She was standing up, the waves reached only to her small waist leaving exposed a charmingly graceful bust and admirable head. I am rather a skeptic as regards feminine beauty but here was truly a face about which there could be no doubt. Rich black hair and soft eyes, full red lips transpar—— But I never was good at describing faces especially women's. Suffice it to say she was an ideal brunette. I could not help telling my tall friend so. "But" continued I "her cast of feature is certainly not French. She seems more to be Spanish."

"No" said her husband "she is not Spanish."

"Italian?" I ventured with more curiosity than politeness.

"Non pas Italienne."

As he did not advance any further information and thinking that he did not wish to tell me I desisted and was preparing to change the subject when without any warning, he began the following story:

"It was on a summer evening in the year 187–, that I was sitting on the veranda of a beautiful house near the city of Caracas. Directly before me stretched a perspective of exquisitely kept lawns and shaded walks while farther off here and there among the trees shone a silvery little lake. Far in the distance the white houses of the city caught the gleam of the evening sun as it sunk behind the mountains in the west. But it was not at this bit of nature's painting that I was gazing. I needed not to search the distance for beauties to charm my eye when at my side was seated what seemed to me then to be the most beautiful woman in the world. Whether she is what my fancy painted her or not I leave you to decide, for she is my wife."

I mumbled something to the effect that she was an angel of beauty which the story teller did not heed.

"No words" continued he "can describe the admiration which I had for the rich warmth of her dark hair and the gentle depths of her black eyes, the melting red of her lips or the graceful curves of her figure. My dear friend I had just proposed to her. It took the courage of a Napoleon to do it but I did and then waited breathless for her answer. So intense were my feelings that I have not forgotten a single word of our conversation.

"'No my dear Mr Le Quai' she said with that friendliness of tone so [illegible] to a lover who sees his doom ahead 'I do not doubt that what you say is true—that you love me with all your heart and soul and I cannot express how flattered I am by it. I feel for you, sir, the respect due to a man whom my father has brought to his house as a friend and the friendship which no woman can refuse to a man who has often amused and sometimes instructed her.'

"Miss Nina de Latore I was well aware was accustomed to the homage of all her father's numerous guests. Hence I had little right to hope that I would be the favored one but with the obstinacy of all blind adorers I fancied she was gentler to me than to the others and thought I detected in the studied style of her refusal a faint encouragement to persist. Nevertheless pretending to be in the utmost despair I cried

"'Then I have nothing to hope? I am utterly rejected and must hereafter roam the world with a bitter heart and a ruined secret?'

"'I suppose' said Miss de Latore with a sympathizing smile 'that it is hard to love in vain. But you will soon forget me and some oth——'

"'Never! I cried fiercely 'never Nina! It is heartless of you to say it. Do not I beg you add cruelty to disappointment.'

"'Then' said my tormentor 'let us weigh together against that fate which makes women so beautiful and yet so heartless.'

"You know sir" said Mr Le Quai breaking in on his story—"you know how frequent earthquakes are in this part of South America particularly in the summer months when they often occur daily. On the day of which I have been telling you ever since early morning, the ground had been trembling slightly while from time to time a deep rumbling could be heard like the growl of distant thunder. Though at first these tremors had absorbed much of my attention and caused me no little fear still my stay at Mr de Latore's had somewhat accustomed me to them but during the last words of my conversation with Nina not even my agitation could prevent my perceiving how greatly these movements had increased. Scarcely had Miss de Latore spoken the last words when a large porcelain vase was shaken from its pedestal at the foot of the steps and shivered to a thousand atoms. At the same moment I was thrown violently to the floor of the balcony which seemed to rise up to meet me. With an energy which only fear can give I staggered to my feet. My first impulse was to seize Nina in my arms and fly, but on looking around I could nowhere see her. With difficulty retaining my balance I rushed down the drunken steps and fled from the now groaning house. It was impossible however to go far over such rolling ground. I soon was forced to sink dizzily to my knees. I saw the house shaking from side to side the chimneys tottered and crashed down the roof and the window panes were smashed to slivers. Long planks wrenched by the strain burst from their places leaving great holes in the walls. The stairs twisted and gave way, beams slid from their supports and fell to the ground in the midst of a debris of shingles glass bricks and plaster. As the rolling of the ground increased what remained of the walls unable longer to stand crumbled and swept down on the mass of ruin they contained. In a few minutes the beautiful villa was reduced to a heap of crushed and broken rubbish. All this happened in not much more time than it takes to tell it but a still more terrible scene yet waited to be witnessed for of a sudden the earth cracked open and the entire ruin disappeared in the chasm. I clasped my hands in fright. At that moment I heard Nina's voice exclaim behind me 'God in Heaven help me!' In a frenzy I fought to regain my footing but could not do it. Looking behind me though I saw Nina lying not far away on the ground but hardly had I discovered her before the earth opened for a second time and swallowed her! My God! I cried in an agony of horror. Now on all sides great rents were appearing and disappearing. Before I was able to dread it they extended to where I lay. A momentary vision of blackness filled my brain—and then I knew no more."

Mr Le Quai paused to wipe away the perspiration which had collected on his forehead at the recollection of this terrible catastrophe.

"Sir" he resumed "if you have ever dreamed that you were buried alive then you have had a taste of the feeling which I experienced on recovering consciousness. No hell could be blacker than the place where on awakening I found myself lying on my back. I turned my eyes in all directions but it was as if I had no eyes. No crack or cranny gave entrance to a single ray of God's blessed light. I can imagine no torture greater than to be plunged into eternal darkness. The silence of the place was perfectly awful. My breathing magnified sounded like the hissing of a furnace. I could hear my heart beat and almost the blood surge through my veins. When I attempted to move sharp pains shot through my whole body but I soon found to my joy that none of my bones were broken. God only knows why I was not crushed as I fell for the flooring of my prison was of rock. How far had I fallen? With an effort I lifted myself on my legs and taking a locket from my watch chain hurled it upwards into the darkness. It struck but not before its momentum must have been nearly spent. 'My God!' I murmured. 'At the bottom of a pit certainly more than one hundred feet deep!' I sat down again overcome by the terror of my thoughts and the oppressive influence of the pitchy darkness. After what seemed to me an interminable time I determined to explore the extent of the cavern which was destined to be my grave. Even in the midst of my fears I could not help thinking that my tomb would surpass the greatest earthly mausoleum. It is thus that poor weak human nature catches at a shadow for consolation. Now for the first time I became aware of a noise seeming to come from a distance which to my heated imagination and sensitive ears sounded like the howling of some unearthly bellows. As I made a step forward I felt that the ground slanted considerably in the direction whence came the noise.

"Walking slowly along on the same level and feeling with my hands before me it was not long ere I came in contact with a rocky wall, retracing my cautious steps I came upon just such another. 'I am in a great passage' thought I with a shudder 'high and narrow descending deeper and deeper and leading God knows whither, perhaps to the bowels of the earth!' Overpowered with this thought it was some time before I dared to advance but at length summoning all my courage I determined to leave no stone unturned by which I might gain my liberty. Creeping down the slope, as I neared the place whence the echoing sound arose my heart beat hard against my ribs. When I seemed almost upon it I paused. 'Now' thought I 'I am on the brink of a precipice. Better to dash at once to pieces than die the slow death of starvation.' I put my foot out expecting to find only space. But to my amazement I stumbled over something soft and fell forward. One moment I lay still then groping about in the dark my hand touched something warm—a human face! I ran my hand along the body—a dress! Suddenly the idea struck me. 'Nina!' I cried out, my voice sounding like the voices of ten thousand. She was not dead for it was her breath which my fears had mistaken for the rumbling of some distant volcanic stream! Seizing her hands I chafed them in mine—I——

"Oh, sir, it is needless to go over those long moments of agony during which I worked over the half dead body of my love or those moments of mingled joy and anguish when her dawning consciousness had to struggle with the fearful reality.

"I told her where I thought we were—how we had come there. To her piteous entreaties for comfort I could only respond with gloomy silence or an equally piteous entreaty of her to be hopeful. How strangely the aspect of things changes as the wheel of life turns around!

"At that moment sir we would both have given ten years of our lives to escape from our living entombment. Now at least I would not for worlds we had escaped. For then I should have lost those many bitter sweet hours when Nina and I buried from the world with death staring us in the face were bound together by the strongest tie humanity is capable of—that of common adversity.

"When Nina tried to move she gave a loud cry of pain; her ankle was sprained and she could not move it without the greatest anguish. She was forced to lie quietly where she had fallen while I did my best to relieve her. God knows how long we remained thus. Hunger and thirst came in time but they were but two new troubles to be added to the rest. Though we could not sleep still our minds were filled with waking dreams—horrible to think of now. The strain was so terrible that at times Nina becoming delirious would toss and twist regardless of the pain she gave herself and fill the cavern with her piercing shrieks and heart rending moans. Then she would grow calm again and beg me to give her my hand that she might feel some one was near.

"After an eternity of this terrible torture a sudden shiver ran through the walls and floor followed by another and another at first a faint rumble died away in the echoes of the cave but soon the rumble grew to a roar and the roar to thunder. The noise was deafening—the rocky ground moved like the ocean. Now it was my turn to become frantic. I did not know what I did but Nina tells me that in a frenzy I seized her in my arms and covered her with kisses. 'If we must die' I cried 'let us die together! You are mine now not even death can part us.' In proportion truly as I lost my reason Nina became calm. She besought me to be calm, struggled with me when I seized her and conjured me to prepare for the next world since death was so near.

"But Destiny intended otherwise. In the midst of the tumultuous tossing of the earth the roof of our chasm split open letting in a flood of cool blinding light that we could not shut our eyes tight enough to keep out the glare. This seemed to be the signal for peace once more to return for the rumbling passed away and the quaking ceased. When at last we dared to open our eyes we found ourselves in a rift in the earth about twenty feet deep. The second earthquake must have forced up the bed of the cave more than eighty feet."

"And how did you get out?" I asked.

"Oh" said Mme Le Quai coming up from the bathing houses "the people of Caracas drew us out with ropes. They came you know very many to the ground of the earthquake mansion and with drew us with ropes."

"Poor little girl!" said the husband as he drew her tenderly to him. "It cost you a father and a home!"

"Yes but it gave a husband and"

"And a husband's confidence dearest which a million earthquakes could never shake."

"Mechant garcon!" said Nina roguishly dragging her husband up by both hands.

As we were walking up to the hotel the checked knickerbockers passed us with their friend the little Irishman.

"Him! II! She's devilish pretty—aw!"

"Yis an' bedad an' more's the pity she limps!"—J M Beldon in Frank Leslie's.

Castle Garden's Past History

And you gaze curiously at the little brown squatty structure surrounded by dirty frowsy looking folk odd in dress quaint in manner loaded with bundles [illegible] of their beds and babies. That is Castle Garden once supposed to be a brilliant defense for New York. In later years it was turned into a magnificent auditorium packed with 10 000 or 12 000 people all applauding and enthusiastic listening to the lyric delights of Jenny Lind. There too they watched the unfolding of the dramatic genius of Grisi and applauded to the echo the silver notes of her early loaded Mario. There too the characteristic conductor Julien brought his wonderful orchestra; there the great cornetist Koenig displayed himself as the forerunner of Arbuckle and Levy; there the Mollenhauer brothers with their melancholy eyes and drooping mustaches and exquisite strains delighted the people of the town with their violin duets or solos and there of late years from 200 000 to 500 000 immigrants have annually come plodding for admission to this land of the free, hoping to find its streets paved with gold its trees encrusted with silver and the very dust that blows in their eyes a diamond factor leading to imperial fortunes for them and theirs. Alas! the old fort Castle Garden has indeed fallen to a soiled unsavory reminder of the past and ought to be swept away.—Joe Howard in Boston Globe.

A Novel Necktie from Texas

Mr A Judson Cole who is the manager of one of the large Chicago wholesale houses in the line of gentlemen's furnishings shows a novel necktie which he has received from Texas. It is a rattlesnake skin made up in the form of a four in hand tie. The point rattle is set in the center of the outer fold to serve the purpose of a tie pin. As it glistens and shows all sorts of shifting colors in the sunlight or gaslight it makes a very attractive if not exactly conventional tie. Mr Cole says that it was sent to him as a sample, the sender saying that as the stock of rattlesnakes in his country is inexhaustible he can supply as many of these strange ties as the Chicago house may want.—Boston Budget.

Potato Whisky in England

Potato whisky apparently is becoming more popular with the English to the great detriment of certain of them who contend that few forms of alcohol are so mischievous as it. During the first half of the current year the importation of potato whisky to the United Kingdom increased nearly 400 000 gallons.—Boston Transcript.

The Deer's Antlers

An Englishman who has made a special study of deer says that the chief use of their antlers is not so much for fighting as for facilitating the progress of the animal through the woods. By throwing up the head and laying the horns along the back the deer is enabled to go forward with great rapidity.—Chicago Herald.

A LAND OF ROMANCE

Luxuries of Life in Paraguay—Praises of Beautiful Women

Paraguay is surely one of the most favored lands on earth. There no insane love of gold comes in the heart to questionable deeds. No political situation harasses the mind. The very atmosphere breathes peace. The air is soft and balmy inviting to repose and profuse nature throwing about everything her garment of rich vegetation supplies man with all he needs and feasts all that his eyes rest upon. Paraguay is indeed almost a fairy land of romance, so beautiful are its natural attractions.

The native portion of the population is a remnant of the tribe of Guarani Indians one of the loftiest tribes in the grade of civilization of all the American race. But nothing astonishes the visitor to Paraguay so much as the vast preponderance of the female over the male population. The proportion is something like nine to one. This is the result of a long and very fierce war in which the Guaranians followed and supported a cruel and ambitious ruler through indescribable hardships and sufferings. This war ended only with the death of the man who waged it and has reduced the whole population to about one sixth of what it was twenty years ago leaving only women and boys. These women (this writer continues) are as beautiful and fair to look upon as can be found in any part of the world.

They are of medium height rather slight and lithe with finely molded limbs small pretty hands and feet and figures of matchless grace and beauty that would serve for models of the sculptor's art. Their carriage is so easy and natural as to be almost the poetry of motion for the freedom from high heeled boots and tight clothing has left their step light supple and strong. Their dress is of the simplest form a short tunic or robe not unlike a skirt falling to below the knees and a shoulder covering not unlike a shawl—both of pure white and adorned with pretty native lace. They are gracefully worn and bewitchingly serve to half reveal and half conceal the form beneath. In the midday siesta they are fond of lying languidly in their hammocks sipping their mate and singing in their low sweet voices yet sad and with a touch of melancholy the naranjeros or songs of the orange gatherers or those other strange weird songs of theirs whose words are all of love. Indeed what need to do aught else in a land so blessed as theirs?

Living entirely upon fruits and vegetables that are secured with but little effort unmoved by the ambitious schemes of the money making Europeans upon whom they look with questioning wonder and possessed of languid voluptuous natures that are fostered by the climate what else should they do save love and dance and sing? Dancing is their only pastime and into that they throw the whole spirit of their joyous nature. The slightest excuse is all that is necessary for getting up a ball at which the whole neighborhood at once assembles.

The girls and women are dressed only in the robes described. The men wear white linen trousers and red ponchos. The dances are in quaint original figures but nearly always very graceful. Sometimes the festivities will be kept up through the entire night after which the participants will partly return to their occupations of whatsoever nature always contented always happy. Sometimes there will be a grand contribution picnic at some distant point where the dancing will be kept up the round of a whole twenty four hours. For truly these people live but to be happy through the livelong day.

After reading this one is not surprised to learn that many visiting Europeans Englishmen among the rest have settled down in the country. Who would not in his heart become a lotus eater among the lotus eaters and settle down upon the sunny hillsides or shady river banks amid fragrant and fruitful orange groves to forget a regretted past and live only in the happy present, waited upon by the simple white robed Indian woman—devoted affectionate and surpassingly fair?—Boston Transcript.

The Successful Man's Methods

The clever person is always practical always adaptable always and unflaggingly clever. He never misses his chance. Like Coleridge's raven who picked up the acorn and buried it straight and came back and dwelt there, when the acorn was grown to a tall oak tree the clever man lets no opportunity escape. Men who do not see the acorn or do not heed it are left to grumble in old age because there is no tree to cover them. There are hundreds of chances in a man's life and clever people grasp them at once and turn them into substantial blessings. Genius too often misses its chance and is sublime but a failure. But the man of tact misses nothing, quarrels with none enjoys life to its fullest breadth and perhaps because of his success leaves a sweet remembrance to blossom after him.

This is what most people call luck. Grant saw his chance in the Mexican war and grasped it. Lincoln saw his opportunity in the great debate with Douglas and seized upon it and the world looking upon their early struggles and their lacks are apt to call them lucky. Men who heard the first faint cry for mustard, coal oil, pickles, sewing machines or hair wash have enriched themselves by their practical adaptability to the needs of mankind. Talent and genius are usually mighty uncomfortable to live with but cleverness goes with the stream and gives us what we like best and what we want. It comes in a white flannel suit in summer and muffled up in furs and skates in winter. This is the kind of people—and the only kind—to invite to your house to bring their trunks and spend a week or even—[illegible] in New York Mercury.

The Popularity of Pictures

What will be the result of the popularization of the picture? Will harm or good follow from an artistic standpoint? It seems reasonable to assume that good must come. The newspaper cut is laid before the eyes of thousands daily who would otherwise take no interest in pictures of any kind. In the columns of their daily paper or their weekly journal these thousands must in time grow to look upon a picture with increased interest and to value it as expressing another a sentiment more clearly and forcibly than types can do this. The child familiarized daily with pictures must grow to be an adult to whom a picture is a necessity. As a consequence he becomes a judge of pictures and a patron of art though it may be an humble way. In time real art is the beneficiary. The entering wedge to this state of affairs is the newspaper cut.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

London now has several lines of half penny buses which connect with the various horse car lines.

A Dude and His Trousers

"Bagging at the knees is a matter, I confess which has caused me more uneasiness than I can tell you. It has done more to turn my hair gray than anything else. But I do not have so much trouble now as I used to have. You know they are wearing trousers larger now than a couple of years ago. In fact today a well made pair has hardly a legitimate excuse for bagging unless they are worn constantly. I myself never wear a pair two days in succession. A little while ago when we wore trousers almost skin tight I thought I should have to go into an asylum. A pair worn half a day showed a decided inclination to expansion at that most critical point. I found myself attempting to ward off the evil. I tried every method I could hear of and every one I could invent but they did little good. Finally I invented one of my own. I used to hang the trousers up by the bottoms bringing the seams together to have them hang straight and then I dampened the incipient bags. After that I attached a weight of some sort to the waist band so as to bring the strain over the knees. The cloth on drying came back into shape and remained.

"Your tailor or your furnisher has no doubt tried to sell you the device known as pants stretcher. Don't waste your money. I have tried every kind known and they don't give satisfaction. They don't stretch the cloth evenly enough nor is the cure permanent. That little scheme of my own is the best I ever found. Oh yes you may try it. I haven't patented it. But if you really want to know the best and most satisfactory way of removing bags from the face of your trousers let me whisper it to you. Go to your tailor. For 15 cents or a quarter he will press them and nothing works so well. But when you are on the top of Mount Washington the tailor is not there. Always hang your pantaloons up carefully. I have known fellows who would go home take off their coat and waistcoat throw them into a chair remove their trousers dump them in a heap on top of the coat and vest and then pile the shirt and underclothing on top of the trousers. This is all wrong. A man's underclothing is always a little damp even in winter. The coat and waistcoat at the bottom the trousers between them and the underclothing, the pantaloons are certainly in a regular sweat box. There they are all crumpled creased and in a heap and of course when the wearer comes to put them on in the morning he wonders what the deuce makes his trousers look so out of shape."—Boston Cor New York World.

Profit in Public Enterprises

E R Bardy who has been connected with various public enterprises in electricity pungently remarked: "The average American citizen will let you rob him daily and hourly of a small amount of money and permit you to rob all his fellow citizens in a great community at the same time, so that in the aggregate you have an enormous plunder when if you were to take even a tithe of the amount out of his pocket annually or out of the public treasury he would want you hanged to the first lamp post. The street car lines take a penny more from every passenger than they are justly entitled to. Ferry boats are in the same class. The price per thousand for gas might be reduced.

"Every telephone subscriber could pay less for his telephone and leave still a large profit to the companies. Telegraph messages could be reduced but in this hustling and active country no one wants to stop and consider these things. You pay your nickel of fare on the street car without ever so much as a thought that three cents fare would pay a good dividend on the original investment of most of the roads. You pay $1.25 a thousand for gas although you know in your inmost soul that $1 is a big price. It is in franchises of this character that money is rapidly made and since the people are all willing to pay these small larcenies I don't know but that my original language terming it robbery is a little too strong. Perhaps the fact is that the American citizen is willing to pay pretty well for good accommodations of any kind."—New York Tribune.

Fallibility of Human Judgment

Yet after all isn't it rather a curious weakness in human beings to care for one another's opinions? Why should Jones mind what you or I think of him or say of him when you and I are almost certain to be wrong? Nay why should he mind what the majority think of him when the majority are usually wrong? what the cultured minority think of him when the cultured minority are seldom right? what the entire generation think of him when the next generation may reverse the verdict?

An accurate history of criticism for example would be a delightful burlesque upon the fallibility of human judgment only the historian should owe no fealty to what was current; he should stand so far apart from present human thought that all its most cherished conclusions should appear to him only shifting waves in an ocean of folly—should recognize that our moralities may be vices our vices virtues our orthodoxies follies our rascals heroes our masterpieces daubs our Shakespeares and Goethes and Virgils and Dantes the puerile intelligences that their contemporaries mostly believed them to be.—Lippincott's Magazine.

An Artful Little Dodger

A lady came out on the steps of a house on Dodwell street and called aloud in sweet persuasive tones:

"Georgie dear!"

There was no answer and she looked anxiously up and down the street and again called but in a harsher voice:

"George!"

Not a sound. Taking in the entire horizon with one sweeping comprehensive glance she made a trumpet of her hand and called shrill and sharp:

"George!"

Then a little pair of scurrying feet came around the corner of the house accompanied by a round innocent face much smeared with watermelon juice and a sweet voice inquired:

"Did you call me mamma?"—Detroit Free Press.

Life in Paris Studios

In no place more than a studio is it true that the early bird gets the worm but in a studio the bird must be prepared to defend its spoils. Thus it is a great thing to be among the first to pose the model at [illegible] on Monday morning but unless you are prepared to fight for the continuance of our pose you will find that each comer will want to alter it to suit her particular taste. Unfortunate models sometimes have then to put the pose to the vote and it not unfrequently happens that after you have patiently blocked in the figure during the first hour at 9 o'clock when the crowd arrives a fresh and totally different pose is voted for and carried by an overpowering majority and all your labor is lost.—Demorest's Monthly.

SCENES AT CASTLE GARDEN

A Few Bits of Information About Immigrants—Labeling Children

On the morning of my visit the possible makers of millions were not prepossessing in personal appearance but fine clothes have so much to do with the making of fine birds that there could be no limit to what the imagination pictured for these at present undistinguished foreigners. The English boats generally bring English speaking people and the day of their arrival the books are full of names such as O'Hara Donnelly and Duffy and on other days they contain the unpronounceable ones of the natives of Poland Hungary Italy and Germany. There are two matrons installed within a little inclosure in the center of the great rotunda. Their duties after their general supervision over all the women are first to care for the children under 12 years of age who are not under the protection of any one and second to detect if possible the women who have been or are likely to be led astray.

The chief matron Mrs Stucklein has held her position four years. She told me that at first the tales she heard brought her many a sleepless night and caused her to shed many tears of sympathy and pity but the constant association with wretched specimens of humanity and hearing the daily and hourly recitals of the women and children had accustomed her more or less to her task.

"The children" she said "are often as happy and contented as they can be. They have generally been sent for to join their friends here who are waiting for their arrival. Sometimes they are obliged to go from here to find their friends in some distant state and in that case their tickets are procured for them and I fill out a label as to their names and destination. The label is tied to a buttonhole in their dresses or coats and in that way they are handed first to one person and then to another—the passenger agents and conductors on the railways—until they arrive at their destination. They get on far better than those who have the responsibility of looking after themselves. It sometimes occurs that the children have not a penny in their pocket when they land. If possible we communicate with their friends and obtain the price of their railway fare in case they are going out of New York. If they are to take a very long journey and have no money we generally give them fifty cents or a dime in order that they may buy a cup of coffee or tea or be prepared for an emergency but if they are not to travel very far we provide them only with food."

Two or three women were seated within the inclosure and I asked the matron why they were there.

"They are here because they are detained for some reason or other" she answered. "That old lady is to join her husband in a western city. When she arrived here she expected to find a letter from him with money for traveling expenses. The letter had not arrived and so we have telegraphed to him. That ticket pinned on her dress is an indication that she is waiting for a telegram. That little girl by the side of her is her grandchild who came from Germany with her."

When the matron had finished speaking she looked toward another woman and then said "That young woman is a Swede and has also been sent for by her husband." The girl was hatless and had hair that had been bleached by the rays of the sun. She was not pretty to look at but was probably endowed with virtues enough to lead her husband to pay her passage across the sea at any rate. She too was having to wait for the remittance that would take her beyond Castle Garden.

"Sometimes the reason for the delay" explained Mrs Stucklein "is the miscalculation in time. The person sent for often leaves the other side sooner than is expected or the steamer arrives earlier than it is looked for. The newcomer is allowed to remain here for a time but there are only those rough benches to sleep upon at night."—Florence C Ives in New York Press.

Best Tonic for the Hair

"How common it is to see a woman under thirty with only a tiny twist of hair behind her head," remarked a fashionable hair dresser to a reporter. "I venture to say, however," the speaker went on, "that if you ask her she will say that when she was a girl she had a splendid head of hair. Now what is the reason for this? The woman has lost no other of her physical charms but her hair has well nigh disappeared.

"I think that I can solve the problem. On retiring at night she goes to sleep without releasing her hair or giving it the vigorous combing and brushing which is absolutely necessary to its health vitality. Hundreds of careless women do that. They too show not careful as to the kind of hairpins she uses. Metal hairpins should be used as little as possible. For rubber or gutta percha pins are far preferable although they may seem more clumsy but if metal pins are chosen they should be stiff and smooth.

"What is the best tonic for the hair? In my experience I have found that a good brush and regular brushing is the best tonic. If the hair is coming out rapidly let this treatment begin at once. Every morning unbraid the hair and brush it in its natural hanging position with a stiff white bristle brush—never a wire one. First brush one half of the hair. Then change the brush to the other hand and treat the remaining half in the same fashion. The same operation should be repeated in the evening.

"Begin with about fifty strokes on each side and gradually increase the treatment until not less than two hundred strokes are given each morning and evening. It will soon become a habit and before long the hair will cease to come out."—Chicago Herald.

Slavery Fatal Among Ants

Slavery when practiced among ants has consequences no less evil than when practiced among men. The ants decline in strength and vigor and every generation finds them become more utterly helpless. They lose at last the power even to eat placed within easy reach of food they wait for their faithful servants to come and put it into their mouths. It has been shown by experiment that the old aristocratic patricians prefer starvation to the effort of helping themselves to their dinners. The slaves are really the masters and it seems to be from their good will that they remain in their position of servitude. It would be perfectly easy for them to free themselves from their masters. [illegible] is rapidly doing this for them. The slaveholders are so fast diminishing in strength and numbers that they will sooner or later undoubtedly become extinct.—New York Star.

This is the difference between a noble thought and a merely brilliant thought. The former like a friend improves on acquaintance; the latter loses its force on a second meeting.—Ivan Panin.

Appetites of Hired Girls

"Talk about the appetite of girls," said a portly matron at a domestic aid agency, with a smile. "Whatever may be the matter with that of our native born girls there is certainly no fault to be found with the digestion of the foreign born help hiring out in private families. Why, it's often been a wonder to me what ravenous appetites a good many of these girls develop. Now there was a 17 year old English girl a small but plump creature who went to work in a family of two near Lincoln park. She was a good girl quick neat and conscientious but after a fortnight the lady came to me and told me she couldn't keep Nellie any longer she'd ruin them. She ate too much. Would you believe it sir that small girl ate three pounds of sirloin beef steak at one breakfast. A couple of pounds of prime roast beef together with bread potatoes and pie enough to feed a starving family for a week was a regular thing with her. The first two or three days it amused that young married couple to whom she had hired out. They used to sit and watch her operations at the table with bulging eyes. They thought she had been starving and had to fill out again. But no—it was the same every day. They had to give it up. That girl was actually bankrupting them. The grocer's and butcher's bills at the end of the week were as high as they would have been for a boarding house.

"Then there was another girl a German. She was an old maid of 35 or thereabouts. She was as thin as a rail and so pale she looked as if she had consumption. But the way she punished the eatables! My souls! And with that she never gained any flesh. She was a good servant efficient faithful and exceedingly methodical. But she came to me every week for a new place. Nobody could afford to keep her—that's the fact. And generally speaking my experience of many years with these foreign born hired girls is that they glory in an enormous appetite and enjoy their meals immensely. Some people think they jus d it on purpose to bust the family. Bu no it's natural with them."—Chicag Herald.

Why the Sioux Take Scalps

When asked why the Sioux scalp thei foes Little Red Shirt gave the following reasons: "In former times the Sio cut off the heads of their victims bu when they began to fight the white m they took to scalping the same as th the white men do. The scalp is take as indisputable evidence that a man ha killed and whenever an Indian wa rior recounts his bloody deeds he mus produce the scalp to prove that what h says is true. If he fails to do this he i not believed. The scalps are usually kep for a time and then thrown away. Som of the old men wear scalps on their shirt or leggings and have them buried wit their bodies when they die." In concluding his remarks on scalps Red Shirt sai with a touch of sadness in his expression "I don't like to keep scalps or look them for they always make me think lodges in which some of my friends hav been killed." In reply to the questio "Are you sorry that you will have no o portunity to increase the number of yo scalps?" he said:

"No I am glad that war is at an en There are too many white men. The I [illegible] they say. I do not wa to see any more of my people killed. is useless to shed their blood for th and they must lose."

"Why do you have scalp dances?" w asked.

"When we come back from a big fig with many scalps we make a big fea Each man tells what he has done in t war and we rejoice. If we take no scal and have some of our people killed come back sad and have no dance."

"In the Omaha or war dance wh does each man say in his song?"

"He says 'I have killed a man. I very glad. I have taken another sca I have — scalps now (mentioning t number) and I am going to get so more.'"

"Does an Indian feel bad when he a woman or child?"

"No not when he does it in war. O enemies kill our wives and children we do the same. If an Indian kills o of his own people he feels very bad cause it is wrong. It is not wrong kill an enemy."—New York World.

Transportation of Petroleum.

To what extent is the competition Russia to affect the sale of Ameri petroleum in Europe? It has alre [illegible] from the Austrian [illegible] though the effect is not yet very parent in western Europe. The transp tation of petroleum on the Mediterran in summer presents dangers that rend almost impossible. When the temp ture of the air about the vessel reached a certain point the volatile ments of the oil escape and form a so element about it so combustible that impossible even to light a match wit its taking fire. Life on a steamer un these conditions becomes horrible. In summer of 1886 a steamer bound f Batoum to England went the whole tance from the Dardanelles to Gibra after the point of inflammability had passed. The fires under the engines to be extinguished and she went un sail. It was impossible to have a even in the galley. The sufferings of officers and crew during this period hardly be conceived. Perfect safety not obtained till the cargo was remo to an English port.

The question of Russian compet really depends on the permanent su of oil from the Baku wells and there doubts even among the engineers of Russian companies upon the subject is thought that oil will be found where in the Caucasus. There are posits under the Caspian as shown b the surface and in some of the isl also in Turkestan. It remains t shown to what extent these resources prove available.—San Francisco Chron

English and American Advertising

"It is a mistake" said a well kn advertising agent to me recently common one to suppose that Ameri spend more in advertising than d business men of other nations. Americans spend more wisely and more display for their money but a total sums expended by English a tisers exceed those expended by A cans. One English firm alone spent year at least $500 000 in advertisin commodity. Two hundred and se [illegible] thousand dollars of this money disbursed in England and $150 000 this country the balance elsew They get more display out of the $1 spent here than out of the $275,000 in England. No American firm can this record of expenditure, which is solitary instance but will be repeat the same firm this year and may years to come."—The Epoch.